







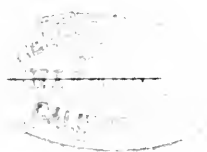




A HISTORY  
OF  
THE COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA

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BY  
SAMUEL H. WILLEY, D. D.



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## INTRODUCTORY.

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The history of the College of California is an important chapter in the educational history of the State. As such it deserves a permanent record, which it has not hitherto had. It deserves it all the more, because it belongs to the earliest period of that history, and if unwritten would be forgotten.

Inasmuch as I was Secretary of the Board of Trustees from the beginning, and the executive officer of the College for eight years, the duty of writing this history seemed to fall to me. Perhaps I am the only one who could write it with so full a recollection of the facts. Besides, I have carefully preserved the materials necessary to its composition, such as the record of the transactions of the Board of Trustees, the Treasurer's books, the correspondence of the College, its annual catalogues and occasional circulars, the reports of the Faculty of Instruction, also copies of printed addresses, orations, poems, Alumni proceedings, reports, etc. These materials I have freely used, guided by my own recollection of events as they took place. It has been my purpose, not only to give a correct view of the progress of the institution in a general way, but also a clear idea of its grade of scholarship, and of its principles and aims, both educational and religious. At the same time I have made it to represent quite fully the literature which grew up within the College and around it, giving in full most of its publications.







## CHAPTER I.

### PRELIMINARY WORK.

The idea of founding a college in California was entertained as early as the year 1849. The emigration from the United States, consequent upon the discovery of gold, brought some people to this country who, even then, proposed to settle here and make it their home. A few of these who became known to each other, began at once to plan for the founding of a college. They wanted it to start early enough to come into actual existence, as a college, in their own life-time. But in order to do this, they were well aware that it must be a college in which all could unite. Otherwise, in a country new and remote, and likely to be settled slowly, it would have no prospect of the desired growth within that length of time. Nor was this any disadvantage or hindrance in their view, because the sphere of a college education is common ground.

My own home was at that time in Monterey, the capital of the country. Thomas O. Larkin resided there, and I found on becoming acquainted with him, that he also felt a decided interest in the idea of founding a college in California. He may have been led to this partly through the influence of the Rev. Dr. William M. Rogers, of Boston, who was a relative of his. Dr. Rogers was at that time one of the overseers of Harvard University; and I suggested to Mr. Larkin that he should write to him, and get his ideas as to the best plan for the organization of a college in a new country. Mr. Larkin approved of the plan of writing, but referred the work of doing it to me. Accordingly I wrote a letter to Dr. Rogers, dated April 17, 1849. In due time, a carefully prepared reply

came, dated Boston, June 25, 1849. The points as Dr. Rogers made them, were these:—

“I. A college or University ought to be established. (*a*) For the general good of California. Your distance from the Atlantic renders it indispensable that you look to yourselves, and not to us for the benefits of college education. (*b*) The character and well-being of the people of California will depend, as they have depended in New England, on the educated men of the country, and on the educated sons of the country.

“II. The site should be so chosen as to give the college for all time the benefits of a country location.

“III. A University includes the studies comprised in a liberal education, as well as schools of law, divinity, and medicine, and endowments to meet these wants, whether from individuals or the Government, must be generous. Indeed, a University with all its apparatus, must be the growth of time, and I think that the benefactors of the institution contemplated with you, ought to be content if, at the outset, they can secure what will equal a New England high school, waiting for the gradual growth of the country, and the institution. (*a*) All lands given for this purpose around the site, should be inalienable, and the sale of such lands should be a forfeiture to the heirs of the donors, or in their default, to the commonwealth of Alta California. I write this because landed property is safest, and because the college would increase in wealth exactly in proportion with the country (*b*) One quarter part of the yearly avails of lands other than the site of the institution, should be devoted to the giving of gratuitous instruction to indigent and promising young men.

“IV. Somebody must hold all funds, and be responsible for their due application. After watching very carefully the result of many plans in founding colleges, I am satisfied that it is undesirable to have a State college, because, among other reasons, such a foundation will, of necessity, be affected by the political agitations of the country. I suggest that a definite number of gentlemen, say seven, to begin with, be constituted a Board of Trustees, with power to hold the prop-

erty and administer its affairs, and that the power and rights of visitation and supervision, so far as to see that the trust is fulfilled, be vested in the commonwealth of California."

The subject, as presented in this letter, was discussed among us, by correspondence and otherwise, during the summer of 1849; but nothing could really be done in the matter at that time. For, although we were under the United States flag, we were still under Mexican law. The proclamation, however, had been made, calling a convention to form a State constitution. This convention was to meet in Monterey, in the following September, and would bring together, as we knew, many gentlemen from all parts of the country, and among them might be found, as we thought, those who would take an interest in the college plan.

At the proposed time the convention met, and brought together a large number of able men, mostly young, and nearly all entire strangers one to another. All who came from the mines were in great haste to do their work and get back to the placers, for then was their harvest season, and days were precious. But in the hurry and rush of things, some friends were made to the college enterprise. It was easy to get attention to the matter of a foundation for common schools, and secure a generous provision for their support by the setting apart for that purpose, through the constitution, the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of public land; but, in that hurrying time, to awaken an interest in the remoter idea of building a college, was not so easy. It is not wonderful that this was so. Indeed it is surprising that there were any disposed to enlist in the work. There was not a single school then, in the whole of California. There had been a school in San Francisco, and perhaps in one or two other places, temporarily, but at this time there was none. There were very few children, very few certainly, except those of the native Californians, using the Spanish language. And there was no near prospect of a youthful population to need a college. But there were some who foresaw that this country would soon attract hither a population, and hold it, and

become a thriving State. To be sure, its great resources, as they have since been developed, were not then known or dreamed of; but the most discerning people felt assured of a prosperous future for the country. And in that future, they knew that a college would be a necessity. And they knew, at the same time, that a college could not be built in a day; and therefore deemed it wise to lay the foundation, so far as possible, then, in order to have it somewhere near to readiness when it should be wanted.

The State constitution, which was formed in September, 1849, and adopted by vote of the people, in November, made San José the capital, and appointed the meeting of the first Legislature there on the fifteenth day of the following December. At that session it was believed a law for the incorporation of colleges could be passed, under which, if it should be desired, a charter in pursuance of our plan could be obtained. Meanwhile, efforts looking towards location and the beginning of endowment were being made.

James Stokes and Kimball H. Dimmick owned land situated on the Guadalupe River, in San José. Rev. S. V. Blakeslee obtained from them the promise of a gift of a generous portion of that land as a site, and for the use and benefit of the proposed college as soon as a charter should be obtained, and a Board of Trustees organized. The persons named in the writing, as those who should be members of the Board at the beginning, were: Forrest Shepard, Chester S. Lyman, John W. Douglass, Benjamin Corey, Samuel H. Willey, T. Dwight Hunt, Thomas Douglass, and S. V. Blakeslee. The next movement was for a law providing for college incorporations. When the time for the assembling of the first Legislature came, a few friends of this college project met at San José. To attend that meeting, I remember riding to San José on horseback from Monterey, with the party of officers who accompanied General Riley, when he went to turn over the civil government into the hands of the recently chosen State officials. In the interviews that followed, touching the college matter, it was understood that a bill would be

introduced for a law under which colleges could be chartered, and that one provision of the law should be, that the proposed college should possess property to the amount of at least twenty thousand dollars. It was found, at this meeting, that some of the gentlemen who had been previously named as Trustees, had, even so soon, left the country, and others had gone where they could not act. Therefore a somewhat different list of names was agreed upon for the first Trustees, as appears by a memorandum dated San José, December 18 1849. It reads as follows:—

“It is the understanding that Chester S. Lyman, Sherman Day, Forrest Shepard, Frederick Billings, and S. H. Willey, become a corporate body according to the laws of this State, as soon as the Legislature shall have passed the necessary acts, to hold property for the foundation of California University or College, and to be part of a Board of Trustees of such university or college. That as soon as convenient after they have obtained the charter, they will meet and fill the Board of Trustees, to the number stated in the instrument of incorporation. That the Governor, and the Superintendent of Schools of the State of California, be *ex officio* members of the Board. That, at the same meeting, measures be devised for raising funds for the endowment of the University. That the proposed plans be stated in a circular, and sent to such persons in the State, as may be expected to co-operate in founding such an institution.”

The plan thus outlined was brought to the attention of the Presbytery of San Francisco. The Presbytery consisted of Rev. T. D. Hunt, Rev. J. W. Douglass, and Rev. S. H. Willey. Acting with them at this time, were, Rev. J. A. Benton, Rev. S. V. Blakeslee, and Hon. Sherman Day. At the meeting of May 15, 1850, the following minute was adopted:—

“The members of the Presbytery, deeply impressed with the need of common schools and higher institutions of learning being early established among us, for the purpose of cultivating the intellect and developing the genius, and securing moral worth of the community, look with particular favor

upon every effort made to advance the interests of schools, and will, as individuals, heartily co-operate with such as may undertake to found a college or University on broad and liberal principles, and would earnestly commend any such enterprise to the favor and support of their fellow-citizens."

In due time the bill providing for college charters was passed, and became a law. It required that application should be made to the Supreme Court, which was to determine whether the property possessed by the proposed college, was equal to the required twenty thousand dollars, and whether in other respects it ought to be chartered. Not long after this law went into effect, Frederick Billings, on behalf of the proposed Trustees, applied to the Supreme Court for a charter. He placed before that body the agreements which had been entered into by parties, to give land and other property for the foundation and endowment of the institution.

When the matter was considered by the court, the majority of the judges chose to give so strict a construction to the requirements of the statute, as to the property, that they could not be complied with. There had then been no surveys of land, or determination of titles, such as the court held to be necessary to meet the requirements of the law under which a charter must be granted, and for that reason they declined to give it. The case is recorded in *California Reports*, I, page 330.

It may throw some light on the prospects of the college plans to indicate the Protestant Churches at this time existing in the principal towns of California. There were, in San Francisco, two Episcopal Churches, one Methodist, one Congregational, one Baptist, and one Presbyterian, each having a chapel built of boards, and cloth lined; in Sacramento, one Methodist Church, with a similarly constructed chapel, one Congregational Church, with a chapel in process of construction; also small Baptist and Episcopal congregations; in Stockton, a Presbyterian and a Methodist Church; in San José, a Presbyterian and a Baptist Church; in Benicia, a Presbyterian Church, with a convenient chapel. There was

a Presbyterian minister preaching in Napa Valley. There may have been a few other Protestant clergymen in the State, but a very few.

Another branch of educational work called for attention at this time. It was that of organizing common schools, and getting them into operation according to the laws which the Legislature had enacted for that purpose. This was a work of no little difficulty. It required a great deal of time, and there were very few who had time to give. In San Francisco the City Council hesitated to assess a tax for the support of schools. Business men, in their hurry, said, "Schools are not needed." To show that they were needed, the pupils of three or four private schools that had been started, were got together, and marched in a procession through Montgomery Street. There were about one hundred in all. Men saw the little procession, and said, "There are more children needing schools in San Francisco, than we thought, after all." Thereupon, the city government, in 1851, adopted the schools and provided for their support. But the question of their continuance, and the adoption in the State of the common-school system as it existed in the Northern States, was an open one for several years. It had its advocates, and it had warm opponents. Its friends were very earnest in its behalf, and only carried their point against sharp opposition. It was not possible for them to give attention to the founding of institutions for higher education until the question of popular education was settled. Some of them, however, in the meantime, undertook the establishment of the Young Ladies' Seminary, at Benicia, which was commenced and was well under way in 1852, and continued to be, for more than thirty years, an honor to learning in the State.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE INCORPORATION OF THE COLLEGE.

Early in the year 1853, the Rev. Henry Durant came to California on purpose to teach and to give himself wholly to the work of founding a college. Mr. Durant brought letters of high commendation from officers in Yale College, where he himself had once been a tutor, and from such ministers as Rev. Dr. William Adams, of New York, and, of course, was very cordially welcomed. By the increase of population, there were now some boys here to be taught, and the question was as to the best place for the opening of a school. In the changed circumstances of the time, it seemed to be Oakland. Some attention had begun to be turned to that side of the bay already. The mildness of the climate was observed. The extensive forest of fine oak trees was especially admired. One single wheezy little steamer had begun to cross two or three times a day from San Francisco, to accommodate passengers, which she did well enough, save when she got aground on the "bar" and had to wait for a tide! But, all things considered, Oakland was decided to be the best place for the school, and preparation was therefore at once made to open it there.

The matter came up as one for consultation and advice before the joint meeting of the Presbytery of San Francisco, and the Congregational Association of California, held in Nevada City, in May, 1853. Mr. Durant was there. The enthusiasm of youth—for we were all young then—and the stimulus of the mountain air, made the most difficult work seem quite possible. S. H. Willey, S. B. Bell, T. D. Hunt, and J. A. Benton, were appointed a committee to co-operate



with Mr. Durant, and establish an academy. A Board of Academy Trustees was soon thereafter organized, and Mr. Durant went at once to work to find a house in which to begin. This proved to be not an easy thing to do. There were then but few houses in Oakland, and they were mostly situated on Broadway, near the landing at the foot of that street. A house was at last obtained, which stood on the corner of Broadway and Fifth Street. The rent was one hundred and fifty dollars a month, to be paid in gold coin monthly, in advance. The school opened with *three* pupils, but increased somewhat during the first two or three months, but at best, was far from paying expenses. The balance was made up regularly, for some time, by private contributions. But this arrangement was only temporary.

Ground was selected for a permanent site for the school. The spot chosen was the highest above tide-water in what is now the city, and was covered with the very finest growth of oaks. It consisted of four blocks, numbered one hundred and seventy-two and one hundred and ninety-three, and the included streets, and was found, when the streets were opened, to be between Twelfth and Fourteenth, and between Franklin and Harrison Streets. But the selection of a site was one thing, and the getting possession of it was quite another. Titles and claims on the "encinal" may almost be said to have been knee-deep. Mr. Durant described one step in the process, in this way:—

"Just at this time, 'the jumpers,' as they are called—a certain order of squatters—assembled in pretty large numbers at the end of Broadway—two or three hundred of them. It seems a plan had been arranged, and they had been gathering in small numbers until there was a large crowd of them. They were discussing, haranguing, and working themselves up to the point of taking possession of all the unoccupied grounds in Oakland. Learning what they were about—that they were about to take possession of the various lands of the city, and divide them off by drawing lots, giving each one something—I went down into that crowd, took off my hat,

got their attention somehow, and proclaimed that negotiations were pending for the purpose of securing four blocks that had been selected for the purpose of building a college. A motion was made that three cheers be given for the coming college. A committee was appointed to take charge of these four blocks, to keep them safe from interference from any quarter, and to hold them sacred to the use for which they had been voted."

Funds were raised by subscription, and after a great deal of difficulty, a house was erected on one of these blocks, and the school was moved into its own home. There it had a better chance to live. One trouble encountered in getting possession of this site and house, was characteristic of the times, and is thus described by Mr. Durant:—

"The house was building, and it had been roofed in, the outside of the house pretty nearly finished, some of the rooms quite well under way, and one room finished inside. The funds now gave out, and the contractors, as I understood, were about making arrangements with some parties to let them have the money to finish up the building—some six or seven hundred dollars—and to take a lien on the building. They proposed to get the whole property for themselves in that way. This thing had been done, I knew, with regard to a pretty good house that had been built a little while before. The builder was not able to pay for it immediately, and the contractors got somebody to advance the money to complete the house. They put into the house a man armed with a pistol to keep the proprietor away, and took possession of it themselves; and he lost the house. Knowing that fact, and not knowing but something of that kind might occur, I consulted a lawyer, who told me what I might do. Said he:

'You go and take possession of that house. Be beforehand. You have had to do with the contractors; you really may be regarded as the proprietor of it.' I came over at night, took a man with me, went into the house, put a table, chairs, etc., into one of the rooms upstairs, and went to bed. Pretty early in the morning the contractor came into the house and

looked about. Presently he came to our door. Looking in, said he : 'What is here?'

"I was getting up. I told him I didn't mean any hurt to him but I was a little in a hurry to go into my new home, and I thought I would make a beginning the night before. I asked him if he would not walk in and take a seat. I claimed to be the proprietor and in possession. He went off. My friend went away, and in a little while the contractor came back with two burly fellows. They came into the room and helped themselves to seats. I had no means of defense except an ax that was under the bed. The contractor said to one of the men: 'Well, what will you do?' Said he: 'If you ask my advice, I say, proceed summarily,' and he began to get up. I rose, too, then—about two feet taller than usual; I felt as if I was monarch of all I surveyed. I told him that if I understood him, he intended to move into the room. Said I: 'You will not only commit a trespass upon my property, but you will do violence upon my body. I don't intend to leave this room in a sound condition. If you undertake to do that, you will commit a crime as well as a trespass!' That seemed to stagger them, and finally they left me in possession."

California was not yet settled to any great extent with families, and there were not many boys to be taught. The school had up-hill work, and made slow progress for some years. And yet it succeeded as well as any other school at that time. It kept on slowly growing from year to year, increasing its teaching force as its income would warrant, and increasing its accommodation. It came to be the characterizing feature of Oakland, and its anniversary occasions were the great days of the year in the place. Through all these years, the college plan was kept distinctly in view, and everything was done with reference to it. It was kept before the boys, and they were stimulated with the promise that if they would fit for college, and go through the course, the college instruction should be made ready for them. A few resolved to prepare for college, and began to shape their course of study in that direction.

In the year 1855, it was thought the time had come to reorganize the Board of Academy Trustees, and obtain a college charter from the State. A petition was prepared and presented to the State Board of Education, which at this time, by a change of law, consisted of the Governor, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the State Surveyor General. This petition was signed by John Caperton, John C. Hayes, J. A. Freamer, H. S. Foote, Joseph C. Palmer, F. W. Page, Henry Haight, Robert Simson, N. W. Chittenden, Theodore Payne, J. A. Benton, Sherman Day, G. A. Swezy, Samuel B. Bell, and John Bigler; and the gentlemen nominated in the petition as the first Trustees, were: Frederick Billings, Sherman Day, S. H. Willey, T. Dwight Hunt, Mark Brummagin, Edward B. Walsworth, Edward McLean, Joseph A. Benton, Henry Durant, Francis W. Page, A. H. Wilder, and S. B. Bell. After due examination, the State Board of Education chartered the College of California, April 13, 1855. The following is a copy of

THE DECLARATION OF INCORPORATION.

"We, the State Board of Education of the State of California, in accordance with the provisions of an act to provide for the incorporation of colleges, passed April 13, 1855, do hereby incorporate the College of California, situated in the city of Oakland, county of Alameda, of this State, of which college the following named persons are the Trustees, to wit: Frederick Billings, Sherman Day, Samuel H. Willey, T. Dwight Hunt, Mark Brummagin, Edward B. Walsworth, Joseph A. Benton, Edward McLean, Henry Durant, Francis W. Page, Robert Simson, A. H. Wilder, Samuel B. Bell.

JOHN BIGLER, *Governor*,

S. H. MARLETTE, *Surveyor General*,

PAUL K. HUBBS, *Supt. Public Instruction*.

*Dated, Sacramento, April 13, 1855.*

The ownership of all the Academy property was now vested in this Board of College Trustees, and also the control of the school. And while it continued to be the object to give the best instruction in the ordinary branches of an English education, the work of preparing students for college came into greater prominence.

Thus, in the spring of the year 1855, the COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA began its legal existence. Its first college class was then to be fitted from the beginning. This would require, as things were, at least four years. Meanwhile the Academy had come to be self-supporting, though the erection of the buildings had left a five-thousand-dollar debt upon the property. But no great additional expense seemed likely to come on the enterprise till the first classes should be ready to enter upon college studies, and need the instruction of a college faculty, and this was at least four years off.

At the time of the incorporation, and for the whole of the year 1855 afterwards, I was at the East with my family. The Board of Trustees, at their first meeting after their incorporation, sent a commission, asking me to solicit funds for the College, hoping that I might obtain at least money enough to pay its debt. It was autumn when I received it, and there was but little time to work before my return home. I was glad to give what then remained of my vacation to this business, and did so. California was at that time very little known except as a gold-producing country, and a country of reckless adventure. To prepare the way for personal application for money, I wrote a pamphlet circular, and sent it to such people as I intended to ask.

The circular gave the reasons why a college was contemplated so soon. It told what had been done by the few on the ground. It described the location of the preparatory school, and told of the heroic work and manifest success of its Principal, Henry Durant. It stated that soon classes would be fitted to enter college, and that we could not get the college ready for them without help. The fact that colleges in all the newer States had received help when they were beginning, was referred to, and that it was not expected that in their early settlement the young States would be able to build their own colleges. Much more, it was argued, must we look to the East for help, because we were the farthest west, separated from the rest of the country by a very long and expensive journey, where settlement must necessarily be slow, and

everything must be built up from the very beginning. The pamphlet stated the facts, showing that we were ready to help ourselves up to the full measure of our ability, and asked aid of our Eastern friends.

I followed the circular with personal solicitation, so far as I had time. But I soon found that *money* would not be given to California. California was famous as a gold-producing country, and it seemed to people absurd that *California* should be asking for money! There were other reasons for declining our application of more or less weight, but this one, that California was itself a gold-producing State, stood in the way of every appeal. I obtained a few thousand dollars in small sums, but my cause did not take hold as I knew it ought to have done, and it never did afterward.

It seems somewhat singular, but no educational institution of any kind in California has ever been able to get help, to any considerable amount, from the East! It is not because we have not sorely needed it, nor because we have not sent the very best men to represent the facts, and ask for it. We have done this over and over again, but nothing amounting to an endowment has ever come of it. In making my applications for a week or two in the fall of 1855, I had many pleasant interviews with most excellent gentlemen. They had not become millionaires as yet, as some of them became afterward, but they gave the subject their attention, and generally contributed something. Mr. Aspinwall did so, cheerfully, perhaps because his connection with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company made him acquainted with the real need of California. Mr. C. R. Robert, who, years afterwards, founded Robert College, in Constantinople, listened with interest to what I had to say, and so did William E. Dodge, and Anson G. Phelps, and others, and all subscribed something, but the sums were not large. I went to see Commodore Vanderbilt. I unfortunately found him in bad humor. Things had<sup>e</sup> evidently been going wrong with his Nicaragua Steamship line. He was very severe that day on California, and in very emphatic words, not worth while to repeat, he

wished the country no good. It was an odd interview, and amused me very much, but it yielded no money. I went to Rochester, New York, to present my case to Aristarchus Champion, a man of well-known generosity in those days. He entertained me handsomely, and listened appreciatively to what I had to say, and made a fair subscription. But somehow he could not get over the feeling that it was rather absurd to be sending money to California, when California was shipping away millions of dollars in gold-dust every month.

But in a few weeks my vacation-time was up, and we sailed for our home in San Francisco. On January 29, 1856, I met the Board of Trustees for the first time, and found that I had been appointed Secretary. I made a report of what I had done and learned at the East, and turned over to the Treasurer what money I had brought. I was able to state that the "Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education in the West" had put our College on the list of institutions deserving help, which meant that they endorsed any application for funds that we might see fit to make. This endorsement was important. Indeed, it was at that time essential. But of itself, it yielded no funds, nor was it sufficient to overcome the objection to giving money to found a college in California. But notwithstanding the fact that we found ourselves thus left substantially to our own resources, we determined to go forward, and do the best we could. With renewed energy we set to work to build up the Preparatory School in Oakland as fast as possible, and supply it with the best of teaching. According to the catalogue of 1855, the number of pupils in attendance was sixty. The school was popular, well conducted, and self-supporting.

## CHAPTER III.

### SEARCH FOR A PERMANENT SITE.

In March, 1856, there appeared a possible help from an unexpected quarter. The Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell came to California for the benefit of his health. His lungs and throat were in such a condition that he did not wish to preach or speak in public much, but he wanted rather "to rough it," and live an out-of-door life. The query arose at once whether he could not be induced to join us, and in some ways aid in the founding of the College. He and Mr. Durant were members of the same class in Yale, and were graduated together. They were life-long friends. At once Dr. Bushnell was consulted. He took to the idea. He inquired into the facts of the situation. After reflection, he told us that he would do what he could. He said that he was a pastor of a church, and that he was here seeking health. He could not tell what the California climate would do for him. If he recovered sufficiently, he would hasten back to Hartford to his pulpit. If he did not, and found he could live and be useful only here, he might remain. Meanwhile, if, for the time being, he could serve the College plan in any way consistent with his purpose to regain his health, he would gladly do so. Acting upon these suggestions, the Trustees thought best to invite Dr. Bushnell to the Presidency of the College, in order that he might be in the best possible position to represent the institution to the community, and aid in its organization and endowment. Dr. Bushnell's reply to the notice of his election was as follows:—

"July 10, 1856.

"The resolution of your Board inviting me to the Presidency of the College of California I have sufficiently considered to return the



qualified answer that appears, by the terms of it, to be expected. I am duly sensible of the honor conferred on me by their appointment,—an honor which is only the greater, in the fact that the College can hardly be said to exist, and is, as yet, to be created. I will interest myself at once in the institution, and will endeavor to do what I can, privately, during two or three months to come, to excite an interest in it, and to assist you in plans regarding its endowment, and its final location, if a change in this latter respect should be deemed desirable. In this manner I shall be able to learn what friends it is likely to have, or whether it will have any whose views are sufficiently expanded to fulfill the conditions that must be fulfilled, in case I should finally assume the office. Further than this, I can make no definite answer at present.”

In the prosecution of the plan thus outlined, the first question that presented itself was that of the permanent location of the College. The tract of eight acres heretofore described, in the city of Oakland, was never considered as suitable for that purpose. It was not large enough; it was too low to have a good outlook; it could have no stream of running water, and it was likely in time to be too much in town to have the quiet desirable for a college. Where was the best place for it? That was the question. To solve it by personal examination was the first work undertaken by Dr. Bushnell.

In the “Life and Letters of Horace Bushnell,” published since his death, are given extracts from letters written by him while engaged in this business:—

“SAN FRANCISCO, July 18, 1856.

“I set off on Friday for Martinez, a small town with whose beauty I had been struck in sailing by, some weeks ago. Here I have stayed, examining, trying climate, riding over the whole region adjacent, etc., till yesterday (Thursday). Last night I came down in the steamer on my way back to the Mission, staying over to-day, consulting, etc. In about three weeks I shall come up again to visit Martinez with the Trustees, or with as many as can go. I have been to two or three other locations near by, and there is also another near the Mission. I have gone into this *con amore*, as you know I naturally would. It is an occupation, and a most pleasant and refreshing one.”

“MISSION SAN JOSÉ, September 3, 1856.

“I went out yesterday morning to my College paradise, to go through a series of levels and measures of distance, to find whether the water will run to the ground, and how far it must be brought. I drove a pair of mules ten miles and walked twelve miles, working at the engineer's tools all the while, and keeping on my feet all day from morning to night, except what time I was in the wagon. I ate nothing till dusk, when, out of sense of need, when I did not want it. I ate a pretty full dinner. But I had no power left for digestion. I went to bed and rolled all night, sleeping only about an hour and a half, just at dawn. I was never so completely fagged, though I really did not know it till after I went to bed. This morning I was obliged to go over again on horseback, and I have just now returned (three o'clock P. M.). I was obliged to press this matter so hard, because Mr. McLean, an engineer, one of the Trustees, had come up from San Francisco to make the examination, and could get on with it only by the help of another. I hurried and pressed yesterday afternoon to get on, but we could not finish. You would have laughed to see me running with the rod from one station to another, sometimes half a mile.”

“MISSION SAN JOSÉ, November 3, 1856.

“I begin to guess that we shall finally settle on a site at Clinton, a city that was to be on the opposite side of the bay from San Francisco. The last time I went up in the stage I noticed while passing over the plain, about half a mile across, two promontories setting out endwise towards it, and presenting beautifully graded eminences, with a gently scooped valley between, which runs back upon the same level six or eight hundred feet. I said, this must be looked to. I rode out with Durant and McLean, two or three days after, and found the view from these points magnificently beautiful.

“Back in the hills I clambered down into a deep ravine, and found, to our surprise, a stream of mountain water that will run one hundred and fifty thousand gallons per day, which can be brought in a distance of less than two miles, so as to have a head of at least one hundred feet. I don't know, as yet, what terms we can get for the plain. It was laid off, years ago, into a regular quadrated city, but has come to nothing and the owners talk well. But then we have also to get the right of the stream, which I think will not be difficult, because it sinks as soon as it reaches the plain and is seen no

more. . . . There is only one fault, viz., that the city is too near, too easily reached by the ferry-boats continually plying. This one fault staggers me; and yet it will make it more convenient to live, and the College will excite a more living interest in the city, before which it stands beautifully prominent. There is also more real virtue and more of good influence in the city, with all its vices, than anywhere else,—a more elevating and conserving power of society."

"SAN FRANCISCO, November 15, 1856.

"I left the Mission a little more than a week ago, and since that time I have been up again to take a more deliberate view of the Petaluma and Sonoma Valleys. I have also taken the gauge of the Clinton site, and of all the country north of it on the opposite side of the bay, getting water levels, terms of cost, etc. . . . If I can get a University on its feet, or only the nest-egg laid, before I return, I shall not have come to this new world in vain. I should like to be known as having started into life, on these new and distant shores, a University that hereafter will be looked upon as a great source of light and Christian power; nor any the less to have done it, when seeking my health, as a substitute for idleness."

"SAN FRANCISCO, December 3, 1856.

"I am going to set off, this afternoon, up to San Pablo, east of the bay, and north of the city, to see if I can discover another location, so as to be ready, when the Trustees meet, to report another. . . . The difficulty here is the wind of the summer months, which I think is too cold and too continual,—the few trees of the region being all combed in their tops in a slope, or slant away from it, and the very stubble of the fields leaning off in the same direction."

"SAN FRANCISCO, January 3, 1857.

"This is my last letter; I am down for a passage by the "Golden Gate," of the 20th. I will give you a history of the last week. As I was going down to San José last Saturday to preach, the captain of the boat told me of a beautiful site about three miles northeast of Napa City, where there was a fine stream of water. I decided instantly to go there on my return. I left San José on Monday morning, and a terrible gale took us on the bay, that made rather a serious time for us, carried off one of the wheel-houses, poured a heavy sea across the boat, carried off the scuttles, and sent a grand cascade into the hold, filling it ten or twelve inches deep. The

prospect was that we should be swamped in the middle of the bay, where it was ten miles wide. The sailors thought we were going to 'Davy Jones's locker,' and began to get drunk. But we fenced out the water, pumped out what we had taken, and in half an hour were comparatively snug, arriving only three hours behind our time, all safe. Tuesday morning I set off by boat for Napa City, which is a little western town at the landing, or head of tide-water, in the valley of that name, and is the third in order of the three valleys that open on the San Pablo Bay beginning at the west,—Petaluma, Sonoma, Napa. I made a rush to the spot just in time to see it and get back to the hotel before the rain of the night began to pour; found a nice stream of water, and nothing else! Lay awake with rheumatic pains, which for some reason took me that night, and heard the roaring, driving storm all the night long. Thought I had not exhausted the place,—that I might possibly take the water to another place and get a good lookout. Gave the morning to another trial. Forded the stream, when the water came almost to my saddle-top, dipping in my knees, with my legs drawn up. The new spot is no improvement. Took the afternoon stage to Benicia, thence to go down in the night boat from Sacramento.

"Before leaving the hotel I pointed several persons to a fine, lofty terrace in the hills on the other side of the valley, the western, inquiring whether no water came out of the deep gorge close by it. Some said, 'None;' some, 'A little.' All agreed that there was no good stream at all. I had made the same inquiry two months before, with the same result. I found on board the stage a gentlemanly passenger who lives right in the spot itself, who said there was water there. Running water? Yes. How much? That he could not find any terms to show. By and by, when about half-way down to Benicia, it came out that there is a saw-mill on the stream! I reached San Francisco that night, and took the steamer again the next morning for Napa. Went to the ground as fast as I could ride in the awful mud of three miles, and got back just at dark. Attended a great ball that night,—*i. e.*, the noise of it,—went back to San Francisco, wrote my report describing the place at full length and was ready for the adjourned meeting of the Trustees last evening. The climate is perfect, the scenery is beautiful; a fine, rich valley, about eight miles across in all directions, surrounded by mountains on all sides, sprinkled over with trees; the site imposing, the background magnificent, tide-water only three miles away."

These extracts from Dr. Bushnell's letters written at the time, show how much pains was taken to find the very best location for the permanent home of the College. They show, also, what things were regarded as essential to a good location, among which, an abundance of pure running water was deemed indispensable. Members of the Board of Trustees accompanied Dr. Bushnell, as they could from time to time, in his tours of observation, and no pains was spared to find the choicest possible College site. Just before Dr. Bushnell left California, he made a detailed report of his observations to the Trustees. It is to be found engrossed in the records of the Board, and covers over twenty closely written pages. Besides, in behalf of the College in which his pleasant summer's work had led him to become deeply interested, he addressed to the public the following "Appeal":—

"Requested by the Trustees of the College of California to present their cause to the public, I offer the following representation of their designs and objects, and also of the steps they have taken to prepare the founding of a University for the State.

"Arriving in California, some nine months since, as an invalid in pursuit of health, I was chosen to assume the Presidency of the College they have undertaken to organize and establish. My answer to the appointment they have reported.

"In founding the proposed institution, it was evidently a first point to select and secure a favorable site—the best site possible. Regarding this out-door employment as precisely adapted to my wants, and as being actually better than none at all, I entered immediately upon it and without charge to the institution, which I am most happy to have served in this manner. I have occupied my whole time, down to the last of December, examining views and prospects exploring water-courses, determining their levels and gauging their quantities of water, discovering quarries, finding supplies of sand and gravel, testing climates, inquiring and even prospecting to form some judgment of the probabilities of railroads, obtaining terms, looking after titles, and neglecting nothing necessary to prepare the question for a proper settlement. The labor, I believe, has been faithfully done; and because it could be, has been the more enjoyed.

"The site of a University, I have not forgotten, can be chosen

but once; or, that whatever disadvantages or incumbrances are once assumed by the choice made must be borne forever after by it, as a burden on its prosperity. Some such. I very soon learned, must be borne; for no one, looking for a perfect place, will be long in discovering that it does not exist. The only feasible and rational problem is to find what sites unite the best advantages with the fewest and most manageable defects

“In this view I have reported on a site at Martinez; also another in the Petaluma Valley; on another in the Sonoma Valley; another in the valley owned by Señor Suñol, back of the Contra Costa chain, and five miles distant from the Mission San José; another at the Mission San José itself; another at San Pablo; still another at Clinton, or Brooklyn, opposite the city; and still another in the Napa Valley. These places, it will be observed, all lie in a circle round the bay, between the Mission San José and Petaluma. I have examined the western side of the bay sufficiently to ascertain that there is no place there which can be recommended for this particular use. Some attention has been paid to the vicinity of San José and the valley region south of it; but my explorations there have not been pressed; partly from an apprehension that, in taking a position so far south, we might fall beyond the gravitating center of capital and population, and partly from the consideration that there are two institutions already at Santa Clara, whose position there ought not to be invaded by a third in close proximity. The two great valleys, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, have been regarded as less appropriate to the condition of study, because of the intense heat of their climate in summer. The upper parts of the Napa, Sonoma, and Petaluma, or Santa Rosa Valleys, have been omitted as being too much one side, or too much out of the line of travel and public observation. Reducing, in this manner, the ground to be gone over, I have made a very close and careful inspection of the central region east and north of the bay, as above described.

“The principal points regarded have been these: climate, supplies of heavy material for building, ease of access, proximity not too close and yet sufficiently near to the centers of trade and public influence, conspicuousness of position, beauty of prospect, facility in obtaining supplies of fuel, and, last but not least in importance, a copious supply of pure running water, for purposes of domestic convenience, of bathing, irrigation, and ornament. An omission to

provide for this, in such a country as California, would secure. I am certain, to the Trustees of such an institution, the reprobation of all their successors and, in fact, of the whole literary class of the ages to come that may be trained up in its discipline.

"With all these points in view, the Trustees have carefully examined, not by me alone but by others also of their number, all the sites above named, with only one or two exceptions. The site at Clinton, or Brooklyn, was, on the whole, preferred to any other, as uniting the best advantages; but the endeavor to secure it was obstructed by a demand so exorbitant for the small stream of water which was indispensable to the feasibility of the site, that we were obliged to surrender the place. In the meantime, while these negotiations were pending, the site in the Napa Valley, which had not before been discovered, was brought forward and conditionally adopted. If the conditions are met to our satisfaction, the location there will be absolutely determined.

"The spot chosen is about three miles northwest of Napa, in a receding point or bosom of the hills, on the western side of the valley. The background is impressive in the highest degree, and the location itself is commanding. It includes an elevated plateau or bench of land, on which the principal buildings may be erected, and which seems, even beforehand, to be waiting for the arrival of some great institution. The foreground is a rich valley, six or eight miles in diameter, sprinkled with trees, and surrounded with a picturesque mountain scenery. The supply of running water is convenient and, according to the best testimony we have been able to obtain, is ample at all seasons of the year. The formation of the ground adjacent could not be more favorable for the growth of a beautiful town, or village, such as must in due time, be gathered around a distinguished institution of learning.

"The site has many advantages, compared with the others proposed, and even with that at Clinton. The raw winds of Clinton are here avoided, and the summer heat is softened as compared with the more interior and retired parts of the valley. The climate, in short, appears to be more nearly perfect in its equilibrium than that of any other point in California. It is also a place sufficiently withdrawn from the city to exclude those moral dangers that might be apprehended, at Clinton, from the too great facility of communication with it. At the same time, it will not be a point so far out of

the way of travel and public notice as, to most persons, it now seems. It is only about half the distance from San Francisco that New Haven is from New York, and only three miles from the head of steamboat navigation. On the opposite side of the valley, and in full view, are the Soda Springs, where the great watering-place, or Saratoga of the West, is certain to be seen at some future day, lapped in a fine airy bosom of the eastern hills; farther up the valley are the Sulphur Springs, already become the place of general resort for all who indulge in the luxury of summer travel; still farther on, opens the Clear Lake region, which is the Switzerland of California. And all who come and go, on these tours of pleasure and relaxation, will be passing, in this manner, directly by the College, at a short distance from it, receiving the impression it cannot fail to make. Meantime the contemplated railroad from Marysville to Vallejo, uniting, probably, with that from Sacramento, will break into this valley only a short distance below Napa, and from that point a road must finally be constructed up the valley to Clear Lake, and another from the same point, round through the Petaluma or Sonoma Valley, to Santa Rosa and the Russian River, connecting all this produce-growing region with San Francisco by Vallejo, and also directly with Sacramento and Marysville, which are its natural markets.

"The present impression of isolation or withdrawal, in these northerly valleys of the bay, will now give way to the impression of their great activity and publicity. The proposed University might excite a closer interest in the citizens of San Francisco, and so might more easily gain its future endowment, if it stood in sight of the city on the opposite side of the bay; though even this admits a doubt. There is such a thing as losing interest or growing common, from being always in sight; even as it has grown to be a proverb in respect to persons, that familiarity breeds contempt. It might be even better for the institution, to be seen more occasionally, in moods of leisure, to make its favorable impression, having that impression propagated by report and by terms of volunteer commendation. It has been a pleasant confirmation of the judgment of the Trustees, that their choice has been so generally approved by those who have spoken of the proposed site, since the choice was made.

"Having decided, in this manner, their first question, the question of location the Trustees now proceed to one that is greater and more difficult, viz., the question of endowment; in which they will



meet, as I earnestly hope, with a degree of sympathy and co-operation such as the very great importance of their undertaking, to the name and future welfare of the State, entitles them to receive. They propose to create, not an academy only, or a high school, but a college; nor this only, in its most limited and historic sense, but a college that will be the germ of a proper University, and will not fulfill its idea till it becomes, on the western shore, what Harvard and Yale are on the other, and finally a complete organization of learning, such as even they are not, except in a rudimental and initial way. The design of the Trustees, they are well aware, will not be fulfilled for a long time to come; but they deliberately measure their site and lay their plan, so as to leave room for unlimited growth or expansion, believing that the spot on which they fix is to become, at some future day, a renowned center of literature and science—a name clothed with associations as profoundly historical as Oxford, or Padua, or Salamanca, or Heidelberg.

“They are not unadvised of the immense expenditure necessary to create such an institution, or the very considerable sum necessary to create a beginning that can have the promise of a growth so expanded. At the same time, they also understand that the true way to carry a project often is, to make it difficult, and not to cheapen it down below enthusiasm, where it will become feasible to the calculations of mere selfishness or convenience. How often, too, is a thing lost by making it virtually nothing in order to get it done. They regard the people of California as having a more generous temperament, preferring, if they do anything, to have it something worthy of them and their public name. We believe, too, that after such an institution as we contemplate is fairly started, and becomes a cherished ornament of the State, men of wealth who wish to become benefactors, will take it on them, as volunteers, to bestow additional endowments; some while living, and others by their wills, and that in this manner it will be fully endowed in a shorter time and with greater facility than it could be in any other State of the Union.

“At the same time, we are well aware that no one Christian sect of the State can hope to carry a burden so heavy; and our object, therefore, has been to unite all Protestant denominations in the institution, as being their common interest. They are all represented in our Board of Trustees. We propose to elect professors in such a

way as to accommodate, if possible, the feeling of benefactors. For the Sunday worship, we propose to give sites for churches, to all the Christian denominations, on a public square before the college ground, allowing the students to attend on that form of worship preferred by their parents or guardians. There will be nothing sectarian in the religion of the College, farther than is necessary to insure a chapel exercise. United on the catholic basis, we shall be able to concentrate, in the support of an institution, all the resources of our commonwealth, instead of wasting it all in a minute sectarian distribution, that will give a vigorous life to nothing.

“Nor is there any reason for concealing our anxiety, lest even so we may not be able to secure the endowment necessary to a hopeful beginning. The creation of a great University involves a much heavier expenditure than is commonly supposed, and the income is comparatively trifling. If I am rightly informed, Harvard College has a property in lands, buildings, cabinet, apparatus, library, etc., that is worth about \$1,500,000. It had also the last spring, I believe, \$600,000 of active capital, and was still complaining of sore restrictions for the want of means. It is since that time reported to have received a bequest of about \$500,000. We are not to look for any such outlay as this in California, at present; but we are to start our beginnings on a scale broad enough to require it, by its necessary and natural growth. We really want for this purpose \$500,000. We can possibly get on with \$300,000. If we are compelled to begin with less, our restrictions will be a great deal more severe than they ought. A considerable part of the sum proposed can be raised. I am confident, in the Atlantic States, provided there is first displayed, by the people of California, some just evidence of a disposition to do what they can. They are debtors all to California every day of the year. Many of them have made princely fortunes out of the trade and travel that connect the eastern with these western shores. A still greater number are persons who have been raised from poverty to riches by only a short stay in California, and have gone back there to enjoy their gains, creating thus a heavy drain upon the State in the removal of that property which justly belonged to the community in which it was acquired. It is inconceivable that so many men of wealth and commerce, holding California tributary to their own advancement, and knowing the very great impoverishment created here by the continual drain of earnings that go

to their benefit and never return, should not be ready to acknowledge the obligation that rests upon them, by generous and substantial endowments conferred on the institution now proposed. I think I know, too, that the moneyed community of the Atlantic States very commonly admit these obligations, and even customarily speak of California in terms that imply a lively public interest, however much they deplore the vices of trade and social disorder so often discovered in her people. And these, in fact, should be an additional argument with them, as they are with you.

"Is it, then, impossible to think of raising so great a sum as \$300,000? If the city of New Orleans raised exactly this sum in a few days, to secure hospital room and attendance for the sick in a mere casual visitation of pestilence, is it impossible for the whole State of California, assisted by what they may hope from the Atlantic side, to do as much for the endowment of a great institution of beneficence that will be propagating its blessings through all future ages of time?

"I know very well the heavy pressure now felt of debt and discouragement, the devouring rates of interest, the depressions of prices, the uncertainties of titles, the cessations of profits, and the general collapse of all that can be called prosperity. There could not, therefore, be a worse time, many will say, for the endowment of any such institution. And yet, if all things were at the flood, how many would be unable to part with their money, just because it is yielding so large a profit? We ask no one to do injustice either to himself or to his creditors. But how many citizens are there now, even at your present pitch of depression, who could endow a professorship without feeling it. Are there not even some who could give it the whole endowment asked for, and be only just as much lighter in heart as they have a loftier consciousness, and are more effectually eased of their cares? Let these do their full duty now, and the others who really cannot do anything, come forward a little farther on, when the stress of their difficulty is cleared. These latter, too, we can accommodate in part, as regards the time of payment. Some, too, can give us large tracts of land, which, as we can hold them without taxation, will by and by become an important addition to our funds. It is vain to imagine that we are going to impoverish or unreasonably distress California by asking for a sum, such that if only we had every twentieth cigar consumed in the State, it would more than fill the contribution.

"It will be seen at once that we must look for an endowment in large sums. It would even be fatal to our success to receive mites and fractions, however sincere and real the beneficence of the givers. We know already, and before solicitation, that one gentleman is prepared to give us a professorship (\$25,000), whenever he has reasonable assurance that we are to go forward and become established. We hope there may be others. Or the beginning of a library may be proposed: or the erection of an edifice on such a scale as to cost even double the amount of a professorship. Could some rich citizen, who can do it without injury to himself, step forward at this time of our beginning, and set his name upon the institution itself, by the side of a Harvard or a Yale, by subscribing a large part of the proposed endowment, giving us an opportunity, assisted by his beginning and example, to carry up the subscription even to the highest point we have named, he would be enriched by the sense of his munificence, as no man ever was or can by the count of his money. We have no delicacy in respect to the customary honors conferred by Universities, when they set the names of their benefactors on the halls, libraries, and professorships endowed by their munificence; or even when they drop the dry, impersonal name of their charter for one that represents the public spirit, and the living heart of a living man who could be more than rich, the patron of learning, the benefactor and father of the coming ages. These are monuments, I know, that may well provoke a degree of ambition; not even an Egyptian pyramid raised over a man's ashes could so far ennoble him as to have the learning and science of long ages and eternal realms of history superscribed by his name. And yet this better kind of monument is itself a power so beneficent that he ought, even as a duty, to desire it, and for no false modesty decline it. Such monuments are not like those of stone or brass, which simply stand doing nothing: they are monuments eternally fruitful, showing to men's eyes and ears what belongs to wealth, and what the founders of the times gone by have set as examples of beneficence.

"I believe it is the hope of some of your citizens, that a State University is to be erected, and they will not, therefore, see any urgent reason for a University to be endowed by private means. They have some time heard that Congress has bestowed on the State, for this object, fifty thousand acres of land: but they have not inquired how

far this will go, by itself, to create the necessary endowment, nor considered how great an addition to the fund is likely to be supplied from the State treasury. They have not even ascertained, it may be, that the land is not yet located, and probably will not be, till the pre-emption rights have covered all the public lands that are of any value. This hope of a State University is a hope that embraces the impossible. Facts give it no complexion of favor. A remarkable fatality has attended efforts to create Universities by State patronage. The State of Alabama set apart \$500,000 for the uses of a University which, I believe, has come to a full end already, both as respects the fund and the institution. The Ohio University has fallen from a state of temporary promise in the same manner. So of others. And this for the manifest reason, that the State University becomes, of course, a mere prize for placemen, subject to all the contests, agitations and changes of dynasty that belong to party politics. There is no place for that quiet which is the element of study, no genuinely classic atmosphere. The faculty come in at the same gate with the constables and marshals. The professors that are *ins*, and the professors that are *outs*, have the same things to say of each other as other kinds of office-seekers, and their dignity is of the same order. Meantime, the students are rushing into the cabals of party to oust some obnoxious president or professor; and he, on the other hand, is called to administer the discipline in peril of a retaliatory discipline that takes away his bread. Elegant learning and science miss the shades we sometimes speak of: there is no retirement for them here. They are dragging always in the mires of uneasiness and public intrigue, sweltering always in the heat of some outdoor peril or disturbance. It is little to say, that no University can live in such an element. The sooner, therefore, you are disabused, as a people, of any expectation of a University to be created by the State, the better it will be for you. It can have no other effect than simply to postpone those private responsibilities which have been too long delayed already. You can never have a University worthy of your place, as the central and first State of the Pacific, unless you call it into being by your own private munificence.

"The time for undertaking such a work in earnest appears now to have come, and this, after a good deal of interchange of views with the people of your State. I am happy to believe, is their conviction. They see their want in this matter with more or less distinctness,

though no human mind can possibly conceive the full extent of its import. The place of the University in society is like that of the great powers of nature, which maintain their work in silence and to a great extent unobserved. No one hears the pull of gravity on the stars, or the secret quiver of those affinities that hold the atoms of the world together. The needle settles to the pole in silence. The life-powers build their bodies by a growth no eye can trace. The electric rush that crystallizes matter and quickens vitality, and flashes men's thoughts across the continents of the world, is never audible, save when some interruption provokes thunder. So is it with the great University. It falls into society at points too deep for observation. The noise of the world comes after it, and many will suppose that the real world begins where the noise is first heard. Even what we call history begins with the secondary matter of discoveries and migrations, commerce and trade, battles and diplomacies, and other like notorieties; and can, by no means, find how to represent the subtle affinities and silent constructive powers of learning that steal into life before the noise of life begins. These are inappreciable, to a great extent, and yet they are a kind of qualified omnipotence. The University is the womb in which society is shaped, and all the determining causes of its operative and observable life are prepared by the silent nurture and secretion of the matrix whence it came. Here is the contact of universalities, whether in matter or mind. Here principles are intellectualized, and thought embraces law; and when peoples come into law, whether moral or civil, the University is commonly the prior condition. The presence of the great minds of the world is here felt in the languages and literature of the world; and the tastes and associations of youth are configured to them as living in their noble company, apart from the more selfish and really bad instigations of examples in the field of action. What we call self-education is, after all, a mere finding of one's way into the moulds of the University, without being in it; for the standards of thought, the grammar of language, the measurements and regulative order of true excellence, are here. And there is no one interest of society, religion, medicine, law, agriculture, mining and metallurgy, mechanical art and invention, that is not most interiorly related to the University life.

Hence the immense importance of the University to a new people. They never become a people, in the proper and organic sense

of that term, as used by the modern world, until they begin to gravitate and settle into unity in terms of the University. Until then they are incoherent and singular; the bonds of good keeping are loosened, and a considerable lapse toward barbarism is observed. It was so even in New England, as any one may see who will only look into the public records of the courts and towns and churches of the early times. The founders came over as a people strictly homogeneous; their leaders, in church and State, were men of the highest personal accomplishments; they planted the University, as we may say, the next day after they landed; and yet, before it could attain to its legitimate power, a generation appeared who compared with their fathers, were as daws to eagles. They spelled badly, wrote bad English, tore themselves in barbarous neighborhood and church quarrels, fell into base incontinence, and covered their names with disgrace in the church records. It was only by a slow and gradual process that the ground lost was recovered. Indeed, it is not fully recovered, in some things, even now; but this one thing is remarkable, that the social improvement and culture have exactly kept pace with the University culture, and have seemed to punctually wait upon it in its successive stages of advancement. In all which may be discovered the precise interest California has in the establishment of a proper University. How can this new people, from so many different nations of the world, exasperated by so many fierce passions and preyed upon by so many vices, ever settle into order and unity under righteous magistracies and terms of refined custom, without some power of culture back of more concert and contrivance, and the calling hither and thither of leaders who cannot lead? No man can tell a multitude in what way to make a happy, social State, when they have no such common sentiments and virtues as are necessary to it; and when they have, the fact will come to pass without the telling. The same is true of Legislation. We must go back to the silent world of thought and reason, of religion, science and taste, a common culture, and a regulated opinion, before we come to any power that is capable of gathering towards the state of order and consolidated happiness a new people. The trade of California can never make the safety of trade; the gold can never make the golden riches; the courts of justice can never establish and sanctify the justice. There must be a power come down out of silence, capable of moulding the people, and so the trade, the mining, the courts, and everything

that pertains to society. The doing world of California will be right, when there is a right thinking world of California prepared, before the doing, to shape it.

"There is also a very great importance to California in the establishment of a University, in the sense of stability and settlement it will produce and the greater permanence it will give to her population. While it invites emigration, it also fixes and retains the families that arrive. How many families, and precisely those which you most want to establish society, are never brought to California, just because there is no fit means of education here; and how many return, after a short time, for the same reason, carrying back with them the fortunes they have made and, to just that extent, impoverishing the country. Nor is the case very much better where the sons are sent back to be educated, while the parents remain. They will like the riper forms of society in which they have been trained; they will be impressed, weaned from the State, and so will be finally lost to it. And, what is worse, every such case of sending away for education is a confession that California is only an outpost of the nation, where some of the principal endowments of enlightened society have not yet arrived. This reflects more and more depressingly the longer it is continued on the public respect and confidence. For so long a time, you are not quite ready to call the State your home. How great a value to you, in this view, has a University. It has been the common satire on Universities, that they are boats fast anchored in the stream of time; but how great a comfort would it be to your eyes, as a people, to see the satire made good—to see this mighty anchor of sound learning cast, and the tides of your present uncertainties and disorders hurrying by and leaving it unmoved. There is great power, also, in symbols; and one such symbol as this, set up in stone to meet the eyes of your people, would do much to set them in the feeling that California is now established. Until then you are a people away from home, irresponsible often, and loose in your morality, because your character is left at home and is only to be resumed when you return. Practices are fallen into in trade that correspond. Public trusts are opportunities of public plunder, and public securities keep pace in quantity and quality with the bad faith in which they originate. You come and go, but your wealth only goes. So that, between a continual loss by bad morality here and another continual loss by drainage that never comes back, you are kept in comparative poverty, fast by a river of gold.



"How different your condition, when such families as look for the highest advantages of education readily emigrate hither, to become fixed as citizens of the State; and when those already here can stay and give to their sons and daughters as great advantages of culture as they can receive anywhere at the East. Every man is now a citizen of the State, having a property in its good name, its laws and institutions, responsible for his own character, at work in his own modes of industry, to acquire what is here to be retained and added to the productive capital of the State. Business now is done for California, and not for some other parts of the world to which she is tributary. She is no longer an Ireland existing for England, and kept poor by sending all her profits and rentals over to enrich the owners there; but she is an operative power in her own name and right, unfolding her immense resources and gathering in her immense stock of capital, to be in a very short time the richest community on the globe. Regarding the question simply in this view, as a question of profit and loss, the money we ask for a college, will pay itself back million-folded and more, by the wealth it will add to the State. Good economy, if we say nothing of that which is higher and more sacred, justifies and demands the expenditure.

"I have only to add another consideration equally pressing. When a new State is settled, its professional men, its clergymen, lawyers physicians and editors, its orators and poets, and men of literature — if it chance to have them—are men, of course, that were trained elsewhere. But this cannot be true any longer than is necessary, without suffering an incalculable loss. Saying nothing of the comparatively inferior fitness of men who were trained on the other side of the world, how great a humility must it be to the feelings of a State, to be obliged always to look on her learned class as men who had to go elsewhere to get their accomplishments. They are stepsons now of the State, and not her own children. Inasmuch, then as the greatest wealth of any State is in its great men, those who are most forward in the public departments of life, what will it sooner look after than the education of its own sons? It is not in the gold, nor the wheat, nor the cattle on a thousand hills, that California is to find, after all, its richest wealth and its noblest honors. But it is in the sons she trains up and consecrates to religion, as the anointed prophets and preachers of God's truth, her great orators of every name and field, her statesmen, her works of art and genius, the voices

of song that pour out their eternal music from her hills. Her pride is not that wanting a Shakspeare, or a Bacon, or an Edwards, she sent for him ; but that having begotten him and made him, he is hers. This, I believe, will be the sentiment of California ; and I confidently hope that she will give to it her solid and substantial testimony, in the liberal endowment of the proposed University."

Dr. Bushnell left California in January, 1857, greatly benefited in health. So much so, indeed, that he determined to return once more to his pulpit in Hartford, and test again his ability to preach. The experiment succeeded so well that we in California were obliged to give up the idea of his returning here to assume the duties of the Presidency of the College. But the service he had already rendered was highly appreciated, and his "Appeal," which was widely circulated, greatly increased the public interest in the institution.

## CHAPTER IV.

### PREPARATION OF THE FIRST COLLEGE CLASS.

In the meantime, while all this outside work had been going on through the year 1856, the preparatory school in Oakland had been growing in numbers and scholarship, under Mr. Durant, aided by an able corps of teachers. A class was now formed consisting of those who proposed to fit for College, and they entered vigorously upon their three years' work.

The whole number of pupils in attendance in 1857, was forty. When the Academy opened in 1853, it was three! It was called the College School, because its prominent object was to fit young men for the College proper. But it provided instruction in the ordinary courses of English education. The academic year was divided into two terms of five months each, the summer term commencing on the twenty-eighth of May, and closing on the third of October. At the close of each term, there was a thorough examination of the pupils in all their studies, by a committee appointed for that purpose by the Trustees. After each examination there was a public rehearsal, at which the mode of teaching and the general proficiency of the pupils were exhibited. It was the endeavor cautiously to adapt the studies to the capacities and genius of the pupils, but to consult neither ease nor pleasure merely, at the expense of discipline and substantial improvement. The government of the school was gentle and decided. It was the purpose that the temper, heart, and the moral and religious life of the pupils should be formed according to the precepts and spirit of the Bible. The cost of board and tuition was three hundred and sixty dollars a year. Oakland was then a place of only a few hundred inhabitants. The school was

away by itself in its own beautiful grove ; there was little to disturb it, and its success was satisfactory.

In respect to the College proper, not a great deal was done in 1857. The work for it was not immediately pressing. The call for College instruction was three years off. And, besides, business was exceedingly depressed. The preceding year, 1856, was the year of the Vigilance Committee, and a time of so great disturbance was not quickly recovered from. Nevertheless, the College work was not lost sight of. Still more attention was given to the selection of a site. Renewed examination was given to the one at Berkeley. Its merits were now compared with those of the choicest that had been reported on by Dr. Bushnell. It was evident, on reflection, that the Berkeley site combined the chief merits of the best of the others in all respects except as to the quantity of the water supply. And in respect to being accessible and yet sufficiently removed from the disturbance of the city, it was superior to any of them. It was found, moreover, that it would be possible to obtain this ground. Those who owned the titles and those who were in possession were favorable to the idea of having the College there. Some of them were anxious for it. Therefore the water question, the only thing that seemed to be in the way, was thoroughly investigated. The quantity of water in Strawberry Creek, was noted through the dry season. The springs in the hills were explored. Examination was made to ascertain whether there were other sources of water supply available in the hills. It was never intended to do so foolish a thing as to locate a College, in this State of long, rainless summers, on any site, without an abundance of pure, flowing water. During the year it was satisfactorily ascertained that a copious supply could be obtained, back in the higher hills. When this fact was finally settled, the opinion of the Trustees and friends of the College seemed to gravitate towards this spot as the permanent site of the College. A notice of this general conclusion is found in the *Pacific*, of November 29, 1857, but no formal action in the matter was had by the Trustees during that fall and winter.

The site, as contemplated at that time, consisted of one hundred and forty acres. It was to include both banks of Strawberry Creek, and their fine bordering of oaks, sycamores, bay-trees, and a plentiful growth of evergreen shrubbery. It had to be purchased in five unequal parcels, of as many different owners. Messrs. Willey and Rankin were appointed a committee to examine titles, ascertain terms of purchase, and report to the Board. They presented their report at the meeting of Trustees, held March 1, 1858. In view of all the facts, the Board then, by formal vote, which was unanimous, adopted the Berkeley site as the permanent location of the College of California.

At the same meeting it was resolved to proceed immediately to raise the sum of \$10,000 with which to erect an additional building, for the accommodation of the College School in Oakland, and also to enlarge and refit the boarding-house. Toward this sum, the following subscriptions were obtained at once: E. B. Goddard, \$1,000; Flint, Peabody & Co., \$1,000; F. F. Low, of Marysville, \$1,000; Mark Brummagim, \$1,000; Ira P. Rankin, \$400; J. Whitney, Jr., \$250; W. T. Coleman & Co., \$200; Nathanael Gray, \$200; J. H. Coghill & Co., \$200; R. F. Knox, \$200; S. A. Hastings, \$100; A. B. Forbes, \$100; Geo. J. Brooks & Co., \$100; A. J. Easton, \$100; J. B. Thomas, \$100; Samuel J. Hensley, \$100; J. Belden, \$100; and other subscribers, in smaller sums, \$1,500.

During the summer of 1858, a new building, called Academy Hall, was erected and furnished for the use of the school. It was a structure sixty by thirty feet, with wings, affording a common study hall, and convenient recitation rooms. This was a busy and prosperous year with the school. The improved situation was announced in a handsome circular, headed with a lithographic picture of the Academy buildings, and sent widely over the State. The anniversary of the school was to be held this year in October. The increased number of pupils and the new buildings encouraged the Trustees to make more elaborate preparation for it than had

been worth while before. No literary festival like the Commencement occasions in the Eastern States had as yet been enjoyed in California. It was a new thing. The idea aroused enthusiasm. It revived in many the associations of youth. To have here, also, our intellectual feasts, seemed to make the country more home-like. John B. Felton consented to deliver the oration, and Rev. Mr. Benton, of Sacramento, the poem. The notice was widely given, a platform was fitted up in the Presbyterian Church, and all was made ready there for the literary exercises, and the Academy grounds were supplied with seats under the great trees, where a basket picnic could be enjoyed, and impromptu speeches made. The boys were fully in the spirit of the occasion, and made themselves well ready with recitations and declamations. The expected day came at last, a bright, clear, October day. A crowd of people came over from San Francisco, and, as the tide would have it, the boat did not get aground on the bar! All Oakland was out to meet them, though Oakland then could not boast of many hundreds of inhabitants. The church was filled to its utmost. The older College folks, as well as the students, felt the spirit of the occasion, because it rekindled the enthusiasm of other days. The exercises were all keenly enjoyed. Mr. Felton, the orator, was at his best. His oration was published, and is added to the present volume, as the first number of the Appendix.

After the oration, Rev. Mr. Benton delivered a poem entitled, "The Republic of Letters," closing with the following stanzas:—

But, a truce to all this. Be our thanks manifold,  
For the day, and the scene, and the light we behold;  
That here on our shores, all prophetic of fates,  
Our College hath lifted her beautiful gates.

An honor to founders, instructors, and patrons,  
Oh, long may it thrive! be the pride of our matrons!  
To all cultured minds prove a scene of attractions,  
Be enriched evermore by our wealth's benefactions!

And blest be this State of our hearts and our hands;  
In her gold-spangled robes, how effulgent she stands!  
May her glories increase from mountain to main;  
And aye in her palaces prosperity reign!

May the Union endure of our federal States;  
The power that inspires men, uplifts, re-creates;  
And quick may some banner of pride be unfurled,  
O'er the uprisen strength of a disenthralled world!

Yet naught can endure, in these lands of decay,  
That draws not its life from the regions away;  
And for freedom and progress must peoples be debtors,  
To such as compose the Republic of Letters.

And from those high realms, like some fire-sceptered kings,  
Have marched they who pluck down the lightning's flame-wings,  
And bid them, with tidings for man, swiftly flee,  
Through the ambient air, and the green depths of sea.

Then be honored the realm, and its sons of great fame,  
That have filled the whole earth with such joyous acclaim,  
By an old world and new, clasped with thought-flashing fetters!  
Yea, live, live forever, Republic of Letters!

From the church, which was situated near the present corner of Harrison and Sixth Streets, the people went, in procession, to the Academy grounds, several blocks away, though at that time, neither the blocks nor the streets were marked in any way, and the line of march was through a continuous grove of oak trees.

After the lunch had been properly attended to, the school buildings were examined, especially the Academy Hall, with its new, airy school-room, and its recitation rooms adjoining. All could see that a decided step in advance had been taken. From the buildings, the company returned to the grove, where the seats had been provided, and indulged in informal talk. Col. J. B. Crockett, of San Francisco, being first called upon, led off in a train of thought, substantially as follows:—

“There is but one sentiment which fills our hearts and minds to-day; and that is, an earnest and fervent interest in the success and future usefulness of the institution whose anniversary we have met to celebrate. After the chaste and beautiful oration which we have just heard, I can say nothing on the great subject of education, which would

not appear tame and feeble, in comparison with the glowing eloquence to which we have listened. Nevertheless, the important truth cannot be too often repeated, that in California, our greatest want, our most pressing need, is for institutions of learning, in which our youth can receive a thorough and complete education. The future of our young State stands upon a stable basis; and in my judgment, its prospects are brighter now than at any previous period of its existence. The establishment of overland mails, the certainty of a speedy telegraphic communication with the East, the planting of military posts along the line of travel, and the opening of the ports of China to our commerce, all demonstrate that we are soon to have an immense accession to our population. Already we hear the din of preparation from across the mountains and deserts, and very soon our brethren from distant lands will be amongst us. They will bring with them children to be educated and nursed into a vigorous and useful manhood; and ours must be the pleasant duty to afford them the opportunity to do it.

"During a recent visit which I made to the Atlantic States, I met with a great number of valuable and substantial people, who desire to emigrate to our land of gold; but the first inquiry which they made of me, was in respect to the number and character of our schools; and it is my deliberate opinion, that if we could convince our distant friends that we have here institutions of learning of character, affording the most ample opportunity to acquire a liberal and thorough education, we would at once attract hither a large and permanent population, composed of the most valuable elements for the development of our physical wealth and the encouragement of a sound moral growth. In this view, I hold the establishment of this institution to be a matter of great public interest; and every man who connects his name with it, as one of its chief supporters and friends, will have done something that he may be justly proud of. I give you: The College of California; may its future success and usefulness be commensurate with our hopes."

As Colonel Crockett concluded his remarks, three hearty cheers were given by the crowd in approval of his *sentiments*. The Marshal, assuming all the responsibility, as men in office are wont to do, called upon Judge H. P. Coon, of San Francisco, who said:

"MR. PRESIDENT: I am disposed to question the liberty you have



taken with my name in publicly calling upon me for some remarks; but being called upon, my interest in the occasion which has brought us together, will not allow me to keep silence. I did not arrive until the literary exercises in the church had been concluded, and have not, therefore, had the opportunity to become animated by the enthusiasm which such exercises are adapted to inspire. The remarks of the gentlemen who have preceded me have, however, given a start to my ideas, and I propose the following as my sentiment: Christian Education; the best guarantee for the permanent civilization of California. The history of the world is full of proof that mere material prosperity, or the development of the physical resources of a country are not sufficient to insure a permanent and progressive civilization; nor is a merely intellectual culture sufficient. Look at the rise and downfall of the ancient Republics; they acquired riches and made great attainments in science and in art, but where are they now? It is the appropriate culture of the head and the heart of the people in connection with the development of the natural resources of the State, that is to give her the right moral elevation and secure her permanent prosperity.

"The want of the best facilities for the education of children has induced many families to remove from this to the older States. I conversed recently with a gentleman who for years felt that he ought to remain in California, and exert his influence here, where good influence is so much needed, but who was constrained, finally, to remove his family to the Atlantic States, because he could obtain better educational privileges for his children there. If we would retain such families in California, we must furnish facilities for affording not only an ordinary, but an accomplished education to their children. On this account we rejoice in what we see to-day of the institution established here, and of the bright promises which it offers for the future.

"I remember meeting with the gentleman who is now Principal in this institute in 1853, and hearing him say that he intended to found a High School in Oakland, which should grow into a college, and I confess, that my remarks to him at the time were not encouraging; but he went on with his work, and by his persevering toil and patient endurance, he has succeeded in establishing an institution which is to-day an honor to him and to all who have co-operated with him. May they labor on with renewed zeal and find the blessing of Providence attending their efforts for the future."

After Judge Coon, Mr. H. B. Janes, Superintendent of Public Instruction of San Francisco, was called for. He spoke as follows:—

“MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: Years ago, while wandering among the green hills of Vermont, had I been told that to-day, on the *then* far-off shores of the Pacific, the preparatory class of the California College would meet to celebrate the conquest of the land of the hunter, the trapper, and the *vaquero* to knowledge and to science, it would have seemed as some wild fancy of the hour.

“Had it been further told me, that as citizens of a sovereign State, numbering its forty thousand children enrolled at school, and employing its five hundred teachers, we should be participants in those ceremonies, not even the indomitable energy of the American nation, and its watchword, ‘Westward, ho!’ already echoed loud and clear from the Rocky Mountains, could have given it the impress of truth. But difficult as is the realization, such is the fact.

“Hundreds of thousands have been borne hither from the land of schools, academies, and the ‘Alma Mater,’ to pitch their tents upon the broad plains and rugged hills of California. They came with a feeling of security, for here the flag of our Union signaled its protection to their persons, their property, and their household gods.

“No colony of Greece or Rome ever held the position for power and influence upon the destinies of the world, that we, thus hastily gathered from the North, the South, the East, and the West, from all nations and peoples under heaven, now hold. Here, at home, the discordant elements of a social organization are to be rearranged and harmonized; we are forming and are yet to perfect a society unlike that known to the world; religions, philosophies, social and political habits, and opinions as dissimilar as the varied themes of Christian and pagan nations, are to be blended into one consistent whole. From the Atlantic shores the vast tide still sets in upon us; its elements of power are to be shaped to our purposes of science, mechanism, and agriculture. And still, far beyond us opens a new field of labor; no sooner had the electric cable flashed its triumph over time and space, to two worlds, than under ‘the deep, deep sea,’ over its mountains, and through its valleys, speeds the news that China is opened to the world, opened to its commerce, opened to its civil and its social influence; opened to its Christianity. To that region of

darkness, it is in part our mission to bear messages of social order, political freedom, and true religion. As the commencement of this great work, we hail all our institutions of learning. The College of California will bear its part. To educate minds for such tasks is no common duty. Not unlike the preparation and laying of the wire whose success we so recently celebrated, is the work of the teacher, preparing and coiling the thread of knowledge. Each strand should be of pure metal, well tested, firmly bound; round all should be a perfect coating of virtue and religion, that in a perfect insulation from the dissipating influences of evil, its power may be retained; it needs strength, too, or sudden billows of passion may sunder it mid-ocean, and the hope of a world be lost.

"To those who so perseveringly labored in the cause of liberal education here, I would unite with you in expressing heartfelt gratitude, and offer as a sentiment: The Educational Institutions of California; may they prove as powerful in promoting the intellectual, as her gold has in controlling the commercial, prosperity of the world."

Mr. I. P. Rankin was the next speaker summoned, and, after protesting as well as he could, but to no purpose, he took up his march like those before him.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have been called upon to address you, simply, I suppose, because I have the honor to be one of the Trustees of the institution whose anniversary we celebrate to-day. An honor I feel it to be to take any part, however humble, in promoting the interests and prosperity of an institution so identified as this is with the highest welfare of our State and of this Pacific Coast. During the time I have held my present position I have been disposed to do what I could to forward the objects we all have in view, and have only regretted in time past, as I do now, that my ability has not been equal to my wishes. We have not had the means to do what we wish, but even with our limited resources, the good accomplished and being accomplished by such an institution as this can hardly be estimated. It does not yet afford the means of furnishing a complete education, but it has already provided for many young men the means of intellectual culture, which if not fitting them for the learned professions, has furnished them a better practical education for the ordinary pursuits of life than probably would otherwise have been accessible to them. This is much, but we hope to do far more. We have faith to look beyond our present means and position, and see in

the future, amply qualified for its high mission of usefulness, the full grown and well developed University. But to secure an end so desirable for this young State, we need co-operation, sympathy, and the *means* of all good men and lovers of education in the State. In due time we hope the means will be furnished.

"Some one has said that the man who has no money is poor; but that he who has nothing but money is poorer still. This is more strikingly true of communities than of individuals. We may have ships, and commerce, and merchandise; we may have luxuriant and waving harvests, and teeming mines, but with all the elements of material prosperity, if we have nothing more, we are, as a State, poor indeed. We must have education sanctified by religion, or we are entirely wanting in the elements of the highest prosperity or civilization.

"I remember the substance of a remark by the venerable Josiah Quincy. 'Civil liberty,' said he, 'has no security but in intelligence, intelligence none but in virtue, and neither liberty, intelligence, nor virtue has any firm and reliable foundation but in the power and sanctity of the Christian religion.' This, ladies and gentlemen, is a truth that cannot too deeply be laid to heart by the people of California, and acting upon the belief of it, we cannot fail to become as a people great and happy."

Right under the sound of Mr. Rankin's voice, was an interested and animated hearer, Rev. Mr. Lacy. He was evidently enjoying the intellectual repast spread before him—satisfied that the world was going on all right, and glad that he was there to see and hear—when a startling and most unexpected call or cry broke upon his ears. It brought him to his feet, and in spite of well-laid plans, he was compelled to speak. He said:

"I have looked a whole measure of revenge at the man behind me, who called my name. I thought myself safe. I cannot decline to speak, for at such a time as this, one cannot deny the feelings with which his bosom overflows.

"Schools are the hope of our country. These children are born and grow up here; they see these skies and these mountains and valleys; they have no remembrance of those green lawns and shady forests, and sweet streams, that arise with enchantment in our mem-

ory, associated with the affections of home; this is their home, their dear native land. They will form our society and our State, and mould our institutions, and bear the honor and be the glory of our land, in a few short years.

"I confess that I sometimes tremble when I look abroad over the masses of the people, and consider the nature of republican institutions. There is a man loaded with intoxicating liquors, utterly unable to form any good judgment upon measures of public policy, or to tell what he thinks concerning the commonwealth,' or to decide upon the man fitted to administer upon these interests in integrity, whose vote is just as decisive, of just as much worth, as that of any one of you before me. It is alarming. The only remedy is in universal education. The forty thousand children of this State must be educated, universally, in our common schools, and some of them thoroughly, or our State will sink into absolute barbarism. Think of what Cambridge and Yale have done for our country in their gifts of statesmen, clergymen, teachers, who have made our country what she is in the enlightened world. The same thing must be done for this Pacific country. They commenced in poverty—small—struggled through many years; see what they are. Such must be our beginning and our future. These vigorous youths must be educated, their intellect developed, that they shall be known not merely in their own circle and neighborhood, but rise high; that their light may be seen abroad, over the whole country, and over the world; that they may be known as stars of the first magnitude, shining for ages with original and eternal light. This institution is to bring out such. I rejoice at its prosperous and hopeful commencement; I look at it and feel strong and confident as to the future of our State; for these who are educated here will be taught the truth under the blessed influences of the religion of Jesus Christ. I close with this sentiment: The Republic of Letters; may it nestle in the Republic of the Pacific."

After Mr. Lacy, Rev. Mr. Walsworth, who had just arrived from Honolulu, was politely and urgently requested to follow. He had seen, by this time, such calls were inexorable and merciless—they had to be complied with—and without any unnecessary hesitation, remarked:—

"MR. PRESIDENT: As you have called me up on the Sandwich Islands, I suppose that it is that you may hear from me something

about education there. Two weeks ago I was in Honolulu, and it was my pleasure to have made the acquaintance of the President and a part of the Faculty of Oahu College, located in that city. Of all things that I, as a stranger, found to interest me, among the Hawaiian people, there was nothing that had greater place in my regards than this institution. And, indeed, sir, when I saw its buildings, its library of two thousand volumes, its President and teachers, the eighty students in attendance, the studies pursued, the attainments already made, I was like the Queen of Sheba, when she saw the wealth and glory of Solomon. There was no more spirit in me. The persons connected with this enterprise have undertaken, in a generous and manly way, to meet the educational wants of the people, and they will do it. They are doing what we have attempted to do in this institution, whose anniversary we this day celebrate. And we shall succeed as well as they. I never, sir, come upon these grounds but that I have new strength added to my faith, that we shall fulfill the great design we have had in view. These students, this new building which to-day we consecrate to science, this attendance, the men who are pledged to this work and the interest which stirs in all our hearts, are a proof that our College shall be to the Pacific what Yale and Harvard are to the Atlantic side of our country. I offer as a sentiment: Education; a light started in the East, and even now kindled in the West; may it culminate with us in all its grandeur and glory."

By this time the spirit was up, the enthusiasm alive and at work, and many felt like speaking, felt even as though they *must* speak. At once all eyes turned to Mr. Willey, and in reply to earnest calls, he said:---

"I am not in the humor for making a speech, but I cannot remain wholly silent on an occasion like this. I was struck this morning with the force and justness, of the appeal in behalf of this institution in the declamation of one of the young men, entitled, 'The Voice of the School.' A thrilling voice was that! The voice of youth, thirsting for knowledge—asking for the means of acquiring education, while they are in the period of life in which alone they can obtain it. And this brings out exactly THE IDEA of this institution. *It is to meet the demand of the time*, as it exists now, as it will exist in the future. *Now*, a school is needed preparatory to a College, and capable of giving instruction in all the branches of a common edu-

cation, fitting young men for the business of life. Such a school we are seeking to establish. Yonder neat and beautiful building has been erected, finished, and paid for. Now, the boarding-house beyond must be enlarged and put in repair. The roof must be torn off, another story put on, and the whole finished and furnished.

"Yonder site for the future University so eloquently and truthfully described in the oration to-day, is not entirely paid for, and the balance due must be at once raised. The improvements of this year, projected and attempted by the Trustees, will not cost less than \$12,000, of which I believe something over \$7,000 has been raised, and the remainder must be forth-coming very soon. This, we believe, will make the school well able to meet the present want. It will open the way for the able and devoted Board of Teachers engaged, to give instruction to all who apply in the various branches of education now most required, and to complete the preparation of the class now within one year of college standing so that they may be admitted to the first Freshman Class one year from this time. This work, so plain, so practical, immediately on our hands, I believe we ought to do, and can do. It is pleasant to know that this is so.

"Now for the *future*. It will hasten on and make its demands upon us. The College classes will be advancing, and calling for all the facilities for a liberal education. The prospect of being able to meet this demand may look doubtful, and the requirement formidable. But when the time has come, and the demand is on us, I believe we shall be able to meet it. Let us have faith in the cause, faith in each other, and faith in the people of the State. I believe that no necessity will at any point arise, that with energy and perseverance, it will not be possible to meet. And this is, as I said, the IDEA of our plan—to meet and provide for the necessity as it shall arise. We have tried to do it, and what you see to-day bears witness in some measure how well we have succeeded. And we will try yet more, and we appeal to the people of California to sustain our effort, and give success to the cause. I conclude with this sentiment: The demand of our youth for the means of education; we will supply it."

In response to a poetical sentiment from a lady, complimentary to the orator and poet of the day, the Rev. Mr. Benton spoke in substance, as follows:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I always speak when I am called for; and very often when I am not. I heartily thank the lady for her graceful compliment, and you for your kind appreciation. They go beyond my merit; for in very truth making poetry is not my forte, nor does it employ much of my time. The poetic faculty few have; and fewer still, highly cultivated. We may have poetic ideas without the power of poetic expression; both of which are essential to the poetic faculty.

"Most of us have poetry in our natures, even if we do not possess full-winged poetic imaginations; and we do well to cultivate what we have. It will become to us both a pleasure and a recreation, as some pleasure is not. We have need of poetry and its charms. The world is a humdrum place without it. We meet sorrows; we carry burdens; we go vexed with cares; we are worn with toils; we are borne down with ills; we are depressed, saddened, and pained; and we need something to relieve, cheer, and inspire us; something to engage and lift us; something to inspirit and glorify us; enfolding and enrapturing us; and we shall find it in our poetry. If we can enter an ideal realm at will, peopled with fair creations, and alive with beautiful forms, we may bid the dull world good-day, and enter to roam, delight, and refresh ourselves at large.

"If this be in our power, if this become our habit, we shall not pine; we shall not suffer from ennui; we shall not drag along; nor shall life be to us insupportable. We shall keep our health; we shall keep our spirits; we shall keep heart and hope; and drear and barren shall no tract of life seem. It is the poetic soul that drinks at the fountain of perennial youth. It is the poetic heart that never grows old. As there is a bright side and a poetic side to all things, we may turn aside where we will to be regaled; and a touch of romance will not harm the oldest and soberest of us. There is a demand for books of poetry and works of fiction. They will always sell. We need them. But we cannot live on them, even the best of them; and the poorer sort are execrable. They are for recreation mainly; and for naught beyond this can they avail much; but in their sphere, what charms they are! Not to be tedious, I conclude with this sentiment: Women; the poetic side of humanity, the wonder of our childhood, the beauty of our youth, the brightness of our maturity, and the glory of all our years; long may they flourish, and their hearts never grow old!"



On being called upon next in order, Rev. H. Durant replied with much warmth and earnestness:—

“MR. PRESIDENT: This call takes me by surprise. I had been so absolutely absorbed in works anterior, and I may say *interior* to the public exhibitions of the day, that the contingency of being summoned *before* the scenes, to take part with the performers *there*, was little to be thought of, much less to be provided for. That I should be represented, in common with the other teachers, in the performances of the pupils, I anticipated. That in their exercises, I should, in some sort, be exercised, in their exhibitions, be exhibited, and in their persons, personated, I knew; but I had flattered myself, that after these tasks of my proxies had been performed, as they have been, I hope, without discredit to either of the parties, I was to be discharged from further responsibility.

“But, Mr. President, I should be ashamed of myself, if, under the circumstances of this moment, I could find nothing more to offer than an apology for having been surprised, or an excuse for remaining silent. I should certainly demonstrate that I was not one of that class of teachers so graphically described by the eloquent orator of the day, if, instead of picking up the veriest pebble from beneath my feet, like the example quoted, to read from it, to enraptured listeners, a whole volume of new truth, a very bible of inspired revelations, I have been presented with a University for a theme, and yet have no heart, nor tongue to feel or to express a single sentiment!

“We shall not soon forget the orator’s ideal of the true teacher, ‘the genial man,’ the very soul itself of instruction. We accept and reiterate his doctrines on this point. Whether, personally, we stand or fall by them, they are true. The teacher must be a man of sympathy, communicable, a ‘genial man;’ one, that is, who imparts *himself* to his pupils along with his lessons, and wins from them responses of the heart, as well as of the lips. He teaches by infusion. He imitates nature. The dews of heaven do not distill upon the plant, nor the breezes fan it, nor the rays of the sun fall on it, to *show it how to grow*; they enter into it; are assimilated to it; grow together with it, and so become a part of its very existence. Such are the relations of the teacher and his pupils. A correspondence of thought and feeling is established between them, like the elective affinities among the elements of matter, or the polar attractions, in electricity and magnetism, by means of which, while they are distinct

and original in themselves, a new result is produced, greater and better than either alone, combining and reflecting the powers and characters of both.

"The sculptor works at his block, that he may realize in the forms which he produces, the conceptions of his mind, and the sentiments of his heart. He is content with his work only when it becomes a transcript of himself. We have read of one who had so wrought his soul into his marble, that with his last touch, he expired. But the statue which he left instinct with his own life, re-animated him, in its turn, and made him immortal.

"As the single teacher is to the individual pupil, or to the transient class, the University is to the masses of mankind, through all generations. May our Alma Mater, and her teachers of every age, live not only in the *memory* of her pupils, but in their *lives* and *characters*. We ask for them no other praise, no other monument. I would conclude, sir, by offering the following sentiment: The teacher and his pupils, the University and the masses of the people; all members of the same family, parts of the same system, like the sun and the planets, shining in each other's light, revolving in each other's attractions."

The following address prepared especially for the occasion, was delivered by Mr. Albert F. Lyle, one of the students and is worthy of being remembered with the occasion:—

"MR. PRESIDENT, TRUSTEES, PATRONS AND BENEFACTORS OF THE COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: We trust it will not be deemed presumptuous in *us*, the members of this school, in behalf of whom I address you, that we should attempt to express on this occasion our sense of obligation to you, for the part you have taken in procuring for us the advantages of this institution. We are not content that you should be left to *presume* that we are *grateful*; nor to *infer* our feelings, from such efforts *to do our best* as may have appeared to you in the examination that has past, or in the exercises that are now transpiring. Besides the pantomime of our regular performances, we wish to express ourselves to you in articulate speech, and say in so many words: '*We feel grateful.*'

"We have reason to feel so. We are young students. Allow us to say what we might not under other circumstances say, or to other hearers, that we have of late, many of us, become most deeply interested in our studies; that we have just been looking into some of the

departments of knowledge, through the doors which others, going before us, have left ajar; that through some we have taken a few steps; and that we are amazed, while we are delighted with the wonders which show themselves on every side. But we are told, what excites our admiration the more, that these wondrous sights are but the *show-pictures* of truths, and systems of truths, of relations, and dependencies, processes and results which lie beyond, that these are for the initiated, and the initiated alone. We ask to be initiated, to go behind the scenes. We cannot be content, now, with looking at the *show-pictures*, and nothing more; our interest in them now, arises from their significance; they are no longer *powers* to us, but *exponents*; no longer pursuits, but indices by the way-side, to guide, and to accelerate our progress. We seem to have come into a great and beautiful city. Its stately dwellings, its massive temples; its spacious courts, its long arcades and corridors, are wonderful; but their charm for us now is, that they are the shadows of another city that lives within them; a city of intelligence and affections; a city of *the soul*. We cannot be willing, therefore, to remain in the streets, nor to have entered some doorways and vestibules, and ante-chambers, where we have caught glimpses, and broken cadences of a harmony and of a beauty, which we cannot understand. We must go *inward still*. If 'admiration' and 'wonder,' as Plato is said to affirm, are the 'beginning of philosophy,' they are not its ends. We cannot stop where we are: to have discovered mysteries is not sufficient. We must enter into them, and though they involve us in others, still we are impelled to persevere. We realize the story of the fabled Psyche, who was doomed to a task which she could neither choose to abandon, nor find the means to perform. From a fountain dripping at the giddy top of a mountain precipice, she must fill a phial and bring it back to men, and as she shall fail or succeed, lose or win the prize of immortal life. Ready to despair, not finding any foothold on the steep face of the rock, she hears gentle voices of love and encouragement. She searches here and there; at length a blind passage is seen to open through a crevice. She enters; a winding stair-case occurs; this mounted, a landing is attained which shows a light.

"Thus far we seem to have come with Psyche, in our own experiences. Shall we follow still? The ray before us is growing feeble while we delay. We feel a fire within us, but it gives no light. The voices of encouragement and love which we followed at first, were

the echoes of the rising school and of 'the coming College.' The blind way, and the staircase in the crevice, were the old school-rooms which we have left; the new 'Hall of the Academy' is the landing-place with the light. But our task cannot be finished here. Psyche pursues the light; it grows brighter as she advances; it opens at length to her view the last stages, perhaps not the easiest of the way. She reaches the summit; she comes to the fountain; she fills the phial; she can now return and give the rare treasure to the world. Her task is done. She has won the prize of immortality. Psyche we are told, is a human soul.

"Mr. President, Trustees, Patrons and Benefactors of the College of California: The light before us you have kindled. The heat within us, that has given us no light, is our thirst for an education; a liberal education, while yet the means of gaining it were not at hand. The prospect of these means, as we have said, is in the light of your munificence. For this we return you our thanks. We shall watch the light, and wait on it still. We shall make our way by it, as it grows broader and lighter, till it merges, where it must erelong, in a full-orbed University. It is in the hope of this that we may rejoice. It is this that we want. It is for this that we plead; nothing else will avail to lift us to the summit of our task, where the waters gush that we are to give to the world, and where we are to view for ourselves the prize of life."

The occasion was one of such new interest that the lapse of time was not noticed till the shrill boat-whistles warned the San Franciscans that it was time to be aboard for the return homeward. But the day was a marked one in the history of the institution and gave the whole enterprise an impetus which was manifest for a long time afterwards. The special committee, consisting of David McClure and E. S. Lacy, appointed to examine the school at the close of the preceding term, closed their report, dated October 7, 1858, as follows: "We are able to say, with confidence, that the favorable impression produced upon the minds of all present at the recent anniversary, is the natural result of the healthful discipline and thorough instruction of the institution. The course of study and the mode of presenting truth and eliciting thought, meet our entire approbation. The liberal pro-

vision which you have made for the education of the youth of our State, as seen in the beautiful, commodious buildings, and extensive grounds of the school, together with the learned and beloved Principal, and the efficient teachers associated with him, indicate a wise policy, and give us a token of the blessings which are to flow through this channel to our State, and to the world."



## CHAPTER V.

### APPOINTMENT OF COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

The following fall term opened prosperously in November. The number in attendance went up to sixty or seventy. The classes preparing for college made good progress. The senior class in this department was now so far advanced that within a little more than a year it would be ready to enter upon college studies. This would call for, at least, the beginning of a college organization, and the appointment of two professors to the Faculty of Instruction. This enlarged work received the earnest attention of the Trustees and patrons of the institution.

Meantime, another school year passed away, everything going smoothly and prosperously. The anniversary was this year, 1859, held in June. The following notice of this occasion appeared in the editorial columns of the *Pacific*, of June 23:—

“The annual examination of the Preparatory Department of this institution took place on Monday and Tuesday of the present week. We have always been delighted with the exercises of this anniversary, but were never more so than on the present occasion. The students seem to have made a progress in their studies beyond that of any former year: a progress that plainly indicates thorough drilling and hard study. We were pleased with the respectful deportment, gentlemanly bearing, and manly self respect of the pupils, but we were specially gratified with the accuracy, thought, and promptness which characterized all their exercises. These excellencies demonstrated that they were taught to know *with certainty* what they knew, to know *why* they knew it, and to state it with ease and precision, which, together, constitute the sole end that ought to be aimed at in every system of liberal education.

"While nearly all the classes in the examination receive our unqualified approbation, we feel that several of them deserve our special praise, among which may be mentioned the classes in English Grammar, Cicero, Virgil, Xenophon, the Greek Reader, Greenleaf's Arithmetic and Geometry. Many of the specimens of drawing exhibited also were of a high order of excellence. The method of teaching English Grammar, adopted in this institution, which may be called the common-sense method, or, perhaps more correctly, the science of the English language, is unsurpassed, we think, by any method we have ever known. It is simple, natural, and plain, yet goes down into the very elements of the language, and lays its whole structure and philosophy naked before the mind. We sincerely wish it might be embodied in book form, and become the standard of instruction in all the schools of our State.

"On the whole we were never more impressed with the importance of this school, or felt more deeply its claims on the public. None who are interested in the welfare of our people, or who would make our golden hills and fertile valleys attractive to families as a permanent home, it seems to us, can forget this infant institution now struggling into existence among us. It should be dear to every heart. It should occupy the first place in the public care. It should be cherished as the most important of those means which are to give our young State character, dignity, and influence among her sister States.

"The public or Commencement exercises were held in the Presbyterian Church, and consisted wholly of declamations by students, appointed by a vote of the school. We cannot do justice to the performances by merely mentioning a few of the principal speakers, and we therefore give as full an account as our columns will admit, and by giving a word to each we hope to present something like an accurate idea of that high order of elocution, which already distinguishes this institution as foremost in this desirable part of the education of our youth.

"The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. A. Williams. The salutatory was a poem delivered by Frederick W. Clarke, composed by his mother for the occasion. The lad did credit to himself as a speaker, as well as justice to the poem. His enunciation was easy, distinct, and his delivery animated, catching, sometimes, the inspiration of the mother."

The exercises consisted entirely of declamations and addresses by the students. Among them, as their names appear in the *Pacific*, were Edward J. Carpenter, James A. Dye, George E. Howard, Elijah Janes, Frank Howard, John R. Glasscock, G. F. Williams, Dyer A. Carpenter, Chas. V. Howard, C. A. Lowe, José M. Ybanez, Charles A. Garter, and Albert F. Lyle.

The consultations and correspondence that had been going on for a long time, as to who should be professors in the College, prepared the way for the meeting of Trustees, held August 13, 1859, to make the choice. That Rev. Henry Durant should be the first to be appointed was simply a matter of course. Who should be the next man was a question. It was determined to have the very highest qualifications, and we did not want to deprive any one of our few young churches of its minister. But there seemed to be no way to avoid it. And so the Rev. Martin Kellogg, then pastor of the Congregational Church in Grass Valley, was elected. Mr. Kellogg, in connection with his letter of acceptance, said, in a note dated Grass Valley, September 8, 1859: "The urgency of the appeal has been too great for resistance. Yet this church feels itself hardly used. It wants me to stay till January. Let me off till then if you can possibly. We shall expect you to represent our case strongly to the Home Missionary Society, in order that a man may be sure to come."

The action of the Trustees in organizing a College Faculty by the election of these professors was announced and commented on in the *Pacific* of September 15, 1859, as follows: —

"The College was chartered in 1855, and to this time the operations of the institution have been limited to the establishment of a preparatory school, and bringing forward classes to a college standing. The first college class will be organized next June, and we do not hesitate to say that probably no class in any school in the Union will be better fitted than this for the commencement of a college course. To meet the wants of this class, the Trustees have elected, as part of the Faculty of the College, the Rev. Henry Durant, the



present Principal of the school, and Rev. Martin Kellogg, the acting pastor of the Congregational Church in Grass Valley. The chairs to be filled by these newly-elected Professors, are those of Languages and Mathematics.

"The choice of the Trustees will be heartily and warmly approved by all who are acquainted with Mr. Durant and his colleague. It is needless for us to speak of them as thorough, critical, and accomplished scholars, and eminently qualified to discharge the duties of the positions they have been elected to fill. It will be equally gratifying to the friends of the College to learn that both have accepted, and will soon enter upon their duties. Other officers will be elected as they are wanted. The Presidency may be filled at any time when, in the opinion of the Board, it is deemed best. The necessities of the College do not yet imperatively demand such an officer, and probably will not till three or four classes have been admitted, or the first class has advanced to a Junior or Senior standing."

About this time there sprang up a breeze of opposition to the College, based upon the charge that, while professing not to be sectarian, it was so in fact. It came from only one quarter, and represented the opinion of hardly more than one individual. Although the whole history of the institution, from its first inception, was the most complete and perfect refutation of this charge, it was thought by the Trustees best to meet it by publishing the principles by which the friends of the College had been guided, and according to which everybody, at all informed in their course, knew that they had acted. These principles were carefully formulated, and then widely published, as follows, under the title of

#### ORGANIC BASIS.

"The College of California is an institution designed by its founders to furnish the means of a thorough and comprehensive education, under the pervading influence and spirit of the Christian religion.

"The bonds which unite its friends and patrons are a catholic Christianity; a common interest in securing the highest educational privileges for youth; the common sympathy of educated and scientific men, and a common interest in the promotion of the highest

welfare of the State, as fostered and secured by the diffusion of sound and liberal learning.

"In accordance with these considerations, and in order that the institution may never come under the control of Church or State, or any branch of the one or denomination of the other, they adopt the following Organic Rules, and to the observance thereof they publicly commit themselves, and so far as is in their power, they commit their successors to the end of time."

RULE I. Such Trustees shall be elected, from time to time, as shall fairly and equally represent the patrons and contributors to the funds of the institution, provided—

1. A majority of them shall always be members of evangelical Christian churches; and,
2. Not more than one-fourth of the actual members be of the same Christian denomination.

RULE II. In the election of professors, preference shall always be given to men of Christian character, and the President and a majority of the Faculty shall be members of evangelical Christian churches.

RULE III. Founders of professorships shall have the privilege of naming them, and defining the branches of learning to which they shall belong, and prescribing the religious belief of the incumbents, subject always to the acceptance of the Board of Trustees.

The Rev. Henry Durant having been elected to the first professorship in the College, it became necessary to obtain some competent person to fill the position which he had occupied from the beginning of Principal of the College School. The Trustees were fortunate in securing for that important work the Rev. Isaac H. Brayton, who became Principal of the institution before the close of the year 1859. He and Mrs. Brayton took charge of the boarding-house, now refitted and enlarged. They said in their prospectus that "the discipline and instruction of the home here provided for pupils, are deemed an essential and important part of the plan of education pursued. Every arrangement has studied reference to the physical, mental, and moral well-being of the student. No pains will be spared to make duty, regularity, and obedience not only a necessity, but a pleasure, and to insure that attractiveness of intelligent, refined social life,

which most belongs of right to the homes of scholars and Christians, and ought always to form the atmosphere around the young, who are fast growing up into fixedness of character." Students were charged \$7.50 per week. It was further stated "that the great aim of the Principal and his associates would be to imbue the students with correct principles and tastes, and form them to right habits of thought, study, speech, and conduct. They are themselves all educated men, some of whom have had considerable experience in teaching in Eastern academies and colleges; they are devoted assiduously, and it is trusted with high purpose, to their work, and they expect to be sustained in their views and plans of instruction and government by the parents and guardians of the young men committed to their care."

It was further announced under this date, December 15, 1859, that the first college class would be formed in the following June, which was the close of the school year. In anticipation of the entrance of this class, the Trustees formulated and adopted, for the government of the institution, the following

### *LAWS OF THE COLLEGE.*

#### ARTICLE I.

##### GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. The government of the students and the internal management of the College, shall devolve on the President, Vice-President, Professors, and Instructors, who shall be called the Faculty of the College.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Faculty to enforce all the rules respecting attendance on the exercises of the College, and concerning the manners, deportment, and moral conduct of the students.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the President to call and preside at meetings of the Faculty, to provide for daily devotional exercises, to communicate the orders of the Board of Trustees or of the Faculty to the students, to conduct the correspondence of the Faculty, and to exercise a general supervision in all matters of appointment and discipline.

SEC. 4. Whenever the office of President is vacant, or in case of

the absence of the President, the Vice-President, and after him the senior professor present, shall have all the powers of the President in the government of the College.

## ARTICLE II.

### ADMISSION TO COLLEGE, AND DISTINCTION OF CLASSES.

SECTION 1. No person shall be admitted into the Freshman class under the age of fourteen years, nor to an advanced standing without a corresponding increase of age.

SEC. 2. Candidates for admission to College shall be examined by the President, or under his direction by other instructors.

SEC. 3. No one shall be admitted without sustaining a satisfactory examination in the following studies, or their equivalents:—

Latin Grammar; Latin Reader; Caesar's Commentaries, first five books; Cicero's Select Orations; Virgil's *Bucolics*, and the first six books of the *Aeneid*; Latin Prosody and Composition; Greek Grammar; Greek Exercises; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, first five books; Greek Testament, the two Gospels, Luke and John; the Greek Accents; English Grammar; Elements of Rhetoric; Geography; Higher Arithmetic; Algebra to Quadratic Equations; and the Rudiments of French and Spanish.

Nor shall any candidate be admitted to an advanced standing without a corresponding preparation.

SEC. 4. No student shall be permitted to attend on the College exercises until he shall have paid his tuition fee for the term in advance.

SEC. 5. Every candidate for admission shall be required to produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

SEC. 6. The undergraduate students shall be divided into four distinct classes. The first year they shall be called Freshmen; the second, Sophomores; the third, Juniors; and the fourth, Seniors.

## ARTICLE III.

### TERMS, VACATIONS, AND ABSENCES.

SECTION 1. There shall be two terms in the College year, each continuing twenty weeks, the second term closing with the public Commencement. The winter vacation shall be of four weeks, and the summer vacation of eight, or, as the case may be, of nine weeks.

SEC. 2. No student shall absent himself in term-time without special leave.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Faculty thoroughly to instruct the students in the various branches of learning appointed in the course, as published in the yearly catalogues.

SEC. 2. If any student shall be deficient in the studies of the course, he may be removed at the discretion of the Faculty.

#### ARTICLE V.

##### ATTENDANCE ON RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

SECTION 1. All the students shall be required to attend divine worship on the Sabbath, with some religious congregation.

SEC. 2. The students shall be required to attend morning prayers, under the direction of the President of the College.

#### ARTICLE VI.

##### DEPORTMENT OF THE STUDENTS.

SECTION 1. Every student is expected to conduct himself as becomes a gentleman; and is particularly required to avoid intemperance, profaneness, gaming, and all indecent, disorderly behavior, and disrespectful conduct to the Faculty, and all combinations to resist their authority.

SEC. 2. Any student guilty of lawless or improper conduct, may be admonished, conditioned, or dismissed, at the discretion of the Faculty; but any student so dismissed shall have the privilege of appealing, in a proper manner and within four weeks, to the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 3. During the hours of study, the students shall abstain from noisy and boisterous conduct.

SEC. 4. The students shall report, at the discretion of the Faculty, the places at which they board and lodge; and the Faculty shall have power to prohibit any student from boarding or lodging at any objectionable place.

SEC. 5. Extravagant habits or outlays, on the part of any student, are prohibited, and shall be checked by the Faculty.

## ARTICLE VII.

## THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

SECTION 1. The Faculty shall appoint one of their number Librarian, and one of the students Assistant Librarian; whose duty it shall be to take proper care of the library, to make an accurate catalogue of its contents, and to keep an account of all books drawn out by the students.

SEC. 2. The students shall enjoy the privileges of the library, under such regulations as the Faculty may prescribe.

## ARTICLE VIII.

## REPORTS AND RECORDS.

SECTION 1. The President shall lay before the Board of Trustees, at least once a year, a report of the method of instruction, the literary improvement, the state of discipline, the condition of the College premises and property, and all matters of general interest pertaining to the institution.

SEC. 2. The Faculty shall appoint from their number a Secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep a record of Faculty meetings; also, a record of the names of candidates admitted, the names of their parents or guardians, their places of nativity and of present residence, age, and school at which, or teacher by whom, fitted for College; also, a record of the average standing of each student for every term, and of the marks at the general examinations; also, a record of premiums and appointments, and of such other items as the Faculty may direct.

## ARTICLE IX.

## COMMENCEMENT, AND ACADEMICAL DEGREES.

SECTION 1. The Commencement shall be on the first Wednesday of June in each year. Such students shall take part in the public exercises as the Faculty may appoint.

SEC. 2. No student shall receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts, without passing a satisfactory examination before the Board of Trustees, in the studies of the full course.

SEC. 3. Candidates for the first degree must be personally present, unless excused by the Faculty; and no candidate shall receive a degree unless he has paid all his dues to the College, and sustains a good moral character.

SEC. 4. The degree of Master of Arts may be given at Commencement to graduates of three years' standing, on condition of the payment of the usual fee.

SEC. 5. Candidates for the second degree must have preserved a good moral character, and must signify beforehand to the President their desire for the degree.

SEC. 6. All academical degrees, regular and honorary, shall be conferred by the President, by vote of the Board of Trustees.

#### SPECIAL RULES.

1. CLASS OFFICERS.—Each College officer who has the charge of a class, shall keep a record of absences for that class, and receive their excuses.

If practicable, excuses must be sought beforehand; otherwise they are to be rendered at the earliest opportunity.

In the absence of the class officer, excuses may be presented to some other member of the Faculty.

2. DIVINE SERVICE.—The students are required to attend divine service each Sabbath morning, and to report their attendance to the class officer, in such manner as he may appoint.

3. ABSENCE FROM TOWN.—Any student wishing to be out of town over night, is required to obtain permission from the class officer.

Exceptions may be granted when a written request for such exception is made by the parent or guardian, living in Oakland, with whom the student is making his home.

4. ABSENCE IN TERM-TIME.—Every student must satisfactorily account for failure to be present during any portion of the term. Regular and full attendance will be insisted on, as essential to the student's progress and good standing.

5. OMITTED GROUND.—On returning from an absence of a whole term, or a part of a term, a student will be expected to pass an examination on the ground gone over during his absence. This examination may be delayed only by special arrangement with the Faculty.

6. COURSE OF DISCIPLINE.—For repeated absences or irregularities a student may be admonished a first and a second time and then removed from College.

The *Nevada Journal* of December 2, 1859, contained the following reference to the published "Organic Basis" of the College, and its laws and rules:—

"The College of California, by the wisdom of those who have it in charge, has been placed upon the most liberal and enlightened basis. Instead of building up an institution for the especial control and credit of one denomination of Christians, the gentlemen who are most zealous in the good work are imbued with wise and liberal views of the proper objects of a college, and have resolved to place the College of California on no sectarian basis. All are made equal co-laborers, if they will, in the best of works. The enterprise is thus one in which every Californian may unreservedly take an interest. It is an enterprise appealing to the patriotism and pride of every one of us, if the higher motives which actuate the Christian and man of science are not ours. To be one of the pioneers in building up the Harvard or Yale of the Pacific Coast is an honor of which anyone may be proud, and which, we trust, the fortune-favored will strive to gain.

"There are some whose minds roll along in the deep ruts of the old road of sectarianism, who cannot get out upon the more broad and smooth highway of modern liberalism. They are at a loss to comprehend how a professor of Christianity can engage in any work designed for the public good unless he can see an opportunity to aggrandize his own denomination alone by his action. Thus we see a persistency on the part of some divines in pronouncing the College of California the pet of a church—because, forsooth, men of another sect, but of more liberalized ideas, are engaged in its behalf. These men would have each denomination of Christians establish a college of its own—or rather the shadow of one, which, for want of support, would exist only in name, and be impotent for good for want of endowment. The population of California is as yet too small for more than one college deserving the name. Let all men of whatever shade of belief unite their means and efforts to secure the establishment of one and they will have done a deserving act. We



know of no better nucleus for that one at the present time than the College of California presents, and therefore that has our sympathies."

About the same time a business man at the East, unknown to the Trustees, wrote as follows in the New York *Independent*, concerning the College: "The business of this new State of California, as it may, more or less, affect six hundred million souls across the Pacific, should be guided by holy hands, that the lights of Christianity may glow in the wake of trade. The Chinese lose their night only by the sun which rolls up from the American shore of the Pacific. The shaping of this whole thing will be by that school in California which shall best furnish the pulpit, the bar, the medical and teachers' profession, the merchants, the mechanics, and husbandmen of the State. This was long ago understood by a few men there, whom God stirred up to good works and an unselfish life, amid a wicked and adulterous generation, who for ten years have been making haste to get rich.

"The College of California, at Oakland, eight miles from San Francisco, was chartered in 1855. Commenced by Congregationalists and N. S. Presbyterians, the plan is broad, unsectarian, and the invitation is thrown out for all Christians to unite and share equally the struggle and the success. The design is to lay the foundation for a first-class College, which in time may rank with Harvard, Yale, or nobler Universities. The modest beginning is now of about seventy pupils in the preparatory school. These are furnished with good accommodations. The first college class will be formed next June. Two professors—of language and mathematics—are elected. The buildings of the proper College are about commencing. A definite amount of money is now needed to aid the building and endow its chairs. An indefinite amount of money is needed to carry out the nobility of the plan. Sectarial schools oppose the whole movement, but the wisest and best men of the State gather round this corner-stone.

"When the agent of this College comes East to solicit funds, we hope he will meet a right response. Nay, we would

not wait his coming, but forward gifts to cheer the cause, that it may speedily gain way to the immense good we pray for on that coast. We take it, that a dollar invested there to-day, will bring better usury, when our Lord's kingdom has fully come, than one hundred cents laid out in any other place. At the present period of the church, we deem this the most important charity on the Christian list. We hope many pastors will place it on their books, to tease their people occasionally on behalf of the College of California."

Although the understanding had come to be general that the Berkeley site had been fixed upon as the final location of the College, no action had as yet been taken setting it apart for that purpose in a public and formal way. For the purpose of having this action a meeting of the Board of Trustees was called, to be held on the Berkeley grounds, April 16, 1860. On that clear and beautiful spring day we met in Oakland. Procuring carriages at Shattuck & Hillegass' Liv'ry Stable we drove out, taking the Telegraph road to the "Four Mile House," near Luke Doe's, and thence turning to the left, following the country road past Captain Simmons', there crossing Strawberry Creek, where we hitched our teams under the trees. The day was fine. The landscape was beautiful, and all were delighted with the location for the College home. After taking a look here and there, and discussing the merits of the situation, we met on a great rock, or outcropping ledge, situated about midway between the two ravines. There the Board organized for business. There were present: Rev. Dr. W. C. Anderson, President; Rev. S. H. Willey, Secretary; Rev. D. B. Cheney, Rev. E. S. Lacy, Rev. Henry Durant, Frederick Billings, E. B. Goddard, Edward McLean, and Ira P. Rankin. The purpose of the meeting was fittingly stated by the President, Rev. Dr. Anderson. A formal resolution was then presented, setting apart the grounds as the location of the College of California. Upon this resolution brief remarks were made by most of the members of the Board. Then, by unanimous vote, the resolution was passed. Thereupon the President, standing upon the

rock, surrounded by the members of the Board, with heads uncovered, offered prayer to God for his blessing on what we had done, imploring his favor upon the College which we proposed to build there, asking that it might be accepted of him, and ever remain a seat of Christian learning, a blessing to the youth of this State, and a center of usefulness in all this part of the world. Returning then to our carriages we reached Oakland in time to take the last boat to San Francisco, and so completed a day of important service in the interest of the College, and also of recreation to ourselves.

The academic year of the College closed in June. On the eleventh of that month the examinations commenced. The characterizing feature of this occasion was the examination of candidates for admission to the first Freshman class. Their names were James A. Daly, D. L. Emerson, C. V. Howard, José M. Y'Bañez, Elijah Janes, Albert F. Lyle, Charles T. Tracy, and George Wellington. The examination was rigid. In Cicero, it was prolonged. It showed special thoroughness in the grammar. The examination in Xenophon was a decided success. The *Anabasis* is seldom better handled by beginners. The examination was conducted by the Principal, Mr. Durant, and after him, by Rev. Mr. Willey, Rev. Mr. Lacy, Mr. F. Billings, and Mr. Livingston, together with other visitors. This examination organized the first Freshman class of the College of California.

The next day, Thursday, was the great day. The Presbyterian Church was filled at an early hour, to listen to prize-speaking. The first speaker, Janes, was excused, owing to ill health. Thomas C. Johnston, of Alamo, made the opening speech. Albert F. Lyle, of San Francisco, followed, showing many of the qualities of an orator. His voice was clear and flexible, and he kept it under good control. Hearty applause greeted him as he left the platform. Then came José M. Y'Bañez, a native of Chili. Five years before he was a total stranger to the English language. He had learned it in this school. And now, for eloquence of diction, force of expression, and purity of accent, he was second to none of his

companions. His subject was, "The Republic of Chili," and the love of country moved him, and found expression in his speech. After Y'Bañez came D. L. Emerson, whose subject was, "The True Man." Then followed Chas. V. Howard, whose theme was, "Continued Necessity for the Union." The closing speech was by James A. Daly, on "The March of Intellect."

In conclusion, Hon. Sherman Day addressed the College class on their admission, in remarks full of sound, practical, and well-expressed advice. After the benediction, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, the public were invited to the College grove to partake of refreshments provided by the ladies of Oakland. All were ready with good appetites to enjoy them, and the ladies received many thanks. When meats and fruits had well-nigh disappeared, loud calls were made for "Billings," and a speech.

Mr. Billings responded, as he was wont to do on all occasions when the cause of education was the theme. His speech was short, but telling. It was in earnest sympathy with the occasion. It stirred up enthusiasm in all who were present. Hearty cheers followed it. After him came Professor Durant, who spoke briefly but to the point. Then the Rev. Mr. Myers, who was beginning to act as agent for the College, sprang up and called for subscriptions, and in five minutes the following sums were pledged: Professor Durant, \$500; Frederick Billings, \$500; E. McLean, \$500; C. A. Ely, \$500; G. M. Blake, ten acres of land adjoining the College site, and \$100; Dr. Anderson, \$100; Rev. E. S. Lacy, \$100; W. K. Rowell, \$100; and I. W. Knox, \$100; which subscription was carried up to some \$15,000 within a few months. Thus was happily passed another mile-stone in the life of the young College.

## CHAPTER VI.

### NEW EFFORTS TO GET FUNDS AT THE EAST.

In the month of June, 1860, Professor Kellogg went to the East, and was requested by the Trustees to endeavor to raise funds there towards endowment. Much was hoped, and even expected, from his presentation of the cause of the College to Eastern Christian and patriotic men. Professor Kellogg wisely explained the matter of the College, as to its history, its constituency, its principles as set forth in its basis, and other things relating to it, to leading and representative educational men, and obtained their written opinion upon them.

The opinions thus expressed were published by Professor Kellogg in a pamphlet containing full information as to the necessity of the College, and the progress already made towards its establishment. President Woolsey, of Yale College, said: "I am of opinion that it is in the highest degree desirable that a College on a liberal and extended basis should be established in California, as soon as provision can be made for that purpose. The plan of embracing within the Board of Directors of the institution representatives of all evangelical denominations of Christians who will take part in the enterprise, and seek no exclusive college of their own, is, I think, a happy one, and well calculated to meet the exigencies of a region where Christian co-operation is pre-eminently wanted. The great evil in regard to our country, and more particularly in regard to the western parts of it, is not that there is a want of colleges, but that there are too many of them; so many that they must be starvelings and competitors, and must appeal to sectarian love of power and of influence.

"I should give it as my advice, if it were asked, that the true

policy is not for each denomination to have its own college, any more than for each large town to have the same ; but to aim to promote the interests of education by common efforts. By and by, if need be, the sectarian movement can have free course, whether it is found that co-operation is not easy, or that religion does not flourish under it. I have examined the leading principles of the plan devised for the College of California, and they approve themselves to my judgment. Some of the men concerned I know well, and they have my confidence."

This view was concurred in by the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, by President Mark Hopkins, and by Dr. Edward Hitchcock, formerly President of Amherst College.

Bishop Kip, who was then at the East, said: "I am happy to express my interest in the effort you are now making in behalf of the College of California. For some time I was a Trustee, but was obliged to resign from not having time to attend to the duties. There is no college on the Pacific Coast, except the Romish institution at Santa Clara, and until we present some inducements to parents, many Protestants will continue to send their children to that place.

"The Trustees have purchased a fine location opposite to San Francisco, and in the meanwhile the Grammar School is doing well at Oakland, and this autumn the first Freshman class will be prepared to enter college. I feel, therefore, that we need a college on the Pacific, and except through the success of this enterprise, I see no prospect of that want being supplied. I trust, therefore, that you will meet with every encouragement in bringing forward this project, and asking the aid of our friends on the Atlantic Coast."

Prof. Henry B. Smith wrote: "The College of California eminently deserves, as well as needs, the aid of the friends of Christian learning in the different evangelical denominations of our older States. It is established on a liberal basis, and is directed by wise counsels. The professors already appointed give a guarantee of its high aims and character. Aid rendered at this critical period of its history will enable

it to exert a most auspicious influence upon the religious character and general culture of the whole State of California."

From Prof. Edwards A. Park came the following statement: "I have examined, with much satisfaction, the plan for the College of California. I have also been personally acquainted, for several years, with two of the gentlemen who are connected with the College as professors. The basis of the institution is broad and catholic. The teachers are men of high scholarship and of excellent character. The most benign results may be anticipated from an institution founded on such evangelical principles, and conducted by such finished scholars. The institution needs aid from the older States of the Union. I earnestly hope that it will receive such help as is commensurate with its necessities, and with its worth at present, as well as its promise for the future."

The letter of Professor Park was endorsed by his colleague in the Andover Theological Seminary, Prof. William G. T. Shedd.

Dr. J. P. Thompson, of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York, wrote as follows under date of September 27, 1860: "For several years I have watched with interest the movements of the friends of learning and religion in California towards establishing, in that State, a Christian college upon a comprehensive plan, and an unsectarian basis. I have felt it to be the duty of the College Society at the East, to do all in its power to foster such an institution upon the Pacific Coast. Every interest of education, of government, of society, of religion, demands that such a college as is proposed under the charter for that at Oakland, should be established at the earliest day, and beyond the possibility of failure. It is impossible for the Christian people of California to endow such an institution according to its present needs. It is equally impossible that the College Society should meet its growing wants. The plea for its endowment now made by the Trustees through Professor Kellogg, appeals to men of every name who love their country and the cause of Christ.

I will only add, from personal knowledge, that no college in the East has in its service a riper scholar or a truer Christian than Prof. H. Durant, of the College of California. His associates, also, are entitled to the highest confidence of the Christian public."

The Rev. Dr. Storrs, of the Church of the Pilgrims, expresses his hearty concurrence in the statement made by Dr. Thompson. The letter from Dr. Roswell D. Hitchcock, professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, was in these words: "A State like California without a college, would be too much like a body without a brain. And, in your circumstances, you can have a college on no other basis than the one proposed. You have not asked me for a subscription, but I desire to make one, which, small as it is, may stand as a substantial proof of my hearty interest in your enterprise. Please set me down for \$25, with the assurance of my best wishes for your success."

Under date of October 29, 1860, the Right Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens, D. D., of Philadelphia, sent the following letter: "The project for building up the College of California is one of those great plans which stretch far into the future, and the influence of which can be gauged by no measuring rod of man's finite mind. In every aspect in which it can be presented, the importance of this enterprise looms up before me; and if it can be founded and carried on upon the broad and comprehensive principles set forth in the pamphlet, it will in truth prove one of the richest blessings which the East can confer on that land of the setting sun. Scarcely had California risen to the dignity of a State, before its citizens demanded the establishment of a Mint there, that the golden ore dug out of its bowels might be converted into marketable and Government-recognized currency. The necessity is still greater for the founding there of a mind-mint, where the native talent can be wrought out into shape and beauty, and be made to bear, not the image and superscription of Caesar, but of the King of kings; and then be sent forth to circulate as a life-giving and mind-enlightening medium throughout the Pacific Coast."



In view of these unqualified endorsements, and of the manifest merits of the case, it was anticipated that one professorship at least would be endowed at that time, by the able and liberal-minded friends of education in the East. But that anticipation was disappointed! No considerable progress could, by means of any efforts, be made towards realizing it. It was in the year before the war, or, rather, of the commencement of the war. The enlarged liberality which was afterward manifested in gifts to institutions of learning had not yet appeared. And so, as in the case of previous applications in the same quarter, it was not successful, and we were obliged to fall back upon our own resources, such as they were, and with them do what we could.

Professor Kellogg said in his report to the Board on his return to California: "Nine out of ten to whom I applied said, 'You are rich enough to endow your own College. Why come here for money when there is so much in California?'"

The College School, meanwhile, was prospering, and was more than self-supporting. The most competent teachers were sought in each department. Particular attention was paid to the English and the mathematical course. As one method of instruction in Spanish and French, the teachers of these languages occupied the evenings with their pupils in conversation, and in grammar and reading lessons. The playground comprising the four blocks and included streets—nearly eight acres in all—was now inclosed with a handsome fence. Much of it was shaded with the great evergreen oaks, and afforded the best facilities for healthful exercise. The catalogue for this year shows the number of pupils in attendance to have been one hundred and twelve. In May, 1860, Rev. Mr. Brayton was chosen Professor of Rhetoric, *Belles-lettres*, and the English Language, in the College. Giving only so much attention to the College School as his office of Principal required, he was able to do also the duties of this professorship, for which he was singularly fitted, both by his taste and his acquirements.

The anniversary exercises of the School and College in

1861 took place the second week in June. Then, on examination, the first Freshman class was advanced to Sophomore standing, and a new Freshman class was admitted. The public exercises were held in the Presbyterian Church on Thursday, and the house was crowded. On the platform sat the Trustees, Faculty, and distinguished guests, and the American Flag was conspicuously displayed above them. Good reason was there for this in June, 1861, as all will remember, when the Rebellion was just breaking out in the South, and the North was arming. It need not be told what were the themes of the young speakers on that day, or what was the tone and drift of feeling. The anniversary address was delivered by Prof. J. D. Whitney. After a cursory review of our national progress in scientific and literary matters, he discussed the various features of our educational system, closing his address with following paragraphs:—

“The last stage in our series is the university or the professional school, forming a division of the university system. Many of the professional schools in this country are entirely distinct and independent institutions, while others are attached to colleges, under the same government with them, and with some or all of their professors serving in both the collegiate and university courses of instruction. Thus, Harvard and Yale Colleges have, in addition to the undergraduate course, a complete organization of the four university schools, a condition of things peculiar to this country, and one which has grown up rather under the pressure of circumstances, than with any original aim at such a combination.

“In the newer States, where a foundation, at least, is provided for a State University, by the reservation of a portion of the public domain, the manner in which the organization of the higher institutions of learning is to be effected becomes a question of vital importance, and one of which the people, through the Legislature, have control. In this State, especially, the question will not fail to come up again, as it already has done, although as yet no final action has been taken, and every educated man will admit that the progress of science and letters on the Pacific Coast is in no small degree dependent on its solution. There are many reasons why we cannot advocate the plan of making the State University an imitation of an Eastern college,

with professional schools attached; it must be something above the colleges, and supplementary to them, or else there will be a highly injurious rivalry engendered between public and private interests, which will have the most unfavorable results on both. The university system of instruction is based on lectures, while the college discipline is mainly that of recitation and committing to memory; hence, the number of students who can be instructed at one university is practically unlimited, while, on the other hand, the ideal of the college demands that the classes should not be increased to such an extent as to make the subdivision of each into a great number of sections necessary. Again, the number of professional students is always much less than of those graduating at the colleges; thus, in Massachusetts there are about twelve hundred young men in the five colleges of that State, but only three hundred in the schools of law, medicine, and theology. Moreover, local, sectional, and denominational jealousies and rivalries are always at work to increase the number of the colleges, sometimes, indeed, greatly beyond what the necessity of the case demands, so that each is kept poor and dependent; while the idea of an Orthodox, Unitarian, or Baptist, medical, law, or scientific school, has not yet been broached, and the only flourishing theological seminaries are those which are strictly independent of all connection with any other department of instruction, or public institution. Let the State extend a liberal hand to those of the colleges which show themselves worthy of it, and let private munificence make up the deficiencies, while an honorable and generous rivalry stimulates to an ever higher ideal of development. Let the State University be in fact what it would be in name, the supplement of the colleges, made up of the various schools of law, medicine, philosophy, and the arts, all propelled around one center, aiming at a high standard of acquirement, supported by liberally endowed libraries, museums, and galleries of art. In this way the colleges and the university will become essentially dependent on each other, and will each, in its sphere, have the same high aim, to promote the cause of sound learning and thorough discipline. We need not, indeed, flatter ourselves that all that is desirable in this respect can be brought about at once; but if the educated men of the State will keep this object in view, and use their best efforts for its accomplishment, they can hardly fail to meet with final success.

“I am not disposed to underrate the difficulties which lie before

those who are to engage in the great work of elevating the standard of intellectual and moral development in this region. An immense and thinly populated territory, over which are distributed a greater variety of nationalities than were ever before united to form a State, of many languages and many creeds; the fact that so large a part of the working men are engaged in a business which tends to render them unsettled and migratory in their habits; distance from the centers of liberal culture, and the great store-houses of the world's knowledge—these are all difficulties to be met, and, let us hope, to be overcome. The greater the obstacles, the more imperative the duty of battling against them, and the more honorable the position of those who are willing to engage in the conflict.

“This institution, among the first on the Pacific Coast to organize under the banner which has led the advance of American intellectual progress, and assuming the proud name of The College of California, has taken a noble position in the vanguard of the army of pacific conquest,—the conquest of mind over matter, of intellect over brute force, of liberal, of Christian culture, over practical heathenism. May the spirit guiding its progress be such as will lead to the happiest and most comprehensive results. May its Annual Commencements ever gather together a larger and nobler band of brothers, gratefully acknowledging the claims of their Alma Mater on them for continued sympathy and support.

“And you, young gentlemen, who will constitute its first graduating class, yours will be historical names on the records of the institution; strive to make them such in the annals of your State and country! Remember that you are in a position where your example may be potent for good, if you are willing to exert yourselves to make it such. The secret of success may be summed up in a few words, so simple that it is hard to comprehend that they contain the key to the world's progress, and your own. Judiciously select a profession or employment in life, in harmony with the natural bent of your genius and the scope of your powers; concentrate every effort on the one branch in which you aim to excel; strive to comprehend the spirit of the country and of the age in which you live, that you may be ready to seize upon the golden opportunity when it presents itself; and through all, and in all, let the influences of Christianity control your life, in all its relations, whether political or social, and success is yours; if not always what the world will call success,

reckoning in dollars and cents, at least that which your own hearts and consciences will recognize as such."

At the conclusion of the address, John R. Ridge, of Marysville, recited a poem, of which this is the concluding stanza:—

"And thus the proudest boast shall be  
Of young Ambition crowned—  
'The woods of Oakland sheltered me,  
Their leaves my brow have bound.'"

The College year 1861-62 opened prosperously. The number of students in attendance at the College School was larger than ever before. In the College the two classes proceeded enthusiastically with their work. The Sophomores numbered six, and the Freshmen ten. Though the excitement and anxieties of the public mind at that early period in the War of the Rebellion were intense, still the College and the school held steadily to their work. The fall term closed with satisfactory examinations in all the departments. When the spring term had opened, it was remembered that at its end a third class would be ready for admission to College. This fact raised new and serious questions. With the steady growth of the institution, more means must be provided. Every inch of room was now occupied, and therefore another building must be put up. Moreover, as the classes advanced, more instructors must be obtained, especially in the scientific studies.

In those days of feverish excitement and financial uncertainty the problem of ways and means presented by these facts was a very difficult one to solve. The Trustees had anxious consultations over it. Several methods of procedure were proposed, but for one reason or another could not be carried out.

## CHAPTER VII.

### THE APPOINTMENT OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

At the time of these deliberations, it became known that I was about to resign my pastorate of the Howard Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, and go East for a term of years. I had been pastor of that church twelve years, from its commencement. They had been years of continued excitement, as the city was passing through its great trials, and the strain had been too severe and prolonged for my strength. It was my purpose to go East for a few years, for a change of scene and of work. I had engaged passage on the steamship for myself and family. No sooner were these things known, than the request came from many persons that I would reconsider the question of going East, and see if some change of occupation here would not effect the recovery of health which I needed. The matter of the College was talked of. Its critical condition and immediate wants were presented, and it was urged that the Trustees would unitedly desire me to take charge of it, at least for the time being, and that so I could both get the needed change of occupation, and continue to serve the common cause in California. At this time I received the following letter from Rev. I. H. Brayton, which was also endorsed by Professor Kellogg.

“OAKLAND, March 24, 1862.

“DEAR BRO. WILLEY: Allow me very earnestly to urge some arguments for your acceptance of the position which I am informed the College Trustees are about to ask you to fill: 1. You ought not to leave California. The return of no other person would do so much to create the impression at the East that there is little or no need or encouragement for ministers here. It would take a new

man just thirteen years in the State to acquire the interest in its moral and religious progress which you have (and they should be years of the past when enterprises struggled and were doubtful apparently), and it would take a new man thirteen years of living and working here to acquire the powers of good in the State, and to dispose men to labor and give which you already have. Add to these public reasons, the personal protest of us all against your going. You must not leave California.

"2. Is not the success of this great enterprise, this College, as important as your presence with an Eastern congregation, granted it should be one influential in a very high degree? This success, which no one desires more than you, depends very largely on the suitable selection and securing, by the Board, of an efficient man in the position now sought to be filled; and not his own individual efficiency alone, but upon his being a man in harmony with those now engaged, and with the history and spirit of the College. We who are upon the ground can think of no one with whom we could co-operate so perfectly as with you, and if you should decide to accept, we shall think it very providential that the place waited to claim you. As for the motives more personal to yourself, let me say, you have chosen preaching as a pastor for your work. Our old teacher, Rev. Dr. White, used to say that nothing in his life had ever fallen to him as he planned it for himself. Yet we cannot doubt that he followed the providential, and then most useful, path. Should you wish still to turn to the pastoral work, and find yourself not satisfied in this, from the position urged upon you, you could turn as advantageously to the pastoral work again, as now to a new field from your present pulpit, having had the advantage of a change which might work the effect of recreation, and having gratified your friends in making trial of a work which they conceive presents providential claims on you.

Yours truly, I. H. BRAYTON."

"I most heartily concur. Do come. MARTIN KELLOGG."

Three days later the Board of College Trustees elected me Vice-President of the College, of which action I was duly notified by the following letter from Rev. Dr. W. C. Anderson, President of the Board:—

"SAN FRANCISCO, March 28, 1862.

"REV. S. H. WILLEY—*My Dear Sir*: The undersigned was di-

rected by the Board of Trustees to inform you of your election to the office of Vice-president of the College of California and by separate resolution to the office of Financial Agent. The meeting at which you were elected was held last evening, and was larger than usual. There seemed to be a determination on the part of the members to sustain you with all their influence, should you accept the appointment.

"In expressing my earnest wish that you may see your way clear to favor this call, I am sure I but express that of all the friends of the College in the State.

"Hoping soon to receive an answer from you in accordance with our wishes, I subscribe myself your friend and brother,

"W. C. ANDERSON."

The question of acceptance was a very difficult one for me to decide. I was not trained for College work. I was wholly unaccustomed to business management. I had no wish to leave my profession as a minister. And yet, if I could lead the College work temporarily, and help it on at the same time that I should be recovering my health by a change of occupation, my early California enthusiasm could hardly permit me to decline the appointment, and leave the State, even for a time. I therefore relinquished my Eastern plans and wrote a letter of acceptance to the Trustees of the College. Then followed my removal to Oakland, and getting settled, which was accomplished in April. My first work was to study the financial question, plan for the accommodation of the College for the following year, and more immediately to make ready for the near approaching College Anniversary, which was to take place on June 4, 1862. It required but little time to see that at the beginning of the next College year there must be another recitation room, also the nucleus, at least, of a College library, sufficient philosophical apparatus to meet the wants of the Junior class, and before the end of the year, a laboratory with chemical apparatus. These things had been promised to the students, involving at the same time a large teaching force. For means to provide these things we could look only at home, and to our busy citizens, then in the midst of the uncertainties of war-time.



At the same time everything inside of the College was encouraging. The Faculty reported of the two classes in attendance during the College year 1861-62 that "their attention to College duties has been worthy of praise." "Some," they said, "especially certain members of the Freshman class, have been remarkably regular and punctual. The state of discipline has been exceedingly satisfactory. No serious misdemeanor has been noted and no case of discipline has been before the Faculty as a body. During the year the students have been required to attend church every Sabbath forenoon. Morning prayers have been attended (monitors keeping a record of attendance) every morning for the five working days of the week. Another year the Faculty expect to be able to give the direct Biblical instruction which has been incorporated in the 'course' adopted last winter."

The annual examination closing the year's work began on May 30 and continued till June 4 when the Anniversary took place. The *Pacific*, in giving an account of it, says: "Early Wednesday morning of last week we found ourselves with a crowd on board the boat for Oakland. It was what was called Commencement Day—although, strictly speaking, that day will not be along for two years to come—and the friends of the College were turning out by hundreds to enjoy the day as best they could. The morning was lovely, and the ride across the bay gave edge to the anticipated pleasures of the Commencement. At the appointed hour, the Presbyterian Church was filled to overflowing with as intelligent and fine appearing an audience as we have ever seen in California. After the exercises had begun, the crowd that could not be accommodated with seats took the best outside seats near the windows, while scores upon scores made the best of their disappointment by walking under the trees, which reminded one of the academic groves of classic lands. The exercises were opened with a short and impressive prayer by the acting President, Rev. S. H. Willey. The speaking was led off with declamations by members of the in-coming Freshman class. The second set of speakers belonged to the in-coming Sophomores.

The third division was composed of students who have just completed the Sophomore year and are admitted now as Juniors. After the speaking by the College classes, the Rev. T. Starr King was introduced, and for an hour held his audience with unabated interest to the rhetoric, logic, beauty, and genius of his address.

"It was, perhaps with but one exception, the most eloquent address we have ever listened to from Mr. King. Much of it was specially adapted to the young men of the College, and by them his counsels, so earnest, timely, and full of profound reflection, will be long remembered, and it will be well for them if they but resolutely and self-denyingly carry them out."

It is a disappointment not to be able to present this address here in full. Mr. King reserved it at the time for his future use. If it was subsequently published, all the copies have disappeared, for none can be found.

Then came vacation, during which the needed provision had to be made for the new College year, with its three classes. I immediately made the condition and wants of the College the subject of careful study, and went to work to map out the course that seemed to me the best to pursue. This I presented to the Trustees at the next ensuing annual meeting, held June 17, 1862, as follows:—

*"To the Trustees of the College of California—*

"It gives me pleasure to make this, my first official communication to you. In it I will present, as well as I can, the condition of the College as I find it, and suggest such plans for your consideration as seem to me best for its upbuilding. The institution has now reached a point where its great work comes upon it. In giving instruction in it, we pass now beyond the region where other institutions in the State are able to carry their pupils, and we undertake to lead the way in conducting classes through the higher branches usually studied in the colleges of our country. It has required years of patient labor to bring classes on well and thoroughly prepared to take this advance step, and thus complete the organization of the College. We have been once reproached for the slowness of our

progress, but we have chosen to be genuine and thorough, rather than swift in our movements. To have reached our present standing, and to find ourselves in possession of the advantages which are ours to-day, involves a trust of no ordinary magnitude. It is in our power to continue in the lead in the work of educating young men here in the higher courses of a liberal education, and thus influence and shape the educational standards of the country. This vantage-ground is of great importance. It has been well earned by timely efforts in the earliest years, and by incessant and persevering work ever since. We take pleasure in knowing, at the same time, that the College has been from the beginning a Christian College, and yet in no sense tied to any denomination. If it were so in this new country, where Christians all told are so few, and so little able, as yet, to give, the circle of its sympathies and benefactions would be so narrow that its success would be impossible. As it is, the College offers itself equally to all lovers of Christian and liberal learning, as an agency of common good.

“From this point, therefore, and with these advantages, we are now called to advance and fill out the full idea of a college organization. We cannot delay, for if we should our classes would break up and be lost, and with them everything. To hesitate would be to surrender. To proceed is to build upon a good foundation already laid. But to go forward, although in the way of duty, is in this case a great undertaking. Left to ourselves, in this new State, nothing can give us success but the most active and reliable co operation on the part of all. For the time being there is no way of meeting our current expenses but by subscriptions. We well know that this can be but a temporary expedient. Three professors are now doing the work of instruction, assisted by temporary teachers, and an additional professor will soon be required in the department of Natural Science.

“With this working force we can get on for the present. But for its permanent success, the College must have a President. The key of the situation is here. He should be a man trained as an educator, one who has acquired a good reputation in the work, and who would both bring it influence and give it a good executive leading. The first thing necessary, in order to get such a President, is to endow his chair. Therefore, next after providing for the current expenses of the College, comes the work of endowing the Presidency. And then a library must be commenced. The college that offers its

students the advantages of a well-selected library, will do much toward making certain its permanent usefulness. And then, as to room. If by possibility we can get on with our present buildings one more year, we cannot beyond that time. We shall have to build. Now, as to the raising of means for all these things. I will myself do the best I can. I have neither experience in work like this, nor fondness for it, and nothing but a commanding motive, such as the upholding of this College presents, would induce me to undertake it. Nor would I do it now, unless in confident reliance on the active co-operation of the Trustees, Faculty, and friends of the College. The importance of the undertaking will be measured in the public estimation by the efforts of its nearest friends. Any feebleness here would render the work hopeless at once. But boldness and decision among its acknowledged friends, will send it abroad emphatically endorsed, and justify its claim before the public for large gifts."

This communication was accepted by the Trustees and referred to a committee. The committee subsequently reported, recommending the adoption of the measures proposed, and the immediate opening of a subscription to raise the necessary funds. The report of the committee was adopted by the Board, and determined the working plan of the institution. The real property of the College at this time consisted of the four blocks and the included streets heretofore mentioned, in Oakland, and the buildings thereon, namely, the Mansion House, Academy Hall, and the first small College Hall, valued then at \$18,000; and the Berkeley site, comprising then one hundred and twenty-four acres, valued at \$18,600, amounting in all to \$35,600. Against this property there was very little, if any, indebtedness. Toward current expenses, I found a small amount of unpaid subscriptions, previously obtained, a limited tuition income, and whatever remained from the receipts of the College School, over and above its expenses. The catalogue for 1862-63 showed that the Junior class consisted of six members, the Sophomore class of eight, and the Freshman class of three, and that the number in the College School was one hundred and twenty-eight.

My first work was to obtain an enlarged subscription to

meet the current expenses of the College. It was war-time. Things were uncertain. Interest was high. The public mind was intensely excited. Very large contributions were called for in various ways for carrying on the war. Consequently it was thought best to ask individuals for an annual subscription for a period no longer than three years. It was hoped that before that time expired, affairs would be more settled, and that the way would be open for obtaining funds for a more permanent endowment. The three-year subscription was fairly successful, notwithstanding the adverse times, not only in San Francisco and vicinity but in the interior towns as well. When this subscription was far enough advanced to meet current expenses, as proposed, the plan for a new College building was taken up. Architects were consulted. Drawings and estimates were studied. Finally a plan was selected for a handsome two-story building, to contain a chapel, recitation rooms, and a library room, to be built on the northwestern block of the College property. The contract price was \$7,400. A subscription was at once opened to raise the means to put up this building. It proved successful. The building was erected. It was far more ornamental than any that had preceded it. Its high tower overlooked the oaks that then covered the entire encinal. It was a proud day when the College entered its new and commodious rooms. Next came the effort to raise the Presidential endowment fund, which was placed at \$25,000. The high interest paid for money in California at that time made that amount sufficient, certainly as a beginning. To obtain subscriptions to this fund, in sums large enough to make it up within a reasonable time, was a much greater undertaking than those that had preceded it. Many days, and even weeks, I walked the streets, and climbed stairs to visit offices, and press the claims of the College upon business men. Sometimes it seemed as if all prospect of success was shut up. Then a successful application would change everything, and I walked the streets as if upon the tops of the mountains. At last the final sum was obtained, and the endowment was subscribed.

It was now the spring of 1863, and the way was open for the election of a President of the College. The question as to who should be chosen had been a good deal discussed from the time that Dr. Bushnell declined the office, finding himself sufficiently restored to health to be able to resume his pastoral work in Hartford. Therefore, when the time for making the choice came, the Trustees were unanimous in the election of the Rev. Dr. William G. T. Shedd. This took place on April 27, 1863. When the election of the Board was communicated to Professor Shedd, there were sent to him at the same time books and pamphlets descriptive of California, and of its prospects, industrial, educational, and religious. Several gentlemen here who knew Dr. Shedd wrote to him of the importance of the College, asking him not to hasten to reach a conclusion, but to take all necessary time, and give the merits of the call a thorough examination. He was informed of the fact that the College had not been able to secure any considerable amount of money from the East, notwithstanding repeated efforts, but that we had so grown in our College work that we wanted a President; that with a man like himself, well known and trained to the educational work, there was here every assurance of our being able to build and equip the College on the ground.

Having fully submitted the question in all its bearings, we pressed on with the work in hand as best we could. It became known to the Trustees through Rev. Dr. Anderson, their President, that possibly William H. Brewer, then on the working staff of the California State Geological Survey, might be induced to take the Professorship of Natural Science, so necessary to be immediately filled. Correspondence was opened with Mr. Brewer, resulting in his election in the month of March, 1863. In due time his reply was received, as follows:—

“SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 1, 1863.

“REV. S. H. WILLEY—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of yesterday is received, informing me that the Board of Trustees of the College of California at a recent meeting had honored me with the election to

the chair of the Professorship of Natural Science in the College. In reply, I am happy to accept the appointment, subject to the condition that during my connection with the Geological Survey, my first duty will be to serve that, and that the time I may devote to the instruction in the College shall be regulated by the wants of the said survey. I will at all times endeavor to advance the interests of the institution according to my abilities and opportunities.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"WM. H. BREWER."

The College year 1862-63 closed with its anniversary on the tenth of June. The examinations preceding were thorough and satisfactory. They brought into College the fourth class, filling, for the first time, the full complement of the four College classes. On this occasion the annual address was delivered by Bishop Kip.

"The annual address, by Rev. Bishop Kip," wrote the *Pacific*, in its account of this anniversary, "was gracefully delivered. Its subject was, 'The Discouragements of Scholarship.' It is not a good time for an address, after listening to a number of young masters, and just before a collation. An orator always needs to collect his own audience. The nature of the subject was such as to discourage very close thinking. But it was grateful to listen to one whose style, all the color and foam of whose discourse, and whose allusions came of Greece and Rome and the old English authors of Milton's classic days.

"The collation was served in the new College building, now in process of erection, and did credit to the ladies who served it. The College building will be an ornament to the place and a great convenience. Messrs. Brodt, Tompkins, and others made speeches of congratulation."

## CHAPTER VIII.

### INSIDE VIEW OF THE COLLEGE AT WORK.

After the usual summer vacation, the College classes came together and took up their work. They went about it with energy and industry. During this term Professor Brewer was so engaged with the Geological Survey that he was not able to enter upon his duties in the College. But the corps of instructors was able and laborious, and the hum of business seemed to be heard everywhere about the College. So passed the first term, closing with December. The examinations at its end were prolonged, and were attended more largely than usual. The reports of the Faculty and of the several professors and instructors, to the Trustees at the close of this first term, December, 1863, best indicate the extent of this work. They are given below:—

#### FACULTY REPORT FOR THE FIRST TERM, 1863-64.

“The scheme of exercises for the term has been as follows:—

##### SENIOR CLASS.

	At 8 : 30 o'clock, A. M.	At 11 : 15 o'clock, A. M.	At 3 : 30 o'clock, P. M.
Monday.....	Astronomy.....	Moral Philosophy.....	English Language.
Tuesday.....	Chemistry.....	Butler's Analogy.....	English Language.
Wednesday...	Chemistry.....	Butler's Analogy.....	History.
Thursday.....	Physiology.....	Butler's Analogy.....	History.
Friday.....	Greek Testament Physiology.....Composition, etc.		

##### JUNIOR CLASS.

	At 8 : 30 o'clock, A. M.	At 11 : 15 o'clock, A. M.	At 3 : 30 o'clock, P. M.
Monday.....	German.....	Natural Philosophy.....	Logic.
Tuesday.....	German.....	Natural Philosophy.....	Rhetoric.
Wednesday...	German.....	Natural Philosophy.....	Rhetoric.
Thursday...	German.....	Composition.....	<i>De Oratore.</i>
Friday.....	Greek Testament, Natural Philosophy..... <i>De Oratore.</i>		



## SOPHOMORE CLASS.

	At 8:30 o'clock, A. M.	At 11:15 o'clock, A. M.	At 3:30 o'clock, P. M.
Monday	{ Prometheus and Greek Composition }	Trigonometry	{ Tusculan Disputations and Latin Composition.
Tuesday	{ Prometheus and Greek Composition }	Trigonometry	{ Tusculan Disputations and Latin Composition.
Wed'day	{ Prometheus and Greek Composition }	Trigonometry	{ Tusculan Disputations and Latin Composition.
Thursday	Composition, etc. . . . .		
Friday	Greek Testament . . . . .		

## FRESHMAN CLASS.

	At 8:30 o'clock, A. M.	At 11:15 o'clock, A. M.	At 3:30 o'clock, P. M.
Monday	{ Iliad and Greek Composition }	....Livy.....	Algebra.
Tuesday	{ Iliad and Greek Composition }	....Livy.....	Algebra.
Wed'day	{ Iliad and Greek Composition }	....Livy.....	Algebra.
Thursday	{ Iliad and Greek Composition }	....Livy.....	Algebra.
Friday	Greek Testament . . . . .		

"The work of the professors was as follows: Mr. Durant heard thirteen recitations a week, with Senior debates; Mr. Kellogg, seventeen; Mr. Hodgson, seventeen; Mr. Brayton, five; Mr. Des Rochers, two; and Mr. Barker, three; which, together with one common exercise, amounted to sixty in all. The exercises have proceeded with the usual regularity according to the foregoing scheme. There have been no serious cases of discipline. In one or two instances, continued irregularity of attendance has interfered with individual and class progress, the irregularity being excusable, in part at least, on the ground of ill health, but very unfortunate. Notwithstanding the smallness of the classes, there has been a fine *esprit de corps* among the students. The examinations at the close of the term were protracted and thorough. While some of the exercises fell short of the corresponding ones a year ago, it is the impression of the Faculty that, as a whole, the examinations were up to any former average. Further information will be found in the appended reports of the several instructors. The Juniors have recited three times a week in German to Mr. Barker, whose record gives them credit for good proficiency and great regularity. The Sophomores have had two recitations a week in French to Mr. Des Rochers.

There is no report from him as yet, but the class seems to have made very satisfactory progress for the time spent on the study.

“MARTIN KELLOGG, *Secretary.*”

#### RHETORICAL DEPARTMENT.

“During the term just closed, I have heard the Seniors read compositions once each month. The Juniors have read disputes upon subjects assigned them. From the Sophomores I have received recitations twice a week in Manderville’s Elements of Reading and Oratory; a reading exercise was also connected with the recitation. The Freshmen have presented compositions, and have attended, though quite irregularly, an appointment for reading. In connection with other members of the Faculty, I have heard all the classes each month in the required declamations and orations. In this duty, and in writing, they have commonly manifested a laudable fidelity. Professors Durant and Kellogg have kindly heard some of the recitations properly falling within the range of this department. I could wish, and the interests of the College seem to require, that the services of some professed or well-qualified elocutionist should be secured to train the classes in speaking. It is all the more desirable, because the classes are small, and no selection of speakers can be made fitly to represent us on public occasions, and because, for the same reason there is a lack of example and incentive. I have devoted to the College classes an average of four hours a week, besides the time required for correcting and criticising the compositions and orations presented.

I. H. BRAYTON.”

*December 22, 1863.*

#### LATIN DEPARTMENT.

“On account of my absence, Rev. S. S. Harmon gave instruction in my place during the first half of the term. The interests of the classes seem to have been well cared for in his hands. I resumed work about the middle of the term. The recitations falling to me have been as follows: The Senior class has gone over about three hundred and twenty-five pages of Weber’s Outlines of History. It reviewed one hundred pages, on which it passed examination. By request of the Faculty, I introduced Clark’s Elements of English Language, and heard the class in this during the latter part of the term. We went through all the Lectures, but had not time to review. In both studies the class has, as usual, done well. The

Junior class has read about fifty pages of Cicero *de Oratore*, and has reviewed the larger part. The members have also furnished, once, original Latin compositions. They passed a very good examination. The Sophomore class has read, in Latin, the First Book of the Tusculan Disputations, and reviewed it all. After my return I could not well shape the work so as to bring in the *De Senectute*. In Greek, we have read all the Prometheus, and reviewed the greater part. The examination in this was particularly good. Since my return, the class has had lessons, mostly in advance, in both Latin and Greek composition. Reviewing some ground previously gone over, they were prepared, at examination, on twenty-five pages in Latin, and forty pages in Greek. The Freshman class has given four recitations a week to Livy, reading the First and Second Books, and reviewing all but fifteen pages. The fifth recitation has been devoted to prose composition, in which we have gone over about forty pages. One of the class has been very irregular, and deficient in preparation.

MARTIN KELLOGG."

*December 22, 1863.*

#### GREEK DEPARTMENT.

"The Freshman class has had five recitations in Greek each week during the whole session, four in Homer's Iliad, and one each week in the Greek Testament. In connection with each recitation in Homer, a lesson in Arnold's Greek Prose Composition has been recited, with a thorough drill in the exercises. Particular attention has also been paid to composition, grammar, and etymology. It may be remarked that all the members of the class have not done equally well, but some have made an exceptionally good record. The Sophomore class has recited to me only once each week during the term in the Greek Testament. The Junior class has recited to me the whole of Whately's Elements of Logic, making clean work of those parts which the previous class omitted, and coming out with a very good elementary knowledge of the subject. The class has also read and recited to me twelve of Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric, a part of the Oration of Demosthenes concerning the crown (optional), and taken its part with the other classes in the study of the Greek Testament. In all these departments, the class has recited to me five times every week. The recitations of the class are never brilliant, though the last session has shown an improvement on the previous one. It is

still a model class for punctuality, and illustrates in its general and gradual progress how far persistence in one virtue helps to all others. The Senior class has also recited to me five times each week during the session, besides debating orally once every month. It has recited four times in Hopkins' Moral Science and Butler's Analogy and once in Greek Testament. The class has evinced a deep interest in all these studies, as always heretofore, and made good progress. The duty assigned me of conducting the devotional exercises in the morning, during Professor Kellogg's absence, and twice each week since his return, I have been able to attend to punctually in every instance. The students are usually all present at the moment of opening these exercises, and where they do not enter into the spirit of them heartily, seem to pay them serious respect.

"HENRY DURANT."

*December 22, 1863.*

#### MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.

"The Seniors have had five recitations a week with me. They have completed Olmsted's Astronomy with the chapter on Eclipses. They have studied and reviewed Hitchcock's Anatomy and Physiology, and have also studied Wells' Chemistry as far as Organic Chemistry, but have not reviewed it. The Juniors have had four recitations a week. They have studied and reviewed Olmsted's Natural Philosophy as far as Acoustics. Apparatus is greatly needed to illustrate the various points of the study. Punctuality is still a characteristic of the class. The Sophomores have had four recitations a week. They have completed geometry, and have studied plane and spherical trigonometry. The Freshmen have had four recitations a week, and have studied Robinson's Algebra as far as required for this term.

FRANCIS D. HODGSON."

#### REMARKS BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

"According to the College Laws, it is my duty to accompany these reports with such remarks as may seem to me necessary. In so doing, I will say, in the first place, that the College is in excellent condition and is growing into maturity as fast as time will allow. To be sure, the classes are small, but they are well up to the standard in scholarship, and it would be suicidal to lower this standard to gain the doubtful advantage of the prestige of large numbers. It is very clear to me, looking carefully at the working of the College, that the

officers have too much to do. Mr. Durant, for example, filled his own department and taught intellectual and moral philosophy, together with Butler's Analogy to the Seniors, and Logic to the Juniors besides. All this was a work impossible for any man to do in his best manner. This difficulty will be obviated when the Presidency is filled, and it is of the utmost importance that this should be as quickly as possible. With a President teaching Senior studies, the pressure of work will be relieved and the professors will be seldom called out of their own departments. The Professorship of Mathematics ought to be filled by the appointment of an earnest and accomplished mathematician. Temporary instruction is this year given in that department which is fully as good as such temporary service could be expected to be. But the same means would support a permanent professor, and one ought to be appointed as early as practicable.

"Enough attention has not been paid to elocution in the College; the requisite drill has not been kept up, and this again is because the Faculty have more than they can do. A plan is on foot to remedy this particular defect during the coming term. In fine, if any suppose that it is an easy work to build a college, let them try it!

"S. H. WILLEY, *Vice-President.*"

*December 22, 1863.*

Further evidence of the character of the work may be drawn from the *San Francisco Bulletin's* account of the examination at the close of this first term of 1863: "On Thursday the examination of the Freshman class in Latin was conducted by Professor Kellogg. The selections, made by lot, were from the Odes and Epistles of Horace. The young gentlemen showed themselves familiar with the versification, as well as with the structure and meaning of the language, and acquitted themselves well. In the afternoon the Junior class was examined in German. Part of the class answered every question readily, the others with some hesitation. Next, the Freshman class was reviewed in Greek by Professor Durant. The class was at home in this study more than in any other, and particularly in Greek composition and etymology. On Friday the Freshmen were catechised, and with gratifying results, in geometry, taught by Professor Kellogg.

In the afternoon the Juniors were reviewed in natural philosophy and astronomy, by Professor Hodgson. They were not fluent in off-hand statements of their knowledge of subjects, but answered most questions promptly, though not as they would have done if these studies had been their favorite ones. Next came an examination of the Sophomore class, in Greek, by Professor Durant, in the oration of 'Demosthenes on the Crown.' And this class exhibited, like the others, the peculiar excellencies of this instructor's mode of teaching Greek, his good judgment, and accurate scholarship.

"As a whole, the examinations have ranked high, and some of the students have made remarkable attainments. These classes would not suffer in comparison with those of the best colleges in our country, for which statement we have the authority and endorsement of some of the best scholars in San Francisco, graduates of Eastern colleges. Their professors have come from the best institutions, and were foremost in rank in their own classes.

"The College of California has a curriculum not inferior to that of Yale or Harvard. It is generally the same, the chief difference being in the introduction here of modern languages, not as optional but as regular studies. The College means to keep the standard of scholarship as high as it is anywhere in America, and promises to graduate no one who could not obtain his degree with honor in any college in the land. As yet no class has graduated from this College, the class which has been with it from the start becoming Seniors to-morrow.

"The College proper is a separate affair from the College School at Oakland, and is not a gathering of lads just in the early stages of their classical course. It is composed of young men of serious views and purposes, with sober energy, heart, hope, aspiration, and zeal, applying themselves to their studies, intending to become honored citizens of the great 'Republic of Letters.' There is a scholarly habit among them, and they carry the air of classic groves with them, and, for the time, the world to them is a world of books and studies, sciences and disciplines.

"The College of California can make just as good scholars as any other in the languages and mathematics, and in the theories of the natural sciences, their history and literature. It is only in buildings, laboratories, cabinets, apparatus, and libraries that it is deficient. These are yet in their beginnings; and the want of them is now severely felt. Bating the matter of experiments, and illustrations, and lectures of a brilliant kind in some departments of science, the College can do for our young men all that is done anywhere by college study and discipline. Should recent movements be crowned with success, this College will soon have at its head a notable scholar."



## CHAPTER IX.

### THE FIRST COMMENCEMENT.

Having in this manner completed the work of the first term of 1863, there remained but one term more to carry us to the time of the first real "Commencement" and the graduation of the first class. We determined to make so marked a period in the progress of the College as emphatic and memorable as possible. Of course there would be the usual "Commencement exercises," the graduating orations by the young men, and the address and poem accompanying—all which would occupy one day. But this would not command the attention and secure the presence of very many more than had been accustomed to come to the previous anniversaries. How could we interest the educated men, generally? Some of them knew of the College, and thought well of it, but in the rush and strain of professional or business life there were not many of them likely to break away and give a day to attendance upon our College Commencement. And yet it was plain if they could be induced to do so, it would tend more than anything else to interest them in the College, and in College cause. It was well known that the number of liberally educated men here was very large, but most of them were strangers to us, and equally strangers to each other. No occasion had ever called them together. Business alone absorbed their attention. In the excitements and business speculations of war-time, it was exceedingly difficult to call off their thought to any other subject than business itself. And to plan a *literary* occasion that would secure attendance seemed at first to be quite out of the question. We thought it over. We consulted educated men, as we could meet them.



Some thought well of the idea, but all doubted whether there could be any plan that would result in a success. I walked along Montgomery Street one day, proposing the matter to a learned judge of one of our courts, to get his opinion. "Well," said he, when he had heard me through, "if you get a good dinner over there, you may get them over to eat that, but the literary part they wouldn't go across the street for." Not all, however, talked in that way. The idea of an occasion in this remote and business-ridden country, that would possibly bring together the educated men, and cause them to know each other, and know from what colleges or universities they came, at length began to be attractive. It awakened the memories of college life. It stirred that peculiar enthusiasm that comes down from college days. It became evident that there were educated men here that did care for something besides a good dinner. It was determined to attempt something in the way of such a literary gathering as would embrace all college and university graduates.

Then came the business of planning it, and carrying it out, in addition to all the other pressing duties that crowded upon our first Commencement-time. The oration, that as a matter of course; and the poem, equally of course! But what we wanted most of all was to bring the Alumni of all institutions of college rank together face to face and make them acquainted with each other, and awaken their interest in our College, and in the cause of the higher education in the State. So, first, we consulted the ladies. They promised to provide a collation, and see that it was served in our new chapel. Its capacity was measured, and it was found that it would seat as many at tables as were thought likely to come. Next came the question of getting our San Francisco guests home, for there was no train and boat from Oakland to San Francisco then so late in the evening as to answer the purpose. Going, however, to the railroad owners, we succeeded in inducing them to agree, on specified terms, to make a night trip from Oakland, and this removed that difficulty. Then came the question of table furniture, etc. By inquiry we found a man

in San Francisco who would rent it to us for the evening, and so that matter was provided for. By correspondence, the names of graduates were obtained as far as possible, and the following invitation was sent out to nearly four hundred of them:—

COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA, Oakland, ———, 1864.

*Dear Sir:* The Faculty of the College of California invite your attendance at a general gathering of college graduates, to be held at Oakland, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.

On the next day the College is to send forth its first graduating class. It is thought that in lieu of the Alumni Meeting held by the older colleges, and which, from the nature of the case, we cannot yet have, there may be a large and interesting gathering of the Alumni of other colleges now resident in California. They cannot attend the annual gatherings of their own institutions. The College of California invites them to make here a second home, and to find among the representatives of all our American Colleges a new and wider circle of fellowship. In this way many pleasant recollections will be revived; the educated men of this State will better appreciate the value of their fraternity; and the lovers of a "good time," like those of old college days, will be gratified by a superior literary entertainment.

The Faculty take pleasure in announcing that John B. Felton, Esq., has consented to deliver the Alumni oration, and C. T. H. Palmer, Esq., to furnish a poem. After these exercises, there will be a social repast with off-hand speaking.

In behalf of the Faculty,

SAMUEL H. WILLEY,

*Vice-President, College of California.*

The following gentlemen give their hearty approval to the foregoing invitation, and commend it to the attention of their fellow-graduates:—

RE. REV. W. I. KIP, D. D.,  
HON. OGDEN HOFFMAN,  
HON. O. L. SHAFFER,  
HON. M. C. BLAKE,  
REV. W. C. ANDERSON, D. D.,  
REV. J. A. BENTON,  
T. B. BIGELOW, ESQ.,

S. L. CUTTER, ESQ.,  
EDWARD TOMPKINS, ESQ.,  
REV. E. B. WALSWORTH,  
J. W. WINANS, ESQ.,  
REV. A. E. KITTREDGE,  
REV. GEO. MOOR,  
GEORGE TAIT, ESQ.

The interest awakened by this invitation was far greater than was expected. While these preparations were going on for the Alumni Meeting, those for the College Commencement, which was to occur on the following day, were not forgotten. Hon. Newton Booth was secured as orator for that occasion, and Bret Harte as poet, while the Seniors to graduate were making ready their Commencement pieces. Their graduating day was to be Wednesday, June 1, and the Alumni Meeting was to take place on the Tuesday afternoon and evening before. First, the Presbyterian Church was put in order for the Alumni address and poem, and for the Commencement on the following day. The church was situated down among the oaks, as before remarked, near the corner of Sixth and Harrison Streets. Next the College chapel was prepared for the collation and the evening entertainment. Tables were arranged, seats were provided, and all was made ready for the guests. Tuesday, the thirty-first day of May, came at last. At the appointed hour in the afternoon the assembly convened, and the church was filled to its utmost capacity. The delivery of the oration and poem occupied between one and two hours. The theme of Mr. Felton's oration was, "The Position of the Educated Man in California, His Sphere of Activity, and His Duties." He treated it in an able and scholarly manner. It was only criticised unfavorably with respect to some reflections on the Government, as to its exercise of its taxing power in the war-time, which was then nearing its crisis. After the poem, which was much admired, the invited Alumni went in procession, escorted by the members of the College and the College School to the College chapel. Among the guests from abroad were General Wright, U. S. A. Provost, Marshal Van Vost, Judge F. M. Haight, and Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows, of New York. Dr. Bellows was President of the Sanitary Commission, and was here for the purpose of raising funds for the prosecution of the humane work of that organization. The guests filed in and took their places, and at the signal from the President, Hon. Edward Tompkins, were seated. No description can

give an adequate idea of the scene that followed, for four or five hours. A short-hand reporter was present and took down all that was said and done, but at best it can only recall some of the features of the occasion to those who were there to enjoy it. It was altogether unique. The company consisted mostly of young men. They were from various parts of the United States and some were from abroad. Many of them were making their acquaintance with each other for the first time. It was a free and easy social time, that had no rules of precedent to hamper it, and the expressions of countenance, attitudes, tones of voice, and a thousand nameless things have to be taken into account, in order to get the real flavor of the occasion. Things that seem dry, and almost unmeaning in the reported account, were sparkling with point and wit when uttered. It was the saying of all that it was like no Alumni Meeting they ever attended in the East. There was a spontaneousness about it, a freedom, a flow of humor most refreshing, and yet never in violation of good taste. The entire account of the evening, as it was published in pamphlet form from the reporter's notes taken at the time, is here reproduced as the second number of the Appendix.

The next day, Wednesday, June 1, was Commencement Day. The church was filled again at the hour appointed. The editor of the *Pacific* gave the following account of the occasion: "At eleven o'clock the Trustees and students of the College found a large audience of ladies and gentlemen collected in the Presbyterian Church. Perhaps it was a little unfortunate that the Alumni Meeting was held before the Commencement, for few comparatively of the noble number present the day before were present at these exercises. Yet if they had been present how could they have found seats? The house was filled in every part. The exercises of the graduating class were first in order. This was the programme:—

Salutatory in Latin—J. A. Daly, San Francisco.

Natural Revelation—C. T. Tracy, Downieville.

Alma Mater—A. F. Lyle, San Francisco.

Soul Power—J. A. Daly.

The Scholar, with the Valedictory Address—D. L. Emerson, Oakland.

"It appeared from the printed 'order' that these young men have maintained a high rank of scholarship; for though there are five grades of scholarship, these young men all fall within the first two grades. Their speaking on the present occasion, while not exceeding the expectations of their friends, did them good credit. The first graduating class of the College of California is one to rejoice in. We could not desire to begin with a better one. Many warm wishes and hopes accompany them into the future. May a kind Providence spare their lives and make them very useful. One of them goes immediately to Union Theological Seminary, and another hopes to follow after a year of recreation. We are not informed of the destination of the other two.

"A poem by Bret Harte, of this city, was read by Mr. Hoit. It is always an infelicity not to have an author read his own production. Even if read poorly, a poem is better appreciated when the author reads it himself. No mean command of meter, easy transition, graceful and delicate expression, were certainly present.

"Of the oration by Hon. Newton Booth, of Sacramento, it is easy to speak praise. We were delighted with its fitness to the occasion, scholarly character of all its allusions, appreciation of progress in our modern age, and no less acute appreciation of the losses which come through its progress, losses in individual force. We noted the carefulness with which the whole oration was made a unity, while preserving all the essential parts of an oration; we felt that the orator did his occasion a compliment. The reverent and humble and yet fearless spirit charmed us. Would that all who make addresses on such occasions could as fully satisfy the just expectations of those whom they address. The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred according to the fine old style of Latinity, and the assembly dispersed with the benediction."

So closed the College work for the year 1863-64. It left the workers fatigued and weary enough. But there was no time for rest. The vacation would soon be gone, and more work was ahead. From the Faculty we were obliged to lose Professor Brewer. He received an appointment to a chair in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, and we could offer him, of course, no such inducement as would justify him in declining an appointment like that. His letter of resignation was dated April 22, 1864. In the following May, Prof. W. P. Blake was appointed to the place. It was hoped that through him a Mining and Agricultural Department might in time grow up. We did not succeed in obtaining Dr. Shedd for President of the College. His letter declining to come was as follows:—

“258 LEXINGTON AVENUE, }  
New York City, March 2, 1864. }

“REV. S. H. WILLEV—*Dear Sir*: I have been intending to write you in reply to your letter of last autumn, and to thank you for the copy of *Hittell's Resources*, etc., which I understood to come through you. But the crowd of engagements that has come upon me during the last six months, must be my excuse, though I sent through Dr. Anderson my acknowledgments to the gentlemen from whom I received letters in reference to the College of California. These letters, however, I regret to say, did not reach me till October. I suppose Dr. Anderson has informed you of the reasons why I could not see my way clear to accept your invitation. Providence seems to me to have indicated another field of labor than that of a president of a college. As the years have passed along, I have been carried more and more into scholastic fields and studies, so that now it is pretty plain that I can be of more use to the church as a student than a man of action. This conviction has led me to decline several invitations similar to that which you have tendered me. But I assure you that the cordial invitation from so many of my old friends and from strangers on the Pacific Coast was very pleasant and attractive.

“The more immediate object of my writing is to say that I am in co-operation with my old friend, Mr. Billings, to help find the right man. He has just called, and we have had a long conversation, during which I mentioned some names of persons who are qualified

for the post. You may not be able to get a President by your next Commencement (Mr. Billings has showed me your last letter to him), but I should think that by the following year you might be fully manned. It is no light enterprise to transplant a well-rooted and growing tree from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. The men that you need are the men that we also need and it requires time for consideration and decision. With many thanks for the book, which I read with much interest. I am yours sincerely,

“W. G. T. SHEDD.”

Immediately on the receipt of this letter from Dr. Shedd, the Board determined to try once more for a President, and this time elected Rev. Dr. R. D. Hitchcock, taking measures to place before him in a true light the importance of the College in this far western world. Meantime I felt obliged to remain in office till the Presidency could be filled, although much of the work was very wearing and contrary to my taste. To me, the soliciting of funds was extremely irksome. And yet it must be done by someone familiar with the institution and known in connection with it, or it could not go on a single term. It also happened that the Board of Trustees was about that time singularly weakened by losing several of its ablest and most needed members. Mr. Billings was obliged to leave California, both on account of the failure of his health and at the call of business. His place could not be filled by any other man. He was a member of a leading law firm, and his professional services were invaluable. In money he gave more than any other individual. He used his time and his influence cheerfully and freely in the interest of the College. Nor was it for the College alone that he was ready to work. He was foremost among the friends of schools, libraries, asylums, and churches. He was very frequently asked to deliver anniversary addresses and speeches on important occasions, many of which were published. Not many men in his profession in the earlier years were ready to give time and attention to these things. After it became evident that Dr. Bushnell would not return to California, the friends and Trustees of the College wished to elect Mr. Bill-

ings to the Presidency, but he could not see his way clear to enter upon that work. And now to part with him altogether was a loss quite irreparable. Mr. Goddard was taken away by death. Rev. Mr. Lacy, pastor of the First Congregational Church, San Francisco, was attacked with hemorrhage from the lungs and was obliged to resign all work and try what foreign travel might do toward his recovery. Failure of health also obliged Rev. Dr. Anderson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, to resign and leave for the East. His successor, Rev. L. C. Bayles, was elected in his place, but in a very few months broke down with consumption and died. It was impossible fully to supply the places of these long-tried, able, and familiar workers. And so, just when the enterprise was growing most in magnitude and difficulty, its essential helpers were taken away. Standing as I did at the helm of affairs, I felt all this most keenly. Indeed it carried me almost to the verge of discouragement. But there seemed to be but one thing to do, and that was to stand firm and do the best I could, till relieved.

The College was as yet living mainly upon its temporary endowment, subscribed to be paid in annual sums for three years. But as the College year 1864-65 commenced, some new and very important questions presented themselves. In the first place, the College School had grown so large that its Principal, Rev. Mr. Brayton, found it very difficult to manage it under the ownership of the Trustees. He felt the need of having sole authority in respect to improvements, additions to the buildings or furniture, and the control of the teaching staff. The annual catalogue showed the number of scholars for the year to have been two hundred and seven, and the number of teachers, twelve, some, however, employed only a part of the time. Negotiations were opened by Mr. Brayton with the Board of Trustees, for the purchase on his part of the school, all its buildings and furniture, and the two blocks of land on which it stood.

In the next place, the Berkeley property required attention. A man claiming title to a portion of it had begun to cut



down the fine old forest trees for cord-wood. In these trees, to a large extent, consisted the value of the location as a College site. By a legal process this was quickly stopped. But the property needed care. Furthermore, new questions were presenting themselves with respect to it. The most important of these related to the water supply. Strawberry Creek came down from the hills through another ownership, before it reached our grounds. As the quantity of water was limited in the dry season, it became very evident that questions of difficulty would be sure to arise with respect to the use of the water. Besides, the proper places for water-works, impounding the water, etc., were all above us under the other ownership. The difficulty was formidable. No satisfactory agreement could be made with this owner. And it was easy to foresee that if the ownership should change, we might be no better off. This uncertainty and liability to trouble about so essential a thing as water, seemed to take away one of the principal attractions in view of which we had chosen the site for the College.

Long conferences were had, and repeated attempts at negotiation, but there seemed to be no prospect of a satisfactory agreement. And yet the Board were of one mind that something must be done to settle satisfactorily the water question or the site must be abandoned. They never for one moment thought of locating a College in California where there was not an abundance of pure water under the undisputed control of the institution itself. One day, while we were in the midst of this perplexity, I was riding with my friend J. W. Towne, in the then open country west of the city of San Francisco, and he pointed out to me a homestead tract, in which he was the owner of some shares. The homestead plan was new then, and this was one of the first attempts at carrying it out. Mr. Towne explained to me the method of incorporation, the way of dividing up the proposed property, paying for it in installments, and in a comparatively easy way acquiring a good title to a valuable homestead property. The question occurred to me at once whether we could not

buy the entire property that was giving us so much trouble with respect to the water, and pay for it by the sale of lots through a homestead association organized in the same way. I proposed the question to the business men, members of the Board of Trustees, and others. They entertained it and investigated it thoroughly. There seemed to be merit in the plan. If successful it would, in the first place, remove wholly the difficulty arising from the water question. And then it would draw attention to our grounds. It would lead to the settlement of a community alongside of the College, which was an essential thing. It would tend to bring the very class of people we should want, people interested in the College. The more the plan was studied the more it was favored. The owner of the land in question was seen, and it was found that he wanted to sell, and his terms were obtained. Then the matter of the formation of a homestead association was taken up in earnest. The lawyers on the Board looked the matter carefully over. The advice of friends of the College was asked. As a result, the "College Homestead Association" was formed and incorporated, bound by contract to the interests of the College, and then the land purchase was effected.

In my pocket memorandum, under date of August 14, 1864, I find written as follows: "The Simmons purchase is closed. We were uncertain as to its consummation up to within a few moments of the time the papers were signed. Negotiation has been going on more than two months, with varying prospects, always on our part with the idea of following the openings of Providence, neither going before and forcing a way of our own, nor being behind and thereby losing our opportunity. When the thing was decided by the execution of the papers in San Francisco at four o'clock to-day, I left to come home on the boat, relieved of one burden of suspense. While crossing the bay, although the sky was overclouded elsewhere, the evening sun shone down, clear and bright, on the spot we had just been purchasing—the site and its surroundings which we had consecrated to the purposes of

Christian learning. ¶From my heart went up the prayer to God to accept the transaction as a means of building the College for his own glory, the good of this country, and the world; to make it safe and successful by his gracious benediction upon all who may, in coming time, resort to that spot to acquire learning; making it blessed most especially, by the choicest influences of the Holy Spirit."

At the same time the sale of the College School, the buildings, etc., and the two blocks of land, was made to Rev. Mr. Brayton. Thus the College work was simplified by being relieved of the care of the College School, and enlarged in the direction of the improvement of its Berkeley property. First, the homestead grounds were surveyed, divided into lots, mapped, and made ready for sale. After laying off tastefully streets and avenues, each lot was made to consist of a little over an acre. A share in the Homestead Association entitled the owner to one of these lots, to be paid for in twenty monthly installments of \$25 each, amounting to \$500 in all. It was represented that water could be brought and distributed throughout the grounds for all the purposes of cultivation and improvement. All question about water rights, boundaries, etc., having been settled by this purchase, the College went into possession and commenced its plans of improvement. First came the business of selling the lots. There were one hundred and twenty-five of them. One-half of the entire number was sold in a very short time. The remainder were sold at intervals as purchasers could be found. Besides the homestead tract, the College property then consisted of between three and four hundred acres of land, but a large portion of it was eastward of the site, back in the hills, and of little value save as it gave control of the water supply.

In my report to the Trustees at the close of the College year 1864-65, I suggested "that it would be possible to bring the whole property under a survey adapted to its situation, and gradually, with water and its use in ornamentation, make it more and more valuable." At the request of the Board of Trustees, Fred Law Olmsted, Esq., then in Nevada on busi-

ness, took our maps in hand, proposing to give his idea how the grounds should be laid out. He visited the spot and made a thorough study of the grounds and landscape. On many occasions he expressed his decided conviction that a plan of improvement could be made which would be exceedingly valuable to the College and attractive to many citizens of means and taste, who might desire a residence near the city. Under date of June 26, 1865, Mr. Olmsted wrote that, if practicable, he would soon visit San Francisco, when he would show us what progress he had made in his work.

In anticipation of future wants in the line of trees, I had obtained a variety of tree seeds, some here, and some through Mr. Billings, in New York, and had them planted. From them we had quite a quantity of young trees growing,—a few cedars of Lebanon, some Italian pines, cypress, and Monterey pines, olives, walnuts, pepper-trees, magnolias, and a great many locust trees.

While this business was progressing outside, within the College work was going on through the fall term. The printed scheme of examination at its close was as follows:—

COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA—WINTER EXAMINATION, 1864-65.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12.

- At 9 o'clock A. M., Freshmen, *Livy*.
- At 10 o'clock A. M., Sophomores, *Prometheus*.
- At 11 o'clock A. M., Juniors, *Georgics*.
- At 2 o'clock P. M., Seniors, *Chemistry*.
- At 3 o'clock P. M., Freshmen, *Algebra*.
- At 4 o'clock P. M., Juniors, *De Oratore*.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13.

- At 9 o'clock A. M., Seniors, *History*.
- At 10 o'clock A. M., Freshmen, *Iliad*.
- At 11 o'clock A. M., Sophomores, *French*.
- At 2 o'clock P. M., Juniors, *Logic*.
- At 3 o'clock P. M., Seniors, *Physiology*.
- At 4 o'clock P. M., Sophomores, *Tusculan Disputations*.

## WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14.

At 9 o'clock A. M., Sophomores, Trigonometry.

At 10 o'clock A. M., Juniors, German.

At 11 o'clock A. M., Seniors, Moral Philosophy.

At 2 o'clock P. M., Juniors, Natural Philosophy.

At 3 o'clock P. M., Seniors, Butler's Analogy.

Concerning the term's work, Mr. Kellogg, Secretary of the Faculty, reported to the Trustees as follows:—

“The classes have gone on as usual, chiefly under the same instructors as heretofore. German has been continued into Senior year, and French into Junior, a manifest improvement on the programme of last year. The Juniors have recited but once a week in Greek and once a week in Latin, the time being thus limited by the imperative demands of the other studies. Too little time is thus left for Cicero *de Oratore*, and the Faculty have decided to take it up in the Sophomore year, in place of the Tusculan Disputations. That book is not found in the Yale curriculum, and the scope and style make it less interesting to most students than the *De Oratore*. The Sophomores will read the first term the *De Senectute* and a part of the *De Oratore*, the latter to be taken up again in Junior year. As most of the students expect to be public speakers, the Faculty are anxious to have them receive the full benefit of Cicero's work on the orator. Dr. W. P. Gibbons has lectured to the Seniors on physiology, and gave them very thorough instruction. Mr. S. S. Sanborn has taught the German. The general spirit of study has not been quite what we wish. We have missed, in this particular, the influence of our last graduated class. Yet the recitations have been uniformly fair, and the attendance very punctual.”

Professor Durant, in closing the term report from his department on this occasion, speaks of the Senior class thus: “The efficacy of a College course of study and discipline in producing manliness of mind and manners, has been well illustrated in the case of this class. The change from its original levity at the time of entering College to the sobriety and earnestness of character which appear at the close of the course should not be unnoticed, nor fail to show the patrons of the College the hopefulness of their work.”

Rev. Dr. Kinsley Twining, who was temporarily in California at this time, and was a member of the Committee to Examine the College, at the close of a carefully prepared report to the Trustees, said:—

“On the whole I must congratulate you on the appearance of your classes. They were evidently not got up to make a show, but stood up well to a prolonged and quite promiscuous examination, and what pleased me most of all was to see that they were animated by the spirit of genuine study. The Faculty of Instruction are evidently pursuing the same sound method of severe drill, which in other institutions has been found to be the only means of exciting and sustaining the interest of the student at his work.”

The Committee on Education of the Congregational General Association of California, reported concerning the College at their meeting in San Francisco, in October, 1864, as follows:—

*“To the General Association of California—*

“Your Committee on Education submits the following report:—

“It is natural that all our committees on this subject should think, first of all, of the College of California. We are proud and grateful in remembering that in the joint counsels of this Association with that ecclesiastical body with which it so long co-operated, this College enterprise was conceived, and that by them it has been fostered through its infancy. Even now, but for the sympathy and efficient service of members of these bodies and of the churches they represent, we presume it to be no assumption to affirm that it could not continue. But we do not on that account desire that it should be regarded as accountable to these bodies in any other way than as every public literary or charitable institution is accountable to a Christian public sentiment. We are more than satisfied with its Christian but non-sectarian basis, and with the working of it upon that basis. We desire it to be, and we feel entitled to claim that it must be, an earnestly Christian and evangelical institution, but we do not ask that it should be distinctively Congregational.

“It is in this spirit that we seek and receive from year to year reports of its condition, watching with intense friendliness its progress, and rejoicing in it. During the past year its first diplomas have been awarded. It has now four Alumni. Of these one is already study-

ing theology; two are expecting to do so, and one is studying law. There are at present upon its roll, four Seniors, three Juniors, three Sophomores, and seven Freshmen. It is noteworthy that of these under-graduates, one has come from Harvard College, one from Princeton, and one from Oahu, in the Sandwich Islands.

"The funds of the College are in a hopeful condition. The salaries of the professors are quite too small, but such as they are, are provided for for *three years* by the generous subscriptions of gentlemen in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, and Stockton. During the past year, in anticipation that Professor Shedd could be secured as President of the College, an endowment of \$25,000 was secured. We regret to say that he felt obliged to decline the call, but we understand that the endowment remains ready to be made good so soon as the Trustees secure a President satisfactory to the donors. Six hundred and fifty volumes have been added to the library by donation from the East, and are on their way hither.

"The prospect of classes in the future is hopeful. About fifteen are understood to be preparing in the College School to enter the next Freshman class. And there is ground to expect that these preparatory classes will increase from year to year. But there is great need of more preparatory schools. They should be established throughout all the central and more thickly settled portions of the State, at least one in each county, as soon as possible. And provision should be made to bring these preparatory stages of a liberal education together with its more advanced stages within reach of persons whose means are limited. The work is not well done, if even well begun, while only the rich can avail themselves of such advantages.

"The Congregational ministry have a work to do in this respect. If we would be true to our denominational history, if we are not unwilling to prove ourselves unworthy children of a wise, forethoughtful, generous ancestry, we cannot neglect these indispensable stepping-stones to a generous and Christian culture. We must not wait for a demand. We must seek to create a demand. It is one of the beneficent results of such schools that a demand for them,—a general sense of need respecting them,—follows their establishment. We cannot afford to wait till there is a prospect that such schools will pay their way. We might wait thus in vain forever. Some must be ready to go in advance of the demands of the people, in the way of

providing for their higher necessities. What method should be adopted of establishing such schools must be determined by circumstances in each case. Sometimes it will be possible by uniting the extra resources of several school districts, to establish a high school. At other times endowments must be sought through private benefactors. It is clear that such schools cannot be expected to be self-sustaining in most portions of the State for a long time if ever.

“Primary and grammar schools are indispensable to these high schools, just as these are to the College. We rejoice in a constantly increasing interest on the part of the people in our public schools. We congratulate the people on the passage of a law by the last Legislature levying a tax for the increase of our State School Fund, by which its amount will be nearly doubled. We observe with pleasure improved school-houses, a higher standard of qualifications required and obtained in teachers, and a more earnest and practical attention to their duties on the part of school officers of every grade. This is the foundation of all liberal culture, and indispensable to general intelligence, to political freedom, to our national existence, and to a developed, progressive, and fruitful Christianity. Christian ministers should everywhere be known as the earnest and laborious friends of public schools; as the projectors and patrons of high schools wherever they can be established; and as appreciating and stimulating others to appreciate the most thorough discipline of the mind.

“The College cannot long stand alone. We understand it to be the desire of its Trustees to associate with it, professional, scientific, and agricultural schools. The fact that of its four Alumni three are contemplating preparation for the ministry, suggests that the time is coming and now is, when a Theological Seminary should be a matter of definite consideration with reference to practical action. It is needed not simply to educate those already desiring to enter the ministerial service, but also in order to be the means of drawing towards the work those who should enter upon it. We cannot but anticipate a time when the ministry for this coast must be raised up upon the coast; and we should be preparing to meet its demand upon us. Without definitely proposing any present action, we have felt that this topic should no longer be absent from our consultations. We would recommend the appointment of a standing committee who shall have this matter before their thoughts, and report progress from year to year.



"We observe with interest an increasing number and a higher character in our Protestant institutions for female education, but have been furnished with no facts respecting them. We are not able to suggest any declarations additional to those hitherto adopted by the Association.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. C. POND, }  
H. CUMMINGS, } *Committee.*  
J. W. TOWNE, }

After the usual winter vacation the College work went on, to come to a pause again at the graduating of the second class in June. Before that time I made an agency report, a single extract from which illustrates the uncertainties attending the progress of our enterprise.

"The Trustees will remember that I entered upon the homestead enterprise last September. It was a piece of engineering I was not used to, and it had about it so much of uncertainty that I did not take hold of it save with apprehension. But I gained assurance as I went on, and have lost none of it as yet. September was a good month; so was early October. Then everybody stopped to elect a President of the United States. That carried us close into winter. Down came the rain, but on went the enterprise slowly. February gave us a gleam of sunshine, and a couple of weeks of warm days. Some of the Trustees visited the grounds. They got a good opinion of them. Down came the rain again, but all the time new subscribers came in, not fast enough to flood us with cash, but sufficient to enable us to meet demands. It seemed certain that we should do better in April. So into April we came, and were getting busy in our spring work, when, lo! on the thirteenth a telegram from Washington made the stunning announcement, President Lincoln is assassinated! From that moment every thought, every feeling in the entire community was turned in one sad direction. There was no heart but for one theme, and we all marched to the same sad music. Full two weeks right out of the heart of this propitious month thus went by. Only gradually did the elasticity of the public feeling return, and business move again in its ordinary channels, so that I could do anything more in my homestead work."

## CHAPTER X.

### THE RELIGIOUS SPIRIT OF THE COLLEGE.

It is pleasant to recall the delightful religious interest that pervaded the College and the College School in the spring of 1865. I made a few notes of it at the time, from which I quote here:—

“MONDAY EVENING, March 21, 1865.

“Sophomore —, an earnest Christian, came to see me with Senior —, who is seeking the way of life. Spent a half an hour in conversation as to what it is to become a Christian and live a Christian. I then led in prayer, and both of the young men followed. It was a delightful interview—a blessed beginning of the Spirit’s influence in the College. May this be but the commencement of a series of meetings of this kind. May they bring us all, officers and students together, into a nearer Christian intercourse. May it be so through all the years and generations to come.

“So let the College prosper, as it is thus the light of the true life in the world.”

“MONDAY EVENING, March 28.

“Sophomore — called again and told me of a prayer-meeting held last Friday evening by the students themselves. He gave me the names of those who were there. It is cheering to see this spontaneous movement toward the new life.”

“MONDAY EVENING, April 3.

“The same young men came to see me as before. The interview was stimulating and cheering in a high degree.”

“MONDAY EVENING, April 10.

“Sophomore — called. He reported a continued attendance of the students at their Friday evening prayer-meeting, and all evincing an undiminished interest.”

“MONDAY EVENING, May 8.

“Our regular Monday evening meetings have continued, and so has the students’ Friday evening meeting, and one by one new attendants have dropped in. Those students who have declared their purpose to be Christians are abiding firm and hopefully. The interest is growing in the College School. Three members of that department joined the Presbyterian Church yesterday. We are full of joy. We commend ourselves to the watch and care of our merciful Saviour.”

“MONDAY EVENING, May 14.

“Our little gathering is the same as before. Three other members have declared their purpose to be Christians. In the College School the good work goes delightfully on. A prayer-meeting is being held there at this very hour. I hear the pleasant sound of their hymns which they are now singing. A similar meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church last evening, when many of the young people took part.

“Last Tuesday evening a prayer-meeting in the Congregational Church was one of very decided interest.”

These were all the notes I made of that season of religious interest. But I am glad I made even these, for they serve to recall those scenes of the College life that awaken the profoundest gratitude. For myself I could enjoy them but little. The out-of-door business of the College was getting now to be so great that it employed every waking hour. It had to be attended to, whatever else was neglected. But its weariness was lightened and relieved when I could know that such a spirit pervaded the institution, for which I was trying to do the best I could. In all the years that we had worked together to found and build the College, it had been our hope that the young men would not only be educated, but renewed by the Holy Spirit, and go out manly Christians. It was our hope that such changes in character and in deportment would be seen in the young men as Professor Durant refers to as taking place in one of the classes, in his term report to the Trustees on a preceding page. To see them beginning in the young men, and in the classes, made all work easy. It lightened all burdens. It gave courage to encounter difficulties.

It stimulated to undertake almost impossibilities. It is pleasant to recall how this spring-time revival brightened everything about our enterprise. The soliciting of subscriptions, the collecting of money, the selling of homestead lots, the measuring of land, the survey of springs, the transplanting of trees, the borrowing of money, the paying of notes, the searching of titles, the repair of buildings, the putting up of fences, the making ready for Commencement and Alumni occasions, involving attention to an untold number of things, the settling of bills and the paying of salaries,—all this which in itself would be servitude and drudgery, was made easy and pleasant when minds and hearts, in the College itself, were under the special influence of the Holy Spirit.

Thus the spring term passed swiftly and pleasantly, and the Commencement of 1865 hastened on. The examination that preceded it was prolonged and thorough, like the one which closed the term before. It was in every respect as satisfactory as that had been. Commencement was to be on Wednesday, June 7, and the second meeting of the Associated Alumni was to take place on the day and evening before. Preparation for both these occasions was carefully made, having in view the experience of the preceding year. Rev. Horatio Stebbins, D. D., was engaged to deliver the oration, and E. R. Sill the poem before the Alumni; and Professor Durant the oration, and William L. Crowell the poem before the College on Commencement Day. This year the Alumni met for their oration and poem in the First Congregational Church. From there they proceeded to the spacious new hall of the College School, for their second annual collation and evening entertainment. Among the distinguished guests present were Major-General McDowell, Gen. James Wilson, Prof. C. T. Jackson, M. D., Judge O. L. Shafter, Judge Wyche, of Washington Territory, and Rev. W. B. Brown, of New Jersey. About as many graduates sat down at the table as the year previous. After the company had done justice to the repast the speaking began. Hon. Edward Tompkins again presided as at the first meeting the year before. His aptness in man-

aging such a meeting was quite inimitable. He began his greeting by saying:—

“BROTHERS : It is now one year since the Associated Alumni of the Pacific Coast held their first meeting in this place. It was an event of much more than ordinary interest, for it drew together, for the first time, within limits extensive as those of a mighty empire, the intelligence and education—not educated, not graduated here—but that had been gathered from the ends of the earth, to find a home here. It was unlike the gatherings of educated men in old States and old countries. There they came together, hundreds of them, all educated in the same halls, same moulds, and making up a kind of mutual admiration society, each praised the other and himself at the same time, and went home thinking what a glorious occasion it was. But when we met here last year, instead of being all representatives of one school, or of one College, all thinking in one groove and moving in one revolution, we were made up of the most heterogeneous elements that were ever combined together in any community on earth. Yale was here with its troops, and Harvard with its forces, and Union with its duteous sons, and Wesleyan University with its children, old Dartmouth and Brown, and all the rest, I cannot stop to name them, but every one of you knows I mean your college too. All were here, and each elated a little, perhaps, by that sort of spirit that would stand up each for his own; and swords were drawn, and steel glistened, and it was altogether the most sparkling, glowing, and glorious meeting that I had ever seen of educated men on earth. And I see before me now an assembly that can prove, if it will, what was demonstrated then, that the spirit that animates men on such occasions need not be all of the earth earthy, but may be that other spirit of mental culture and intellectual rivalry that stirs men up to higher and loftier and nobler utterances of thoughts than were ever aroused by the malign influences that they have thought necessary in times past to arouse them to action. . . . One year ago, although our hearts were lit up by the occasion, and we did enjoy, reverently, as patriots might, that day and evening of relaxation, yet there was upon all our hearts a weight and a gloom so threatening that it was all that manhood could bear as it looked it in the face. Then vast armies occupied our land; then bloodshed was the order and the rule, not the exception; then our Government, bleeding at every pore, was struggling for life, and although hopeful and its eye

steadily fixed on the result that has been achieved, yet it was a hope that trembled as it knew the mighty burden that it had to carry through to the end that it would attain. Every heart was heavy, every eye was suffused with tears, as they thought of the loved ones lost, the loved ones in danger, the wounds of our country, the injury to the great interest of humanity that we believed was then going on in our land. . . . This year the hatchet is buried. Peace comes back with golden wing, and with eye of light. The heart of the country beats full and strong; and our pride in our land is increased a hundred-fold. . . . And so, friends, this year has passed and gone.

"We have come together now to look forward, rather than backward. Who can say, among those that we love and honor to-day, that one year from now we shall not be learning from the lesson of their lives other great truths, as we are learning these now? It becomes us with all reverence to remember the age that we are in, the events that are crowding about us, that we are making history day by day, and that the coming year is charged with the interests of all time, to a degree so great that human wisdom trembles upon its very threshold. If the educated men of this coast will keep this in mind, and calmly, prudently, reverently do all that in them lies to steady public sentiment, to give a healthy tone to public opinion, to protect the right and resist the wrong, then it will be a glorious year, and the beginning of other and more glorious years, for the Pacific Coast. That such may be the result will be the wish of every educated man, not only here but throughout all our country."

The President then read a dispatch from Governor Low, expressing his regret that official duties rendered it impossible for him to be present, as he had hoped to be, also letters from Attorney-General McCullough and General Wright, U. S. A., saying that they were sorry that business rendered it impossible for them to be present. Rev. Mr. Brown, who was here on the business of the Christian Commission, responded to the sentiment: "Our country; glorious ever as the home of the free, doubly glorious as the home only of the free." After an introduction full of sparkling points that many times set the company into a roar of laughter, Mr. Brown came down to the sober consideration of his theme. "One

of the lessons," he said, "we have learned by the war is, that it is more blessed to give, than receive. You on the Pacific Coast have given of your abundance liberally, bounteously, to the Sanitary Commission and to the Christian Commission. We on the Atlantic Coast have done the same. Do you know that five hundred millions of dollars have been voluntarily contributed by the people of the United States in the last four years in the carrying on of this war? Five hundred millions! A most significant fact. The people have learned to give, and the people like to give when their hearts are in the cause, as they have been in this great and glorious war."

In the course of the evening, one of the toasts was to "Our Army," and General McDowell responded. He was received with great applause. Among other things he said:—

"Napoleon had his grand army when he went to Russia. If you will take that as a measure, you will find how much greater the armies of the United States have been and are now, than ever anywhere that he marshaled,—greater in number, greater in character, and far greater in the objects which they had in view. In every nation an army partakes of the character of the institutions of that nation; and if our army is so much greater, as I have affirmed it to be, than any other army ever was before, I think it comes directly from the fact that it does partake of the institutions under which we live. I do not think you will accuse me of egotism when I say that I think there are few who know better than I do what our army was in the beginning—I mean this great army that now exists in the United States, not the little army to which I belong, and have always belonged, but the one you mean now, when you speak of the Army of the Union,—white and black, volunteer and regular. In the beginning this little nucleus of the  $a^2$  and  $b^2$  graduates from West Point, scattered all over the country or hid away in some little frontier fort, unknown, not knowing themselves, were called suddenly to take upon themselves immense responsibilities, and trusts they never dreamed of, that no person ever thought possible they could be called upon to assume. In Washington the Government was in the hands of men unacquainted with military affairs,—Lincoln, Seward, and others. Those gentlemen, who, like yourselves, were graduates of institutions of learning, and had been called upon to administer

the affairs of the country, had need of the services of this other class of people from West Point scattered all over the country, neither knowing the other. I was witness myself personally of this want of knowledge of these two classes, each of the other. It was a curious scene. I do not think that any history will ever show a nation suddenly wanting the force we needed, and its leaders knowing so little of what was necessary for such a force—how to organize it, how to get it together, how to command it, or anything, in fact, about it. And then those men who have become so great, the Shermans, the Sheridans, the Grants, they themselves not trusting in their own power. One of these persons, to my knowledge, shrank even from the command of a regiment, did not feel himself competent to take upon himself that responsibility; but those men, obliged to go forward, obliged by their education, and by the bond which that imposed upon them, and accepting any responsibility that was given them, have gone forward and attracted the attention and the admiration of the whole world. I am certain there are many here who know one of them, and will agree with me that there is not a more gallant, straightforward, loyal, deserving man in the whole country than General Sherman. I have seen something of the armies of Europe, and know something of their composition, and therefore feel that I am not exaggerating when I say that no nation in the world could have raised such an army as we have now. No monarch could have done it—nobody but the grand people could have done it. The army will soon pass out of existence. I hope; that is to say, the larger part of it. It has been a great weight and burden upon the country, but I trust that it will always be remembered that the army did not organize the Rebellion, but it was the army that put it down. . . . One thing was always said by Europeans and persons who thought and wrote about this country, which was, that slavery was the great rock on which we were going to split. Well, we struck on that rock and we struck it hard, but the rock it was that was split, and not the country. And we did not only split the rock but we ground it to powder."

The hours of the evening flew by, many speakers entertaining the audience with wit and wisdom, with pleasantries and repartees as well as more sober discourse, till all too soon the President was obliged to rise and say, "Two minutes only to spare to train-time. I am very sorry the evening was not



long enough for all the good speeches that were here. I hope those not delivered will keep until next year. And now, on behalf of the Association, I thank you all for your presence here and for the cordiality with which you have responded to us; and we bid you an affectionate good-night."

The next day Commencement brought together its usually crowded assembly. There was the enthusiasm which such occasions usually inspire, with a good deal that was peculiar to a young college in a young country. The graduating class consisted of four young men: John R. Glascock, Elijah Janes, George E. Sherman, and Gardner F. Williams. After the speaking by the young men, the annual Commencement oration was pronounced by Rev. Professor Henry Durant. His theme was, "The University." It was listened to with profound interest. He seldom made public addresses, and this fact made all more than usually desirous of hearing him. And still further it may be said that, so far as I know, this is the only piece of composition of his in print.<sup>1</sup>

After the oration, Mr. Crowell delivered a poem. The degrees were then conferred, and thus ended the second Commencement of our young College. "We had the pleasure," said a writer in the *Pacific*, "of attending several of the examinations of the Sophomore and Freshman classes in the College of California, and the Commencement exercises at the close of the last term of that institution. It was really gratifying to witness on these Pacific shores the venerable and stately forms of a genuine classic Commencement. There were the large and gay assemblage, the inspiring airs of a trained band of music, the broad platform with its sweeping semi-circle of Trustees, Faculty, and invited guests, the presiding officer occupying the elevated chair at the apex of the arc, the youth on the stage in the last act of bursting out into manhood and showing at the moment a novel mixture of the boy and the man—at once a history and a prophecy and both in one—the generous and easily excited applause, the bouquets of flowers showered on the stage, the

<sup>1</sup>Professor Durant's oration is produced as the third number of the Appendix.

stately pronunciation of the Latin in conferring the degrees, and the gaze of the audience on the President as a kind of arbiter of destiny, whose mysterious, talismanic words changed at will plain men into Doctors of the Law or of Theology. It was to us who have been followed hither by many other faces sacred by the old home life and associations, though somewhat altered by time, as if a Commencement of old Harvard, or Yale, or Dartmouth, had suddenly crossed the continent, and thrown open its arms, and were greeting us, all in its smiles and joy, in a renewed and young California life. And to think of all this so soon in this new State, and in connection with a real, substantial College, and crowning a year's solid College work, made us at once thankful and hopeful.

"The exercises of Commencement passed off well. Four young men graduated. They spoke well, and their addresses were written in clear, intelligible English, and exhibited a fair amount of thought and culture, and much more than an average amount of ability in the way of putting things. Some of their themes, however, were too large and rambling. It is one of the objects of mental discipline to have an end and a point, and to aim at that.

"It is our impression, from what we have seen, that young men can get a good and stimulating education in the College of California, that the fact of the small size of the classes, bringing each student in close personal and quickening relations to the professors, in great degree compensates for the absence of some other advantages which long endowed institutions possess, and that there is now no need of looking beyond our own State for a college to which to send our sons.

"Things are taking fixed shape in connection with this institution; hopes are becoming facts; experiments, an institution; and now that God has recognized it and breathed into it the breath of life by a revival of religion within its walls, and endowed it with the institutional spirit of piety, it should have a high place in the confidence and the sympathies of Californians."

Without much time for recovery from the fatigue and excitement necessarily connected with getting ready for all these exercises, and going through with them, came the duty of making up the reports and putting everything in readiness for the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. The substance of my report on this occasion was published, and is given below:—

*Abstract of the Annual Report of the Vice-President of the College, to the Board of Trustees, 1864-65.*

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“The College laws require me to report annually to the Board, ‘the method of instruction, the state of discipline, the condition of the College premises and property, and all matters pertaining to the general interests of the institution.’

“With regard to the ‘method of instruction,’ the reports of the professors and teachers, already read, are probably a sufficient indication. The recitations and lectures are systematic, thorough, and punctual, as much so as they are in the oldest colleges of the country. The peculiar spirit and culture of college education are beginning plainly to appear.

“The state of discipline in the College is all that we could desire. The year has passed without any serious breach of decorum. The students are attentive and respectful, and show a commendable improvement in a scholarly spirit, and in gentlemanly manners.

“Of the departments filled by Professors Durant, Kellogg, Brayton, and Hodgson, very little needs to be said here, since the facts are familiar to all the members of this Board. It is in these departments that the College compares most favorably with the best colleges in the East.

“The Department of Modern Languages is satisfactorily filled, so far as it can be in the time which it is possible to assign to it. As the classes come into College with better preparation, it will be possible to push them further on in a knowledge of these languages, so as to bring the student into the enjoyment of the literature which they contain.

“In the Department of Natural Science the text-book instruction has been given by Professor Hodgson. A course of chemical lectures was given to the Senior class by Professor Kinney, now of

the San José Institute. A course of lectures on anatomy and physiology was given by Dr. W. P. Gibbons; and lectures on literature, history, and the Scriptures, were given by several gentlemen invited by the Faculty. It should be said just here, that in the Department of Natural Science is where we should make immediate efforts to increase the advantages of the institution. Special note should be made of this by the Board, and proper measures to this end should be immediately set on foot.

Moral and intellectual philosophy have been taught by Professor Durant, while history and the Constitution of the United States have fallen in Professor Kellogg's Department. In general it may be remarked, that the college spirit more and more pervades the institution. It is pleasant also to be able to report that numbers begin to increase. The entering Freshman class contains fifteen already. The number coming forward in the Preparatory Department is much larger than formerly, and is likely to increase. And touching that department it may be truly said that it is in a very flourishing condition. This the reports herewith submitted clearly enough show. In this school the Classical Department has always, from the foundation of the institution, been well taught. But now it is so systematized under its present teacher, Mr. Sanborn, who devotes his whole time to it, and who succeeds in inspiring the pupils with a true scholarly zeal, that it is bringing forward regular annual classes through a prolonged course of thorough classical drill. It needs maturity, and this will come in time. Parents must be convinced of the importance of holding their sons to a thorough preparation for College, in order to their being able to receive the proper and full benefit of the College course. At present this institution is the only feeder of the College. Without it the College could find no students. This, we hope, will not be the fact.

"In this connection it may be remarked that the recently established Classical Department in the San Francisco free schools seems to be working admirably. It is to be hoped that the boys to whom this great advantage is now offered, will show by their perseverance in the course of classical study, that they appreciate its value and are determined to make the most of it. The classics are taught to a certain extent in the high schools of some of our other cities, but not, so far as I am informed, to the extent of fitting pupils to enter college.

"Something should be said of the library. Our little collection of books has been somewhat increased. In the spring came the fine series of 'Coast Survey Reports,' with maps and profiles, from the Department at Washington. Some valuable volumes were contributed by Mr. Day, and some by Rev. Mr. Brodt. In May came the books from Connecticut, the private library of the late Rev. Mr. Hart - contributed by Mrs. Hart, through the agency of Rev. Dr. Baldwin, Secretary of the Western College Society. These books, numbering between six and seven hundred volumes, are a noble addition to our list, and will increase largely the permanent value of our library.

"Suitable shelves need to be provided for these books before our next term commences. The cases for minerals and geological specimens should also be extended, since all the room we now have is packed full. I take pleasure in saying here, that the free use of the Odd Fellows' Library, in San Francisco, has been tendered to the Faculty and to the members of the Senior class of the College, and has been used with great advantage during the year past. This library would be considered a choice one for any college. It is one of the best, if not the very best, in the State. It is so near to us that it goes far towards supplying the deficiency of a well-selected library of our own. Such a library we ought soon to have.

"A word respecting apparatus. Enough was procured two years ago for Professor Brewer to serve the purpose of his excellent course of lectures on chemistry. It was somewhat increased last year by Mr. Kinney, who gave the lectures; and all we have is in good condition and will serve hereafter. One new piece, at least, must be procured immediately, and that is an air-pump. And it should be of the best sort. What I have said before of our deficiency, as an institution, in the Department of Science, pertains equally to our apparatus. Our necessity must be made to appeal strongly to the generous men of the State, till somebody is found to contribute the means to enable the College to do its duty in this wide field of science and scientific experiment. The institution ought not to be left a single year so inadequately furnished in departments of knowledge where the world requires special thoroughness.

"In reference to the College in general, the close of the year finds its condition sound and healthful. The year past has brought about decided advances in every feature of excellence. The examinations

at the close are fairly represented in the reports of Rev. Dr. Dwinell and Rev. W. C. Pond, committee, submitted herewith. These reports, as you observed when they were read, showed both their good points for commendation, and their defects for amendments.

"The Commencement was superior to the former one, in the character of the performances, and in the order and dignity with which it was conducted. The degrees were conferred in course upon the members of the graduating class, and the honorary degrees, according to the vote of the Board, as follows: That of M. A., on John Bidwell, Delos Lake, John Swett, Samuel I. C. Swezey, W. H. L. Barnes, and S. H. Parker; that of LL.D., on Oscar L. Shafter; and that of D. D., on M. C. Briggs.

"The meeting of College Alumni on the day preceding, was again this year, as it was last, an occasion of great interest. The numbers present were about as before, and the exercises were not a whit behind in excellence. A permanent Association of Alumni was formed, to meet annually with the College, on Commencement week, to have its oration, poem, and supper, with accompanying off-hand speeches, as heretofore.

"The condition of the finances of the College is shown in the Treasurer's report and the accompanying papers, together with the statement of the resources by which the institution is to be sustained for the year to come.

"The Homestead Association, which has been organized during the past year for the purpose of selling certain lands adjoining the permanent site of the College, in order to open the way for the removal of the institution as soon as possible to its permanent home, is progressing well. By the terms of its subscriptions, its monthly installments will close with April next.

"When all its shares are taken, and the dues thereon paid, a fund will be accumulated with which to proceed with the improvements necessary to placing the College where it is to remain. In anticipation of this, the survey and laying out of the College park, and, in fact, of the whole tract of land owned by the College, has been put, by direction of the Board, into the hands of Fred Law Olmstead, Esq., who has already undertaken it. When this work is completed, and a map shall be presented by which this property can come into market, it is believed that enough can be sold to realize the money that will be still further required for contemplated improvements.

“Already considerable has been done in the way of starting ornamental trees in nursery. Seeds of several kinds of trees were procured last winter—some from Europe, some from the Eastern States, and some from this State, and from them a great many thrifty young trees are now growing. The work of planting seeds should be prosecuted next winter on a still larger scale. The growths will then be ready for use in two or three years from this time, and be of great value.

“With respect to water supply. Of the nine springs belonging to us, one, the nearest to the College site, is only about three thousand feet from the proper place of the reservoir. I have made some inquiries and estimates as to the cost of bringing the water of this spring into a reservoir, and leading it in iron pipe to the places on the College grounds, or homestead tract, where it may be required for use. I submit the figures from the engineer and others, herewith, merely remarking in this place that for a few thousand dollars, this spring alone can be made to yield an ample and unfailing supply of water for twenty or thirty houses, including all uses for which, in a rural residence, it may be wanted, the reservoir being at least one hundred and fifty feet above the buildings or localities to be supplied.

“When the flow of this spring is not enough, the others can be brought in, in like manner, along the same line from their greater distances, and altogether, you will remember, they were flowing, last October—the driest month of the driest year—over one hundred thousand gallons a day.

“Their daily flow is, at this time, probably two or three times that, and by proper treatment it could be made much greater than it is. Properly developed and managed, this water may be made a very important, permanent, and useful part of the College property.

“All of which is respectfully submitted.

“S. H. WILLEY, *Vice-President.*”

*College of California, July 7, 1865.*

The reports of the examiners, Rev. Dr. Dwinell and Rev. Mr. Pond, referred to, were as follows. First Dr. Dwinell says:—

“The first examination I attended was that of the Freshman in geometry. This showed faithful instruction and fair improvement. A few only, however, had mastered the subject, and these

were well trained in the processes of mathematical reasoning, while some of the others had been carried so far beyond their capacity or diligence as to suggest the inquiry whether the same effort might not have been spent on less ground to better advantage. The examination of the Sophomore class in rhetoric showed that the students had been benefited by the study of that art by the rich and excellent instruction given them, but it occurred to me whether the very affluence of it had not in part defeated the end, by doing too much for the pupil. The Freshman class translated the '*Memorabilia*' finely, showing good training and good results. I was particularly pleased with the exact rendering of the Greek into pure English, and with the attention that had been given to the etymology of English words derived from the Greek. The pronunciation and some other minor matters relating to the rudiments of the language had been too much neglected. The same class did well in French so far as I was able to witness the examination, but as I was present only a short time I cannot speak particularly about it. The Freshmen exhibited fair results in Horace, showing nice, exact, faithful teaching, yet in spite of that, a want of familiarity with the grammar and the principles of construction which indicated that the class had attempted to go over more than it could master, or that the class had not been sufficiently well grounded in the rudiments of the language at the time of entering College. The Sophomores seemed to enter into the spirit of Demosthenes' 'Oration on the Crown,' exhibiting enthusiasm, appreciation, and a lively sense of the claims of the English tongue, while bringing out the treasures of a dead one. The impression left on my mind on the whole is, that the instruction in the College has been decidedly thorough, stimulating, and suggestive, aiming rather to draw out the powers of the student than to crowd him with learning, and that most of the young men have met the effort of the professors with appreciation, zeal, and earnest endeavor. The most obvious criticism I have to make is that, in my judgment, most of the students were not sufficiently prepared for college, and have never yet overcome that want of preparation. It may well be a question also whether it would not be better not to attempt so much in the college course proper. If two of the modern languages were omitted and more time devoted to Latin and Greek and the remaining modern tongue in the course, the young men might enter more fully into the advan-



tages of these studies, and be able to discover something more of the wealth of the literature revealed in them. As it is, they are occupied with the rudiments of several languages and enter into the spirit of none, nor do they acquire that facility of translation in any one which will be likely to lead them to continue to read it after the demands of the recitation room are met. Either the qualifications for entering College might be increased to advantage, or the ground gone over in the course be made less."

Rev. Mr. Pond added:—

"My own views, after attending the examinations of the Freshman and Sophomore classes, correspond closely with those expressed by Dr. Dwinell. The classes are small, and on that account were examined more thoroughly, and criticized perhaps by examiners more closely than is usual where the number to be examined is larger. The proportion of those who did very well was fully equal to that which obtained in the only college which I have had opportunity to compare with this one. But the proportion should be, if possible, increased. But in Latin and Greek, it is my earnest conviction that the preparation should be more thorough and complete, and a familiarity with syntactical principles and with the modes of expressing shades of thought should be better maintained, and more successfully developed in the exercises of the College itself."

## CHAPTER XI.

### CALLS FOR FUNDS AND STUDENTS.

In reviewing the progress of the College of California, each College year appears to have had a history peculiar to itself. And so it was with 1865-66. The catalogue records the number of members of the College to have been twenty-five, and in the College School two hundred and forty-three. The first, or fall term, opened prosperously, and the year's work started vigorously in all the departments. But our financial outlook was not particularly animating. Our three-year temporary endowment subscriptions were about to expire. In the confused and uncertain condition of public and private financial affairs at that time, it was quite impossible to renew those subscriptions at once from the same individuals, and to find others was out of the question. It was our belief all along that when it was made clear to the public that the institution was doing the genuine work of a college, there would come forward patrons to support it, as had been the case in other new States. To be sure money was very valuable at the time, and interest high. But there were many men who had taken advantage of the markets in war-time, and of the price of exchange between gold here and currency in the East, and had accumulated very largely. This was not so well known at the time, but it became known afterward. Nevertheless the College asked support from them in vain. Nobody came forward offering any endowments. Nobody proposed to give to the College in sums such as would enable it to meet its increasing expenses, and retain its real property. At that very time gifts were pouring into the treasuries of the colleges at the East, in unprecedented amounts. Just then it was re-

ported that Amherst had received \$100,000; Princeton, \$130,000; Robert College, in Syria, \$103,000; Hamilton College, \$100,000; Rutgers College, \$100,000; and Yale, \$450,000! But none could come to us from that quarter, because California produced gold, and had plenty of rich men. But those rich men were making money too fast with their capital to feel ready to invest any adequate sums in endowing a college in California. It seems a little singular, even now, looking back upon it, after the lapse of twenty years, that this should have been so. But with a strong faith in a better time coming, we were of one mind still to push on.

It had become evident that to carry out the plans of the Trustees, in making the contemplated improvements at Berkeley, it would be necessary for the Vice-President to remove and live there. Consequently I purchased ground of the College and built the first dwelling-house in all that region. It is still standing at the corner of Audubon Street and Dwight Way, surrounded by the trees and shrubbery which I then planted. Mrs. Chamberlain, who has been its owner since I left, has carried out our plans of improvement, and has added greatly to its attractiveness as a home. We moved there from our residence in Oakland, which was at the north-west corner of Broadway and Eleventh Street, near the end of December, 1865.<sup>1</sup> Some fencing was done, and the College land was rented for the year.

An earnest effort was made by some of the officers and friends of the College at this time to attract the attention of young men generally, to the importance of their acquiring a liberal education. As one way of doing this, I went to the High Schools in San Francisco, Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville, and elsewhere, making the acquaintance of the teachers and scholars, and talking to them of the importance of making the best of the only opportunity they would ever

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<sup>1</sup>It happened that public duty called for this removal just at the wrong time for me financially. The half block which I owned and sold for \$5,000, in a few weeks after brought \$30,000 cash. It was the time of the great rise in real estate prices in Oakland.

have to get learning, which was in their youth. These visits were very pleasant to me, and were not without good results. Articles to the same effect were written and published in various newspapers, intended to stir up the young people and inspire them with an ambition to study. As specimens of these articles the following paragraphs are cited from the *Pacific*:—

SEND THE BOYS TO COLLEGE—WHAT EDUCATED MEN CAN  
DO TOWARD IT.

"It is obvious enough that something needs to be done. The boys of the State are not awake to their opportunity. Where it would be natural to find, according to Eastern standards of judging, ten of them fitting for college, we hardly find one. But the difference in their circumstances from what they would be at the East, and the very different influences surrounding them, are sufficient in a great measure to account for this. There the younger boys see many of their older associates entering, or passing through, college. Elder brothers are away at college, and the younger want to go. Fathers who have graduated wish to have their sons also, to be nursed at their Alma Mater. More than all, bright boys who thirst for knowledge, long for the opportunities of college life with intense desire. Many of them are poor, and can hardly see their way clear to pay college bills a single term, and yet with what little means they can get together, they set forward, determined to win, if industry and perseverance can do it. Academies and grammar schools abound in every principal neighborhood, and there the boys of resolution and aspiration are to be found preparing for college. The influences of the home circle are generally in their favor, and often the friendly advice or encouragement of some educated man—perhaps the village lawyer, the family physician, or the trusted pastor—decides a boy on his undertaking. Many a modest, self-distrustful youth has been brought forward in this manner, and made of inestimable value to his country and the world. Telling instances of this kind come to mind, and might be related here, but similar ones will probably occur to every reader. If any educated man should recall the influences and circumstances that determined him, in his boyhood, upon pursuing a course of liberal learning, he would find, upon reflection, that very few such circumstances and influences surround the boys of Califor-

nia. They are in the midst of those of a very different sort. Our colleges here are young, and do not yet exert any such commanding influence as do the noble old colleges at the East. They have not even entered so much into the public thought as to be always distinguished from the many high schools, select schools, or academies that have assumed the name of colleges without having one single point of real resemblance to them. Such there are about us, in great abundance, and a stranger coming to California would be led at first to think from the 'announcements' that it was the most remarkable State in the Union, for its colleges. Time will correct all this, but the present confusion in names is really mischievous, because it lets down the standard of estimation in which a college is held, to the rank of small village academies! Youngsters who have attended such schools a few terms, talk about the time when 'they were in college.' Others, who have completed some kind of a 'course,' speak afterward of their associates therein as their 'class-mates in college'! While this is ridiculous enough, it is not harmless. Colleges that are really and truly such, will by and by distinguish themselves from all these pretentious institutions, and exert an influence accordingly.

"But this must necessarily be the work of time. Meanwhile the great public influences that existing colleges at the East exert on the youth about them, do not touch our California boys.

"None of us have an Alma Mater here, of which we speak to our sons, as we should if living in our native State. Munificent gifts and endowments are not here announced as bestowed on the well-known and venerated college, thus impressing all the young men with a sense of its value. No imposing structures appropriate to their purposes are possessed by any college here, inspiring the young with a desire to belong to it. No great and rich library yet exists. No cabinets in natural history are yet collected. We have scientific and learned men enough among us, but they cannot be employed in any college. There are no endowments, or other resources, with which to pay them for their services. Trade, or the professions, or engineering pays them, and therefore they must be thus employed. But if the wealth of the State would endow a college, so as to pay them, then the college, through their talents, and the results of their studies, instructions, and lectures, would exert a widespread and attractive influence on the minds of the young. But it must be con-

fessed that this power is not now exerted. And, as yet, there are few, if any, well-taught academies or classical schools in the different parts of the State, where boys can be fitted for college. They ought to exist in every county, either in connection with the common school or independently, and afford the boys everywhere the opportunity of preparing to enter college.

“But, from all these circumstances, it is very evident that the friends of sound learning have something to do. The lack of influences favorable to learning, above described, needs to be made up. And who shall supply it unless it be the educated men of the State? I will suppose that the reader is convinced that there is a great work to be done here in behalf of learning, and is ready to ask how it can be commenced. Let us see. It may be set down as the first thing, to have the work definitely in mind; to give it thought and reflection. This every man can do, however busy he may be in his profession or employment. He can be on the lookout how he can do something toward making up for this great lack of proper influence on the present generation of boys in the State, in favor of their pursuing a thorough course of education at college. In pursuance of this purpose, he can watch for the bright boys, and become acquainted with them, and set them to thinking as to whether they might not gain a college education. The minister knows them in the Sabbath-school, in the various families of his congregation. The doctor finds them in the circuit of his practice. The lawyer remembers them among his friends, or perhaps in the common schools where he visits. More than all, teachers find them among their pupils. The idea of a liberal education should be presented to such boys in time, and its great advantage described. No matter if there are difficulties in the way. No matter if poverty presents its formidable discouragements. Tell a boy of his opportunity while it is his. Let him resolve to encounter the difficulties in the way; if he has the necessary resolution, he may conquer, and be all the better and greater for it. A single conversation sometimes fixes the noble purpose in a boy's mind.

“‘Come and ride with me?’ once asked Rev. Dr. B. of a boy whom he was about passing in the street. ‘With pleasure, sir,’ said the boy, glad enough of the opportunity. The inquiry was raised with that boy as they rode along what he was going to make of himself. And that single conversation probably determined him on pur-

suing a course of liberal education, making his way on by means of his own industry—which he undertook and accomplished. None should be discouraged because some, of whom they had high hopes, prove unworthy. More than one man, to our knowledge, has undertaken to help a boy to an education, in this State, and before the work was far along, found his confidence misplaced. But that should not deter them, or anybody else, from lending a helping hand to the next promising youth who needs it, and wants to make his trial.

“The importance of a college education needs to be held up in our new State. Its acquisition should be made honorable. It is so in the most enlightened parts of our country. It should be so here. Who shall make it so, unless it be those who have enjoyed its advantages? As they regard it, so will others, especially the young. The two or three thousand liberally educated men of California, of the present day, are determining, and will determine, the estimate in which learning will be held by those who will be the men of the next generation: If they take little interest in it, those who succeed them, having had few opportunities of finding out its value, will take none at all. If every one of these two or three thousand men of learning, scattered all over the State, would do something in this matter, exert some direct and positive influence, the good effect would very soon be seen. We remember, for instance, a young man who went into a rural neighborhood to teach a country school for a few months. His influence inspired half a dozen boys with the desire for a college education, and most of them are now in the way of securing it. He had no more opportunity of doing this than have hundreds of other teachers, nor as much. Hundreds of ministers, and lawyers, and doctors could be stimulating the minds, and elevating the purposes, of the boys about them in the same way, if they only thought of it. Let the influence be exerted upon the young men, directly, and through them it will very surely reach the parents. And if both children and parents agree upon the undertaking, it will create a demand for academies and classical schools in which youth may be fitted for college, which is the great desideratum at present. In this work no time should be lost. Of the fifty thousand boys of California, under eighteen years old, very few will acquire an education if things are left to their natural course. Rapidly the years will be carrying them beyond the age when it is desirable to undertake a seven

years' work, preliminary to the active duties of life. They should be persuaded to seize upon the great opportunity now, while it is theirs.

"It should be said, also, that those who wish to see an adequate number of ministers of the gospel trained up here, have a very important part to perform in this work. We must soon obtain them in that way, or not have them. The East will not supply us always. Nor ought we to ask it, if she would. If within a reasonable time, a State does not produce its own ministers, and build its own institutions, it had better be left to try a taste of destitution. It is to be hoped that we may not need to be left to that regimen.

"One thing more. It is, somehow, very often the case that boys who are most anxious to gain a college education, are poor. Everybody knows that this is proverbially true. But these are the very boys who, if they succeed, make the most useful men. They, therefore, should have help. Those that have the resolution to undertake to work their own way through, encourage. When the expenses are large and the earnings are small, stand by them; don't let them be broken down in health, or courage, or scholarship, for the lack of a little money to pay their necessary bills.

"There is agony in the suspense endured by many a young man who dreads to give up his place in his class, and his cherished hopes of learning, and who, nevertheless, knows not where to look for the few dollars which he lacks, and knows not where to obtain, with which to pay his expenses at the term's end. Young men of spirit will not say much about this. They will work, and they will suffer, but you will have to inquire of others to learn their needs. Already there are meritorious youth amongst us, working their way to learning through just these difficulties. The elements of true manhood are in them. They need but little, but that little is essential to their success. Other like cases will arise hereafter, without doubt, and by promptly meeting them with the needed encouragement, we may secure men of cultivation and excellence to the country."

#### BOYS OF CALIFORNIA.

"Did you read in the last week's *Pacific* that call for 'help,' addressed to 'Educated Men'?—'Send the Boys to College'? We trust you did. Then you have found out that the watchmen are after you, *posse-comitatus*, detectives, and all; and that your chance of escape is exceedingly small. If you take *our* advice, you will show yourselves at once, and surrender at discretion. You are to be ar-



rested, it seems, and sent to college. Be not alarmed. The college is not a prison; you are not suspected of any crime; no violence is contemplated. The measure is a peaceable one—a sort of reunion, by which it is proposed to initiate you into the Republic of Letters—a policy like our national President's, in a different sphere; very conciliatory and conservative. We endorse it with all our might. We would have the boys taken and sent to college, to be sure, but then we would also have them willing to be sent. In this way, you see, they will be doing as they please. We would send you to college, for your own sake, and to gratify your own inclinations, as we would send an arrow to its own mark, or drive a ball to its own goal, by first giving you a direction of *your own*, and then an impetus of *your own*, to follow that direction. We would send you as we would send a locomotive engine, by getting up a force within yourselves to carry you. *That* is what we *would* do, and with a due attention on your part for a little time, we think we shall really do it. And how! do you ask? By winning your confidence, first; and then, coming right home to your hearts. If in the appeal to 'Educated Men,' the last week, you found yourselves put into the *third person*, grammatically, to be *spoken of*, but not consulted, and into the *third estate*, politically, to be voted on, but not represented, it is yourselves that we address *now*—your innermost selves—your sympathies. We wish to show you something that you may love, something that answers to your own likeness; that was made for you, and without which to yourself, as a helpmeet for you, you can never be more than half a man. This is the college—a liberal education—the counterpart of yourself—yourself grown into a cultivated, ripened manhood. We would possess you with this sentiment; have your mind imbued with the college idea; your soul inspired with the college spirit; and with these forces working within you, you will surely go to college. You will go of your own choice; you will go, as I was about to say, without your own choice—instinctively—by an attraction of affinities; as the lightning leaps from one of its poles to the other, over a conductor, though it be round the world; as the rivers run to the sea; as the fire, ascending, seeks the sun. But I seem to hear you exclaiming at this, 'Is there no help to come from *without*! Will a boy's aspirations educate him? Must he not have facilities, as well as fancies, and feelings? A way as well as a will? Are not the rivers to which you refer, sometimes lost, or obstructed in their course, by

reason of faulty channels? Does not the electric current sometimes fail to flow, from want of a proper medium? Are not the fires of the soul, like those within the earth, surrounded by a cold world, through which they cannot always rise?' 'Yes!' we reply. 'Dear boys, we are glad to have you reason so sensibly. You must have means; but you must *feel your need* of them first, or you will hardly use them. It is want that looks out for supply; and not supply for want. It is a will that makes a way, and not a way that makes a will. "The life is more than meat, and the body than raiment." Set your *heart* upon going to college, and our word for it—nay, more, our *experience* for it—you will go.'

"We will speak to you more *particularly* about the *reasons* for seeking a liberal or college education, next week. In the meanwhile, think for yourselves, and converse with some friend who can enlighten and advise you.

"If you have so far taken the hint intended, as to have raised the question of your going to college, you have, doubtless, started a multitude of other and lesser questions which belong to this, and which, like so many bees, that swarm around a new-hatched queen, must be settled, to gather in the same hive. 'What is the good of going to college?' 'Or whatever the good may be, will it pay?' 'Will it pay in such a country as this, California, and in this last half of the nineteenth century?' 'Mining, farming, the mechanic arts, railroads, steam navigation, electro-magnetic telegraphs, politics, commerce—are not all these practical matters to be learned by use, and operated by men of practical experience?' 'Do we not even hear it said that the learned professions, law, theology, and medicine, are only mystified by Latin and Greek, philosophy, logic, and metaphysics, and that they would be likely to fare much better if they were left to the instincts of nature and the dictates of common sense?' 'Fire burns, water runs downhill, plants and animals grow and come to their uses without going to college *to learn how*; and why should not the *lords* of this lower creation, as well?'

"These doubting questions, called up, in your minds, by some faint idea of college, vanish under a stronger application of the same light; as the mists that are raised by the morning sun, melt away in his noonday beams.

"The more you see and know of college, the less objection you

will find to it. And in this fact lies the first of our reasons why you should go to college.

“REASON FIRST.—Go to college to learn (what you will be sure to learn there, if nowhere else) that college is the right place for you. No young man of intelligence, ambitious of making the most of himself, can ever find another place, or process of education, so adequate to his purpose, or so congenial with his heart in this respect, as college. The force of this reason will further appear in the matter of our next.

“REASON SECOND.—Go to college that you may learn how to choose your profession, or especial business for life. You will find college an excellent school, if not an indispensable one, for teaching you this lesson. We are aware that most persons seem to think that the choice of a profession is a matter of mere caprice, predisposition, or prejudice; or, at best, a thing of convenience, luck, or necessity; and that a collegiate education should be sought, if sought at all, for the sake of its use to some profession or pursuit *already chosen*. But we would ask you, boys, whether it stands to reason that one should need a good education that he may know how to *do* business well, and no education at all, or next to none, to know how to *choose* what sort of business he ought to *do*.

“A man’s profession will go far towards making the man himself; in many cases, doubtless, much too far. And should a boy, while yet he has scarcely any knowledge of the world, and even less of himself, be capable of deciding so great a concernment wisely?

“Whether that broad survey of the whole field of life, and of learning, and that large amount of culture which the college curriculum affords, be *indispensable* or not, to the choice in question, you can see that such an education is on the *safe side*, in a case where you ought to run as little risk as possible. The more you know of yourself and of the world, the better you can judge of what you *can* and *ought* to do in the world. Do you find yourself already leaning towards some one pursuit? Very well, what we would say is, subject this bias of yours to the test of study, the test of a well-informed mind, an educated taste, and a thorough self-knowledge. You cannot do otherwise in a matter so momentous, without great danger, nor without sin.

“REASON THIRD.—A liberal education will not only help you to decide safely and discreetly upon a profession, but go far towards preparing you for it. It will soon afford, not only the principles that

are fundamental to all professions, but much of that knowledge which is especially useful to the one of your choice. It will increase your facility to learn; enable you to judge of what you want; and teach you how to apply your especial knowledge directly to your professional pursuits. But to have the knowledge of any particular branch of business, so as to manage it for what it is in itself, is the smallest part of even a business education. A tailor, for example, should not only know how to fit garments to men's persons, but to fit his trade to other men's trades, and to make it part and parcel of one great public economy. It is in this organization of trades—this working of them in the service of society as a whole, that they are truly noble, and worthy of men. They cease to be mere servants and become controlling powers.

“REASON FOURTH.—A man's profession or especial pursuit, however wide a space it may occupy in the outside world, does not fill the whole measure of his own being. There is much besides his trade that belongs to him, and for the sake of this, especially, he needs to be educated. If he be a shoemaker he is also a man—a social being. He must have a country, a home with house and grounds, well ordered, convenient, tasteful, beautiful, and his household as much finer and more beautiful than his homestead as it is better and higher in degree. It is but a very small portion of this man's proper self that can be covered by his profession—about as large a portion of it as his lap-stone, or the dust on it, to the whole round earth, or the earth itself to the universe.

“Now, is it not reasonable that a boy should be educated with reference to what lies outside of a profession, much rather than with reference to what lies within it? Who shall say that the education for which we contend, is too good for him? too broad and too liberal for the breadth and generosity of his nature, for the uses of such an intelligence, such a responsibility, and such a destiny as his? But there is an especial reason why the boys of *California* should be wide-awake to the education in question.

“REASON FIFTH.—While there are some good places in California, which may be filled, or if not *filled*, at least *occupied*, by *partially* educated men, there are many others which cannot be so filled, and will not, as a matter of fact, be so occupied. These places may be counted by hundreds *now*, and they are multiplying every day. If you of California are not prepared for them, boys of other States and countries will be; and they will be imported to occupy them

over your heads. We are not disposed to lay an embargo upon scholarship and genius, anywhere, but to offer them rather the freedom of the world. Let them go whithersoever they list, and subdue and have dominion wherever they can. But we do protest against your giving up the chief places of influence and trust, in the land of your birth, to strangers and foreigners, without competition. We shall not impute it to any lack of wisdom or ambition on your part, if you should import John Chinaman to do some part of your *handi-work*: but we shall impute it to a lack of every manly attribute if you shall allow John Chinaman, or any other imported superior, to do for you your *head-work*, too. Let the fame of California forever be the supremacy of her sons, not merely for her adopted sons, as now, but for those who shall be 'native and to the manor born.' What say you, boys, to this? When you want another orator, another statesman, or another general, to represent your own generation—another Baker, Sherman, or Grant—will you send abroad for the men, or will you hope and strive to become such men yourselves? When you want the history of California written again, will you be content that it should be written as it has been, more than a hundred times, by wayfarers and sojourners, or will you provide a historian of your own? When you want another State Geologist to rectify and perfect the work now begun, will you import one upon trust, who, having no interest in the State, may still belie its geology to gratify a personal pique, or to gain a temporary advantage in a private quarrel? Shall the State of California repose her trust in the genius and education of her own sons, and be disappointed? See to it, boys, that you do not fail her in your duty."

It was by the publication of many such articles as these in various parts of the State, that it was sought to stir the manly ambition of the boys, and excite them to seek learning. And this use of the press was continued for years, and its effect was manifest. It was seen especially in our College School, in which, as before stated, there were at this time two hundred and forty-three scholars.

If attention could have been spared from money-seeking by the receiving of endowment from those who were amply able to give it, and given continuously for a few years, in these various ways, to enkindling a zeal for learning among the young, the College itself would have come to count its

students by the hundred, just as well as the College School. It needed only work of this kind to bring it to pass. But there being no endowment, time and effort had to be concentrated on obtaining means to live. Every resource was tried. I tried individuals, men of wealth, whether they were thought to be likely or unlikely to give. I tried Mr. Lick. I had known him somewhat for many years. I went to Alviso, where his flour-mill was, and where he was building an "earthquake proof" house, and found him in a little cabin. He received me kindly, for he knew me. And he listened patiently to all I had to say; but it made no more impression on him than on the fruit trees we were walking under. He had no idea of a college or what it was worth, none whatever. He could see the use of a flour-mill, and of a fruit orchard, and of a hotel, but as to a college, he knew nothing whatever about it, and I have always thought that his providing in his will for the endowment of an astronomical observatory must have been the idea of somebody else and not of himself. I went to see Mr. Clark, of Clark's Point, and got less satisfaction by far than from Mr. Lick, because I was a stranger to Mr. Clark, and he gave the subject no welcome whatever. I went to see Hon. Horace Hawes. He objected to our Oakland side of the bay. It was all wrong, in his view, to locate the College there. It was too far from San Francisco. It would always be dangerous crossing. And then the "bar" was in the way at low tide; the boats would always be getting stuck on it. And besides all that, our "College plan" was all wrong in his view. And at that point he leaned back in his chair and entered upon a detailed exposition of his idea of what a college should be. It was a long story, and took me into cloudland, and that is all I remember about it. But when Mr. Hawes' will was published after his death, I saw that he had provided means for realizing, as he thought, his ideal. But it proved to be too impracticable to be made real, even with all his money. And so I went from one man of means to another, failing with this one for one reason, and with that one for another. Where I succeeded was with the

active business men of moderate means, and whatever support the College had, came from them. One business corporation, the California Steam Navigation Company, doing business on our bay and rivers, generously gave us a thousand dollars once or twice. A thousand dollars was the largest donation we ever had at once, except in one instance. That instance was this: In the early autumn of 1865 the Trustees, at my suggestion, appointed a committee to ask a donation from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of New York. In due time came back the following very satisfactory reply:—

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }  
New York, November 21, 1865. }

To S. H. WILLEY, ANSON G. STILES, WILLIAM ALVORD, *Committee of the Board of Trustees of the College of California*—

DEAR SIRS: Your communication addressed to the President and Directors of this company under date of October 16, 1865, was received the tenth inst., and was referred by the Board of Directors at their meeting held the fourteenth inst. to the undersigned, with power. In accordance therewith, and in view of the important interests of education on the Pacific slope involved in the prosperity of the College of California, I have requested the company's agent, Oliver Eldridge, Esq., to place to your credit the sum of \$5,000 in U. S. gold coin, said donation to be for the sole use of the library of the College of California.

"In conclusion, permit me to express the hope and expectation that some of your able and public-spirited citizens will contribute a sufficient fund for the additional purposes named in your letter. I am, dear sirs, respectfully yours, ALLAN McLANE, *President*."

This mark of appreciation from that great company, and from its President, who knew California so well, and knew some of us engaged in building the College, was gratifying and encouraging beyond expression. It was a surprise to some that our enterprise was appreciated to this extent by business men, many of whom were strangers and living so far away. Concerning this donation the *Pacific* of January 11, 1866, said:—

"The Pacific Mail Steamship Company handsomely inaugurated,

as we trust, a new era in California benevolence. We hope their munificent gift of \$5,000 to the College of California, for a library, will generously provoke others to good works.

"During the past two or three years, our Eastern colleges have received princely endowments. In the very shock and tumult of war, there was a gentler inspiration, which led to a wonderful outpouring of treasure in behalf of many of these institutions. But California, which steadily rolled the great golden balance-wheel, keeping all the little paper fly-wheels from going to smash—got very little back in the way of thank-offerings, or eleemosynary contributions. But as public watchmen, we proclaim that the 'good time coming' *has* come. The era of handsome giving fairly opens with this year of grace. The College library now has just the quarter part of a respectable endowment. It needs an additional \$15,000; or, rather, the public needs to have it invested there, to meet, in some sense, the educational wants of this thronging company of young students already hungry for books and doomed to famish if they cannot be fed.

"What a grand opportunity to do good! We are painfully anxious that some of our friends shall not miss it. In the name of more than one hundred thousand of our youth, we send greeting to a score of rich men—or such as are rich in devising and executing liberal things. Better let the marble monument go unbuilt. If friends put on the inscription, ten to one if they do not fib awfully. If one wishes to be a power in the world, let him not only make, but execute, his will before he dies. What a lever of hidden forces in five thousand books! And what a glorious band of executors will these youth be, whom he commands to read, emulate, and march on to a better manhood! Surely, a man may be a living power in the world, and that to some purpose, who marshals five or ten thousand books, so that they live and speak for him, for generations. We want less obituary literature, and more *ante mortem* subscriptions. There are men among us, providentially called to go out and feed more than five thousand in the desert, and they can do it without any miracle but that miracle of grace which overcomes self and makes all good things possible. There will be more than twelve baskets of fragments—more even of unbroken loaves to hand down to the next hungry generation. Lest any should meditate too long on the question of what constitutes a 'call' to complete this work—we make no doubt that such as read this, and feel inclined to do this thing, are *specially* called."



## CHAPTER XII.

### PROGRESS IN THE COLLEGE WORK.

The first or fall term of 1865-66 closed with its appropriate examinations, and in due time the Faculty's reports came before the Trustees:—

"In general," the Secretary, Professor Kellogg, said, "the records of the Faculty show a healthful tone of discipline, and an absence of offenses against the College laws. The marks for the term indicate for the most part faithful and successful application on the part of the students. The Freshman class marked lowest in scholarship, a fact plainly owing chiefly to imperfect preparation for college. They exhibited a marked improvement during the term. One, by advice, has left the class to make better preparation for the next class. Several others have been obliged to absent themselves for reasons not connected with their college standing. One member of the Junior class has gone to an Eastern college. The Senior class made a good term's record except in connection with a single department. In this their rank was unhesitatingly cut down to a very low point, although there will be a partial opportunity to retrieve the ground lost at the Senior examination. The Faculty find that one lesson a week, as in Senior German and French, and Junior French, Latin, and Greek, is too little to keep up a continuous interest in the study pursued. The German teacher has desired two recitations a week for the Seniors, and the French teacher two for each of the upper classes. If the Trustees do not see fit to allot more time to these studies, the Faculty have it in mind to rearrange the schedule, so that no study, while it is regularly pursued, shall have less than two exercises a week."

Accompanying this Faculty report, came the several reports of the individual professors and instructors. Professor Durant said:—

"The lectures of President Hopkins on Moral Science were recited through and reviewed by the Seniors during the session, and a large part of Butler's Analogy was recited once. These studies were not only interesting to the class generally for their scientific and literary value, but useful for their moral influence. The Juniors continued the reading of Demosthenes concerning the crown. Having only one recitation each week they could not bring the lessons into that close contact with each other which rhetoric must have, like any other fuel, to burn, and therefore they made a frigid work of it. A greater continuity of study might have afforded a better result. This class also recited Whately's Logic. But reciting only twice each week they were obliged to pass over some parts of the work by pretty long strides, which, however, as the author himself is not very consistent or consecutive, they managed to do, with 'chopping' the book only and not the logic. The Sophomore class recited the 'Prometheus Bound' of Æschylus. They performed this task well, not only as a study of the original Greek, but a practice of their own English. Nor yet as a matter of mere language chiefly, nor of tragic execution; but as a philosophic ideal of humanity and of divine Providence. The Freshman class recited Homer's 'Iliad,' Greek Grammar, and Arnold's Greek Prose Composition. The class was very deficient in preparation for college, and, of course, studied during the term to disadvantage. More time was spent in drilling on those elements which should have been thoroughly known already, than was consistent with the claims of the College curriculum. The prescribed amount, however, was read, and the class passed a very good examination. All the classes recited together every Friday morning during the session in the Greek Testament, reading Matthew nearly through. The classes were not examined in this study, a personal religious use of it being intended, more than a philological or grammatical one. There is every reason to know that the religious studies and devotional exercises of the students as appointed in the College and in their several places of Sabbath instruction and worship, are eminently salutary."

Professor Kellogg said :

"The Senior class recited to me in Weber's Outlines of History, going over most of the first three hundred pages. They reviewed the larger part of the term's work, and passed a satisfactory examination on the portions reviewed. They also recited to me the whole of

Clark's Lectures on English Literature, which they did not review. The Junior class took up Weber's Outlines, one lesson a week for two-thirds of the term, and made special study of English History. Topics were assigned them for further investigation and independent judgment, the result being communicated orally or in written essays. The Latin for the term was the first twenty pages of Cicero *de Oratore*, which they reviewed, and were examined on. It is unfortunate to be limited, in Junior Latin, to one recitation a week. The class did a fair term's work. The Sophomore class read with me the whole of Cicero *de Senectute*, which they reviewed for examination. They read, also, the first chapters of *De Oratore*, and completed the usual course in Latin prose composition. The class reached a high standard of excellence. The Freshman class read less than the usual amount of Livy, but read it well, and passed a good examination. They recited the syntax and prosody of the grammar, began prose composition, and went over Pütz & Arnold's Geography and History of Greece."

Mr. Hodgson reported :—

"The Senior class had three recitations a week. They completed Olmsted's Astronomy and began reciting in chemistry. The Juniors recited four times a week from Snell's Olmsted's Philosophy. They studied and reviewed from the beginning to the subject of optics. The Sophomores recited four times a week. They studied plane trigonometry, spherical geometry, and trigonometry, and commenced the study of surveying. The Freshmen with four recitations a week passed over Robinson's University Algebra, from quadratics to section 8 on the properties of equations. I have no reason to complain of any class as a whole."

Mr. Des Rochers, from the French Department, said :—

"The Senior class has recited but one lesson a week during the term. On account of the frequent absence of two members of the class from their recitations, the Seniors did not, perhaps, do full justice to themselves. The class translated a portion of Julius Cæsar, one of our most classic French works. The Juniors had, also, but one lesson a week during this term. That class has done very well indeed. Had they recited twice a week, the result would have been remarkable. Both classes felt very much the want of two recitations a week in order to keep up a greater degree of interest in

that most important branch of education. The Sophomores have recited three times a week, and the result has been very satisfactory. They showed great interest in every lesson, writing all the exercises, and learning the rules perfectly, so that, if the class continues with the same good-will through the next term, I think it will be but little behind the other two classes above mentioned. It would be very desirable, on account of the increasing necessity of the knowledge of French, that the Seniors and Juniors should have two recitations a week if possible, in order to do full justice to the French Grammar, translation, pronunciation, exercises, and composition."

Mr. Sanborn, Instructor in German, reported:—

"During the past term the Senior class has read twenty pages of Goethe's 'Faust.' The Junior class has recited one hundred and twenty pages of Woodbury's German Grammar, with nearly all the etymology, and several pages of reading lessons, making very commendable progress."

In view of the statements contained in these reports, the Trustees authorized a reconstruction of the schedule of recitations by a committee consisting of members of the Faculty and of the Board. In summing up the work of the term I reported to the Trustees as follows:—

"The examination was, on the whole, satisfactory. It was continued through two days. As conducted by the professors and instructors, it was impartial and searching. Its thoroughness in detail, and the comprehensiveness of its range through the studies of all the classes, bespoke the spirit and the reality of the College. No one could be present through it all, and not become aware that here was the beginning of liberal learning. The foregoing reports of the professors and instructors in the different departments indicate that but moderate satisfaction is felt by them with any degree of excellence yet reached, but that their standard is high, and that no exertion will be spared on their part to advance further and further onward every term. The young men respond with scholarly zeal to these efforts of the Faculty, and apply themselves with more than usual assiduity. These facts all go to show to the Board, and to all thinking men, that we have an institution of rare promise, and one that will speedily mature if the proper exertion is made in its behalf. It is,

possibly, a few years in advance of the common demand of the youth of the State. The smallness of the classes indicates this. There are very few if any scholars in the various academies and high schools who are within two years of being prepared to enter college.

"We have to depend solely on our own College School to supply candidates for college. But the grade of schools above mentioned is now found in most of our cities and towns, and youth are pursuing their studies in them, aiming toward the College. A few years hence there will be applicants enough presenting themselves, if we hold well to our standard and provide the proposed instruction. In fact, we are not a day too early. This is the very hour in the progress of things when the initial work we are now doing can best be done. The college standard should be set up. The first attempts should be made, and the institution reared and furnished. This is the time for these things. A beginning could hardly be more propitious than we have here. This indicates the responsibility resting on the officers, Trustees, and friends of the College. The foundation now well laid must receive brick by brick its superstructure. The work of the past term must be repeated and improved upon in the terms that are to follow. The importance of this whole matter must be so pressed upon the attention of business men as to bring forth the means wherewith to go forward in this work. We turn now towards the last half of the current College year. The coming six months must show the fruits of what has gone before."

And so we turned into the work of the new term, which was to end with another Commencement, and the graduation of the class of 1866. Not far had we gone in it before we met with another great loss. I remember it as if it were but yesterday. It was on Monday, the sixteenth of April. I was in Montgomery Street, on College business, when there came the sound of a great explosion, and then a cloud of smoke rose up from the vicinity of the crossing of California and Montgomery Streets. Quickly it was ascertained that there had been a nitro-glycerine explosion in the rear of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express building, and that among the dead was G. W. Bell, one of our College Trustees. It was a personal grief to us all, and a very great loss to the College. Mr. Bell was one of our generous men, and also one of our willing men, ready to

help meet emergencies, punctual at Trustee meetings, and patient to go through the sometimes tiresome detail of affairs. He was the kind of man we needed. And to lose him in addition to the other able Trustees whose names have already been mentioned, was a heavy blow to our cause. We felt it to be so then. And we found it to be so in the time following.

At the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, held May 7, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, In the providence of God, since our regular meeting in April, Garrett W. Bell, a member of this Board, was, by a fearful accident, removed suddenly from this life,

"*Resolved*, That we put upon record our heart-felt sorrow at his loss, and gladly bear our testimony to his distinguished worth as a man, a Christian, and a lover of the cause of education, and a ready and generous helper in its service; studious, particularly of ways in which most effectively to build up the institution under our charge.

"*Resolved*, further, That we tender our sympathies to the family of the deceased, assuring them that their great sorrow is, in no small measure, ours also, and that we shall ever fondly cherish the memory of the departed with the tenderness of a personal friendship."

Very soon afterward we received word from Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, that he must decline the office of President of the College, which we had tendered him. His letter to us was as follows:—

"UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, }  
New York, April 5, 1866. }

"REV. S. H. WILLEY—*Dear Sir*: I have not forgotten that I was invited some time ago to the Presidency of the College of California. Under ordinary circumstances the office ought long ago to have been either accepted or declined. But my understanding of the matter was that since I could not see my way clear to accept, I was desired not to decline so long as there remained any chance whatever of such changes in my own situation or feelings as might turn my feet towards the Pacific Coast. Such changes, of course, were possible, if not very probable. But now there seems to be no good reason for keeping the question any longer open. Everything conspires to keep me on the Atlantic seaboard. In a few days I leave for Europe to

be absent till autumn. Allow me therefore to return to the hands of your Trustees the appointment with which they honored me, and be good enough to express to them, not only my thanks for their kind appreciation of me, but also my lively interest in the success of their most interesting and important enterprise. Yours very truly,

“ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK.”

Preparatory to the Commencement, which was to be on the sixth of June, Hon. O. L. Shafter, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State, was engaged to address the Associated Alumni, and Rev. Frederick Buel to deliver the poem. Rev. Horatio Stebbins, D. D., was also invited to address the College on Commencement Day.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, on May 7, 1866, the committee that had previously been appointed on naming the streets in the Berkeley Homestead Tract, reported through their chairman, Rev. Dr. Benton, recommending “that there be scientific streets and literary ways; the streets to run north and south, and the ways east and west. That the streets be called in alphabetical order after the names of American men of science, and the ways in like order, after American men of letters; beginning on the east side with the streets, Audubon, Bowditch, Choate, Dana, Ellsworth, Fulton, Guyot, Henry, etc.; and the ways, beginning on the north side, Allston, Bancroft, Channing, Dwight, Everett, Fulton, etc. This report was adopted and the streets and ways named accordingly. The name of the proposed College town was not a matter so easily determined. It was desired to find one not too common, and at the same time appropriate to the locality and to the institution which we expected would characterize the place. We consulted Mr. Olsmsted. He wrote a letter discussing the principles of taste, according to which the selection of a name should be made. He suggested a variety of names which seemed to him appropriate. But for some reason no one of them came to be the choice of the Board. Nor did any name among the many that were hitherto suggested by individual Trustees. The matter had been up several times before, and every time laid over for future consideration. But

now, in the progress of our map-making, etc., we had come to a time when we must have a name. In the pinch, Mr. Billings was casting about in his mind for lines of thought that would suggest a name appropriate and unobjectionable, and our far western location where we were trying to build a college brought to his recollection, "Westward the course of empire takes its way." "Berkeley," he said to himself, "Berkeley, the author of those prophetic lines—why wouldn't Berkeley be a good name for our town?" And so he proposed it, and it was talked over. The more it was considered, the more it was favored. It seemed to meet the conditions of the case better on the whole than any other name that had been thought of. And so "Berkeley" was the name unanimously chosen for our new College town. This was at a meeting of Trustees held on May 24, 1866.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Although I have used this name "Berkeley," in speaking of the College site hitherto, it has been merely for convenience. Before this date the general location was known only as "The College Grounds."





## CHAPTER XIII.

### THE THIRD COMMENCEMENT.

After the usual examinations at the close of the College year, came the Commencement-time. A change was made this year, and the Commencement was held in the large hall of the College School in the forenoon, and the Alumni Oration was delivered there in the afternoon, and the collation for the evening was spread as usual in the College chapel. The day was auspicious and beautiful; the attendance was large and cheering, the great hall being filled. Four young men were graduated, namely, Charles A. Garter, Lowell J. Hardy, William D. Harwood, and Clarence F. Townsend, all of whom took part in the exercises. Their addresses did them credit for ability, style, and delivery. The College oration was pronounced by Rev. Horatio Stebbins, D. D. It was brief, pertinent, philosophical, effectively delivered, and was warmly applauded. After the conferring of degrees on the graduating class, the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on George W. Bunnell, E. D. Sawyer, H. P. Carlton, H. W. Cleveland, and Charles A. Tuttle. In the afternoon Judge Shafter delivered an address before the Associated Alumni. His theme was: "The relations of human progress to the reason, acting in right method." The discussion was able and the style scholarly and beautiful. He spoke to a crowded assembly, in which was an uncommonly large number of educated men. Rev. Mr. Buel's poem, which followed, surprised the audience with its humor, and often brought forth laughter and applause.

These exercises over, the procession was formed and the march taken to the chapel, where the festivities of the even-

ing were to be observed. The attendance was larger than at either of the Alumni meetings that had gone before, and was one of great interest and enjoyment throughout. John W. Dwinelle, President of the Association, presided at the table, supported by Bishop Kip and General McDowell. Every chair was taken. The supper was pronounced excellent, and the fair ladies of Oakland replenished the board. Then came the speaking. The President opened by saying:—

“BROTHERS: Another year has completed its circle since we celebrated our last festival, and the Alumni of the Pacific Coast are once more together. . . . Dear to the heart of an alumnus is his Alma Mater, the nursing mother who first taught his tender feet to tread the difficult paths of knowledge. Around her cluster his fondest memories, and in that distant land from which we came, it was among our most cherished hopes to return again and again to her feet on annually recurring seasons of reunion, there to meet our foster brothers, who made us boys again in the renewal of old intimacies and associations. But alas, our Alma Maters are far removed from us, and the high places to which we went up to worship during the summer solstice, sink far, far in the distance, thousands of miles beyond the most distant horizon. We all love California as the seat of our early homes, and the future field where our children are to reap the harvests of life. Here will we live, and here will we be buried. She was once to us the land of promise which we were not constrained to behold only from the distant mountain-top, and then die, but have been permitted to enter; and which has already become to most of us, in a blessed manner, the land of realized hope. We are bound to her by the strongest ties of attachment, and not less because she so much resembles, in her physical features and productions, that other promised land of Israel. that hers, also, is a land flowing with milk and honey; that the lion goes up to the mountains from the swelling of her mighty rivers; that her cedars are loftier and more ancient than those of Lebanon; that her stones are silver and her rocks are gold; land of the fig tree, the olive, the orange, and the vine,—California, next to our mother in the affections of our hearts! But even while we bend before her in homage, and pay her the vows of our eternal fealty, as she sits enthroned beside the sunset sea; the crown of her young sovereignty glittering with jeweled light, her bosom filled with harvests, and her lap overflowing with

gold, we cannot forget that other, Eastern land, the land of our birth and education, which, in our common speech, we still call by the tender name of home. And as we turn our wistful, longing eyes to the East, and, in imagination, behold the long processions of our fellow Alumni, winding up the sacred hills to the sites of our Alma Maters, we feel an irresistible impulse to send them messages of love and affection.

• And we are fortunate in having present with us on this occasion one who in position, character, and attainment we are proud to claim as our representative; whose reputation as a writer and a scholar is wider than the domain of our republic; and who, lately, in foreign lands, and in the crisis of our country's destiny, in his own person, illustrated the type of the American gentleman and patriot. I request the Bishop of California to respond to this sentiment: "The Associated Alumni of the Pacific Coast, to the Alumni of the Eastern States, send greeting."

Bishop Kip rising to respond, was greeted with long and hearty applause. When this had subsided he spoke as follows:—

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND BRETHREN OF THE ALUMNI: I have been honored by the request to reply to the sentiment which has just been read, a sentiment most appropriate to this your annual festival. It is one, too, to which I can most heartily respond. An occasion like this banishes all feelings of strangeness, and enables those who never before met face to face to realize that there is a golden chain which unites them, as disciples in a common cause. In the Republic of Letters there are no aliens, and in the brotherhood of scholars all may claim kindred, however humble their efforts, if they are animated by the right spirit, and are laboring for the common welfare. In the name, then, of those who, like myself, derive their membership from the time-honored institutions of the East, brethren of the Associate Alumni, we would thank you for your greeting, for the right hand of fellowship you have held out, for the kindly welcome you have given.

"Next indeed to the brotherhood of faith is that of letters. It is a wide brotherhood, including within its ranks all who are striving to diffuse sound literature, or to labor for the intellectual advancement of themselves or others. It is, too, an ancient brotherhood. We are no isolated laborers, but members of a mighty fellowship, whose

origin is in far distant ages, and which is to go on long after we have run our brief career. In us the dead have labored, and we have entered in to enjoy the fruit of their patient toil. And solemn it is as we look to the past, to watch the progress and development of that knowledge which we have inherited; to see how, through passing centuries, the noblest intellects were laboring in the mine of thought, that we might stand upon a vantage-ground, and become the heirs of treasures which they purchased by the strivings of a life. It was a mighty struggle, with ever varying success. At times, as in the days of Grecian glory, or the Augustan age in Rome, the human mind advanced with a rapidity which all could mark, and lofty intellects came forth, at the very mention of whose names we now rise up and bare the brow in reverence. And then, for a time, it seemed to suffer a defeat, and the cause went backward, when the journeyers, like the schoolmen of the Middle Ages, were wandering in a mighty desert, arid, trackless, and silent, with no gushing fountains to quench their thirst, and no manna to relieve their hungry souls. They had struggled to leave the land of Egyptian darkness, but poor humanity strove in vain to advance, and the promised Canaan of knowledge ever receded from them. But this was not so. These were not only as 'men beating the air' Those long and laborious years were not wasted. These earnest thinkers, though they seemed to add nothing to the sum of human knowledge, did not live in vain. They were aiding in the education of the human mind, and though this discipline was gained in the desert, still it fitted them for the conquest yet before them. And when there came a law-giver like Bacon, who pointed out the path they were to tread, they found themselves prepared to 'go up and possess the land.' And so the cause went on through successive generations till it came to us. And now from the distant past, from the populous centuries which have gone, there is wafted to us a solemn and mysterious sound, which is the voice of these ancient laborers. The field in which we are to toil is filled with their memorials, and each moment of busy, eager, craving life, we are brought into contact with the records of the dead. This, then, is the tie which links us together in one mighty fellowship.

"To recur, for an instant, to another illustration. Those who went before us laid the foundation of that vast edifice which, through ages, has been gradually rising into power and strength. And when they were called away from their toil, others of the common brotherhood

who succeeded them, took up the implements of labor which they had dropped, and built on where they had been forced to leave off, until, at length, these too ceased from their work. And thus the work was bequeathed to us, that we might do our share for the world's welfare. In returning the greetings of our younger brothers, may we not expect them, particularly those who to-day, for the first time, have put on the toga, to live in accordance with the dignity they have assumed? Here in this, the place where your youthful powers have been nurtured, in these classic shades where many a day-dream has been indulged, which you trust the future will change into reality—determine to live worthy of the brotherhood to which you belong. Turn from that shallow philosophy which would reject the hoarded experience of ages and discard all that the world has ever revered. In humility and distrustfulness of self, learn to be Christian scholars. Then, laboring on with high and holy purpose, whether success crowns your efforts or not, your reward will be with you. In the words of a living poet, we may say to you:—

“ ‘Great duties are before you, and great works,  
But whether crowned or crownless when you fall,  
It matters not, so as God's will is done.’ ”

At the close of Bishop Kip's speech the President said: “Looking around us upon our associates who crowd this hall, we know who and what the Alumni of the Pacific Coast are. Cicero speaks of some of his younger friends as *probable* orators and as *possible* statesmen, but we know that the Alumni of the future are certain to succeed us. Their forms are already visible through the parting mists of the future, but their faces are veiled. I ask Professor Durant, of the College of California, to answer for The Alumni in *esse*, and Alumni in *posse*.”

Said Professor Durant: “ ‘The Alumni in *esse*, and Alumni in *posse*.’ A phraseology, Mr. President, gotten up, one might suppose, on purpose to provoke the speech of some classical professor! Gotten up, I say, sir, for it never grew naturally from the classics, nor from any other source of language. It is what you may call a hybrid—an insolence to nature, and to all good usage as well. ‘The Alumni!’ an English article with a Latin noun! ‘In *esse* and in *posse*!’—two Latin phrases connected by an English conjunction! ‘*In*’—a preposition common to several languages, and made here to govern the infinitive mood!—a construction found in no language, probably,

under the sun! You intended it, I presume, sir, as an illustration of that theory which your Honor detailed to us the last year, as your theory of the Latin and Greek languages, that they were *not* the Latin and Greek languages at all, but only a couple of *lingos*, which somebody had made *for fun*, to play off upon young collegians, who might be green enough, and gullible enough, to pore over them for years, to be graduated finally, only to be laughed at for their pains by those who, like yourself, sir, were in the secret of the game, and had been pulling its wires! We were much amused at the *exposé* which you thus made of these languages, and of yourself. Sir, excuse us; for while we laughed at the idea of thinking such a *sell* was possible, we laughed still more that you should think it had been practiced on yourself, when it never had been; and that you should communicate such a fiction to the young bachelors as a fact! It was evident that you really believed in what you were saying. 'You had been told it when you graduated,' and you took it in earnest. That was what we laughed at most. And now our amusement amounts to admiration, not to say amazement, that you come forward this year with a practical illustration of what, the last, you confessed as a personal misfortune, namely, that you had been *hazed* in the matter of your classical education, and that, in fact, you never had studied the classical languages. Your sensibility to misfortune must be rather small, sir, or else your love of consistency very great, that **you** take such pains to show your past experience in your present practice.

" 'The Alumni in *esse*, and Alumni in *posse*.' This means, we suppose, the Alumni essentially, and the Alumni potentially—the Alumni in essence, and the Alumni in puissance! We shall speak to that sentiment. The essence of an *Alumnus* is, that he is one who has come to be what he is by *alimentation*, or by feeding and nursing. If he is not that, then there is no reliance to be placed on Latin philology; and the Latin language is what you have taken it to be, sir, a humbug! The learned author of what he himself has called 'The Intellectual Development of Europe,' which is, 'the intellectual development' of Dr. Draper, of the University of New York, has written this book (as not a little also of his *Physiology*) on purpose to show that to the *nursery* alone is due the difference, not only between any one man and another, but between man and every other animal, nay, between the animal and the plant, the plant and any form even of inorganic matter. Whether nitrogen and oxygen shall

become common air, or *aqua fortis*, depends on whether these elements are mechanically or chemically mixed; whether they are masticated and swallowed together merely, or whether they are digested and assimilated as well. Whether the same egg, or larva, in a beehive shall become a working bee, a drone, or a queen bee, depends on whether it be crowded away into a narrow cell, and fed meanly, that makes a worker; or introduced into a more roomy saloon, and free-lunched, that makes a drone, a bee loafer; or bestowed in the regal pavilion, surrounded and sung to, fed and nursed by maids and bachelors of honor, that makes a queen bee. Whether any given germ cell of life (and all the germ cells are assumed to be identically alike, whether animal or vegetable) shall become the merest blotch of mold that ever sprouted or decayed in the core of an old cheese, or the heart of an old bachelor, or the noblest soul of son or daughter of Adam that ever trod the earth, or spurning its trash, went up to the inheritance in the skies, is all a matter of feeding and lodging—‘merely this, and nothing more.’ Without running into any such extravagance, I do say, Mr. President, that the college culture or what is tantamount in education, no matter where acquired (it is not necessary that a man should go through college in order to get the spirit or even the form of a collegiate education, but only that the college go through him—a question, indeed, of swallowing and digestion), but the thing itself, the college drift and habit of thought, its compass and *character* of knowledge, is essential to a full-grown, thoroughbred orthodox man or woman, ‘fitted, furnished, and stablished,’ as Paul would exhort, ‘in every good word and work.’ It is the style and quality of our knowledge, more than its amount, its consistency and unity of form and aim, that makes it a ‘power.’ There is a lax, disjointed, slipshod knowledge, that weakens and impedes our movements, like drastic laxatives and loose clothes. There is another, which is organic, which, while it is pliant, is compact and strong. The one is a bundle of shreds, a rope of sand, a skeleton without sinews or wires. The college, like the gospel, gathers up the fragments into its baskets that nothing may be lost. It weaves the scattered shreds into a seamless garment, which it were sacrilege to part. It fuses the sands into the crystal glass, which, through its countless uses in science and the arts, is among the prime civilizers of the world. It says to ‘the dry bones, Live;’ and ‘they come together bone to his bone,’ as it bids; and it clothes them with

flesh, and it grows them into men. It fits man to man, organizes men into society, and, true to its name of college and of university, it collects and constructs the universal race at last into one brotherhood. It is only in fitness, proportion, and combination that there is power. No element, by itself, has any significance or efficiency. Any other man may be this particular thing or that, a mere individual. An Alumnus is, what one said of Burke, 'not a man, but a system.' As gunpowder is not one thing, nor yet many, without union, carbon, sulphur, or saltpetre, but all these substances massed, granulated rather, and dried into so many intensified personalities, not to destroy their common quality, but precisely to make them the more active in it, the more easily communicable, and the more instantaneously one, when they are fired—such are Alumni in essence, and such are they in power. But in speaking of their power, it becomes us to speak modestly. It is a modest power. It makes little show of itself even in its works.

"These are obvious enough, but the agency which operates them is often concealed. That crashing reaper and thresher in the harvest-field, drawn over the ground by twenty horses, prostrating the growth of the year as by a hurricane, yet gathering it all up without waste, driving away the chaff and broken straw, on the wings of the wind, pouring out the golden grain in clear, full, and steady stream, amidst choking dust, and giddy whirl, and deafening clatter, gives, to the rustic observer, no hint of the far-off, silent college, from whose mysteries of science it was evoked. 'The school-master is abroad,' mistaken by no one, yet few are they who seem to take knowledge of the fact that the college, also, is abroad, more widely than he, and much in advance of him, preparing the way for his coming; laying down its railroad tracks from city to city, and from State to State; stretching its telegraphic wires from continent to continent over the ocean's bed, and from ocean to ocean across the continents; in our fields of tillage, plowing, sowing, reaping, mowing, raking, threshing; upon our lakes and rivers, seas and oceans, driving our commerce, surveying our coasts, and improving our harbors; in our battle-fields, marshaling armies, fighting battles, or forestalling them; conciliating enemies, constructing and reconstructing States, and what is better than 'a congress of nations,' reading lectures, and indicting laws of internationality, reciprocity, and peace for the whole world. Nor is the college only abroad: it is at home with us, in our architecture



and painting, our sculpture and music, turniture, instruments, and books, making our houses convenient and beautiful, hanging them with pictures, and filling them with song; the piano for elegant and playful leisure; the sewing-machine for elegant and amusing labor; the cooking-stove and the bellows for economy; the fire-kindlers, and the matches to kindle these; the lamps and the kerosene - all graduates of our colleges, domesticated with us, to serve us with their handiwork, and to prove the busy manipulation of their myriad fingers, in whatever is cunningly or usefully wrought under the sun. But perhaps it was intended, Mr. President, by the language to which you would have me speak, that the Alumni who *now are* have some special relation to the Alumni who are yet to be; that the one are dependent on the other. If ever there was a consequent, Mr. President, that had its own antecedent, a future that grew out of its past, then the Alumni who are to follow us when we are in our graves, have the possibility of their future in us while we are yet above the sod. There should be graduated this year, in California, at least one hundred men. I doubt if there will be seven. Next year the want of Alumni will be much greater still. How shall this demand be met? By immigration! And why not? The better the people immigrating, and the more of the better sort, the better for the country; and how can we induce a greater amount of this better immigration, than by leaving the places which it must seek, unoccupied by our own children? Make a scarcity at home, and you invite abundance from abroad. The reason that we have no thunder and lightning in California is, that everything is equally electrified. If you would raise the wind, create a vacuum.

"Our Congress at Washington has just now appropriated \$240,000 in gold, to build and endow a High School at Pekin, the capital of China, for the education of classes of 'ingenious Celestials,' to meet the new conditions of the times. Would it not be well for us to forward to that establishment a timely application to send its Alumni to California, as fast as they are graduated? We are in a fair way of wanting just such a supply, to fill the places for which our own sons and daughters, it seems, through lack of brains, or education, are incompetent. We repel the insinuation! Congress may have meant it or not. It shall only provoke us to a proper jealousy for ourselves, our children, and our institutions. With such a resolution let us leave these festivities to find, each one, if possible, some youth of

genius to endow with a liberal education. Rear him, if it may be, from the wedded bosom of your own home. God grant you may. If not, find him somewhere; send him to college to represent you there—your spirit and your influence, what *is* and what *can* be. ‘The Alumni in *esse*, and the Alumni in *posse*.’”

This speech of Professor Durant’s surprised and delighted us all. He very seldom spoke in public, and never before amid the play of wit and repartee such as characterized our Alumni meetings. He was rather a serious man, not over-much so, but quiet and scholarly in his manner. You would take him to be in his element in the lecture-room, with his classes around him, intent upon some well-studied theme. But though serious, he was cheerful, and about his work he was intensely in earnest. We knew he was a man of resources. But we had never quite supposed that they could lie especially in the line of free and easy speech after the manner of this one reported here verbatim. And as his oration, found in the Appendix to this volume, is the only printed production from his pen that I know of, so this speech of his is the only one fully reported and in print. They both bespeak the fine qualities, and especially the versatility, of his cultivated and richly furnished mind.

“I have often thought,” the President said, “that the first Alumni graduated in California were greatly to be envied. They may not win the great battle of life, or they may even not live to fight it at all. But there is one distinction which will be theirs as long as literature and education flourish on the borders of the Western ocean. Their names are inscribed, and will forever remain inscribed, on the banner which they bear aloft as they march at the head of that ‘innumerable caravan’ of the future Alumni of the Pacific Coast, drawing recruits by millions, downwards as far as the stormy cape, and northwards as far as the frozen sea. The honor of leading that column is one which we may envy, but which we cannot share. I propose the following: The Indigenous Alumni of California; like Titans, gathering freshness and strength from contact with their native soil, they are the accessions to our ranks whom we are the most to welcome and to fear.”

John R. Glascock, of the class of 1865, of the College of California, replied as follows:—

“MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: After listening to so many eloquent speeches from those who have the honor and future welfare of the College of California at heart, I am afraid that what few remarks I may utter will fall upon unappreciating ears. But, sir, as it is one of the recognized principles of this College never to back down from what has been once undertaken, I consider it a religious duty to speak for her, and I know I shall find it a pleasure.

“Every true lover of education must, and does, take an interest in the cause of learning. And you who have issued from the portals of old Yale, Harvard, Williams, Union, and a host of other grand centers of learning, give hearty cheer and sincere congratulation to our young and glorious enterprise. But in comparison with this feeling, what must be the interest taken in this College by us, who have seen her spring, a new-born Venus, from the foam of California ignorance. It is not strange, then, that we should entertain for her a deeper and holier affection. It is not strange that every rude wind that jostles her should send a chill to our hearts, for we love her with a ‘love that passeth understanding.’ We have watched her, this young mother of ours—not as old as her children—from tottering infancy to vigorous youth. And if at times she has seemed to falter, it was not from lack of energy nor want of courage. If cares and troubles have left their mark on her fair young brow, we feel a deeper veneration for every furrow—for only *that* is worthy which has passed the furnace of trial.

“It was held among the ancient Romans, as a law well defined and beyond dispute, that to be *born in* the purple was a higher mark of dignity than *admission to* it. So we think. No ‘*purpureus Pannus*’ for us, our whole cloak is royal. So we deem it a peculiar honor that our lot was cast here at such an early period as to enable us to witness the inception of this College, and so early to become identified with her fortunes. And toward the four short and happy years spent under her tutelage, our hearts now beat with emotions of pleasure, as we recollect and acknowledge her earnest, noble efforts in behalf of virtue and manly honesty, and the pure spirit of Christian philanthropy breathed through all her teachings. No sectarianism, but a basis as broad as the Bible. No creed, but a love for the Book of books. Governed by such principles, and guided by such men as

she is, can we predict aught for her but a brilliant future? No, we shall see her continue steadily on the course which she has marked out for herself, still holding in view, and being swayed by, those principles which presided over her birth; and, piercing the dark, misty ranks of ignorance, like the Macedonian phalanx, widen as she penetrates, and make her influence felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. Even now, young as she is, she extends to you, sons of kindred Alma Maters, maternal greeting, and though her grasp be not as forcible as others, it is none the less hearty. Though her voice be not as strong, yet she gives you a welcome as broad as our plains, as deep as our valleys, as rich as our mines, and as warm as the pure, devoted love she bears her own offspring."

"This eloquent and appropriate effort," continued the President, "convinces me only too well of my prescience, in saying that these young accessions to our ranks are those 'whom we are most to welcome and to fear.' *Caveat pueros*—beware of the boys—that is Latin, isn't it, Professor? [To Professor Durant.] We see plainly that the time is coming when the indigenous Alumni will take these festivities into their own hands, and if we get any invitation to them, it will be only to occupy the back seats. But our personal sadness at our future fate does not hinder us from rejoicing at the intellectual future of California. Let us rejoice, and rejoicing let us sing the old familiar song of 'Gaudeamus.'"

And it was sung with great fervor by the audience, all standing.

After as many more speeches as the evening would hold, and a few parting words by the President, the Alumni sang another song of the good old college times and then reluctantly dispersed. Thus ended their third annual meeting; more fully attended, and certainly not less enjoyed than those of the two previous years.

It was the habit of the College School to hold its anniversary exercises at the close of its school year in the week following that of the College Commencement. These exercises consisted of declamations, dialogues, recitations, and the speaking of original pieces by some of the more advanced students. At this time the school was very large. The catalogue gave the year's attendance as two hundred and forty-

three, and the number of teachers, twelve. And this fairly represents the size of the school for a series of years. After the close of this year's work, 1865-66, and the usual anniversary occasion, the *Pacific* gave the following account of it:—

OAKLAND COLLEGE SCHOOL.

“The first four days of last week were devoted to the examination of students in the various departments of this institution. We could not be present during the entire examination, but in these instances we had accounts from gentlemen upon whose critical judgment we can rely. The examination extended over a range of studies from the primary up to the advanced English and Classical Course for business, or for admission to the College, to which some are transferred every year. This number we hope to see increased with each succeeding year. Our young people must not forget that while a thorough and accomplished English education is a great thing, there is no country in the world where a complete college education will be more available than here.

“The examination showed as much careful training and thoroughness as we have ever seen. An excellent band of teachers has been attached to the institution, and each one seems to have striven after especial excellence. Of course, in so large a school, there are all grades of mental development and native capacity, and no uniform proficiency can be attained. Each student, as near as may be, is put upon his possibilities after being furnished with the best aids the school can command. We think it is fair to say that the results of the examination fully met the just expectations of all who were present.

“This institution has come to be the largest training school for boys and young men on this coast. Commencing with a small number many years ago as the nucleus of the College, it has now become a separate department, requiring the entire supervision of one of the professors, Rev. I. H. Brayton, who brings to his assistance some nine or ten teachers. Besides the ordinary routine of study, music, French, and drawing are represented by teachers of the best attainments. The pupils during the last term have averaged one hundred and fifty, of whom eighty and upwards have boarded at the institution.

“The new school building furnishes additional facilities in the way of class-rooms and dormitories, and has also one of the most spacious and commodious halls in the State.

“During the exhibition, which occupied Thursday and Friday evenings, every available seat in the great hall was taken. Dialogues were spoken in both French and Spanish, and the music, vocal and instrumental, including that of a brass band, was furnished by performers among the pupils in attendance. The one hundred and fifty boys who filed in upon the stage and sang the opening piece with their own band for an accompaniment, was something worth a journey to see and to hear. The declamations which followed were more than up to the average of such performances, and not a few of them showed decided rhetorical excellence.”



## CHAPTER XIV.

### THE COLLEGE WATER SUPPLY.

The work of this college year being thus completed in all the departments, it became immediately necessary to prepare for the next. In respect to the College, we had to face the fact that the three-year subscriptions for the temporary support of the College had expired. There were special reasons at that time why it was very difficult to renew them, or to raise an income in that way. The consultations in the Board and among the friends of the College were frequent and prolonged. The expenses of the College, as it grew, were necessarily increasing. Especially was this so in the Department of Natural Science. Costly apparatus for illustration and experiment must be had. Nor would a little do. There must be enough to enable the instructor to teach the classes successfully. And also for several other purposes besides the payment of salaries, money must somehow be raised. In the pinch we felt keenly the need of endowment. After all, the deliberations resulted in this only—they could result in nothing else—first, resolutely to undertake to obtain for five years ensuing an annual subscription of \$15,000; and second, to sell the remaining homestead lots, and other salable lots around the College grounds, as fast as could be done to advantage. On these two things as our working plan we set our faces toward 1866-67. At this time came from New York the report of the completed work of Fred Law Olmsted, who had been employed to project a plan for the improvement of the College property. The report is here reproduced as the fourth number of the Appendix.

But the sale of the lots came now to depend on the intro-

duction of water for their improvement. Those who had bought many of them wanted to plant and adorn their lots, and some were now proposing to buy and build, if they could depend on having the water. Attention was therefore given to the question of providing water. The fact met us at the outset, that the College corporation, as such, could not effectively manage this water business.

Though the College owned the land and the water furnished by Strawberry Creek and its sources, the nature of their incorporation simply as a college, was not such that they could well construct and control water-works, both to supply themselves, and sell to those who might want to buy. Besides, the College owned a copious spring on the Hayward Ranch, a mile or two away in the hills, and in time it would be necessary to get the right of way and construct and control works to bring that water in.

What was found to be wanted was the rights and powers possessed by water companies, incorporated under the law of the State for furnishing towns and cities with pure, fresh water. It was therefore proposed to organize a water company, which should be bound by contract to the College, and consist mainly, if not wholly, of College Trustees. The members of the College Board who were familiar with the law took the proper steps, and in due time the "College Water Company" was duly incorporated according to law, and empowered to act under its provisions. The surveys, measurements, etc., which had been previously made were placed in the hands of this company. After verifying them, the plan agreed upon was as follows: To construct a good brick reservoir at such a point of elevation on the hill-side as would furnish water to those who might build on the higher levels, and be a permanent source of water supply to them. To bring into this reservoir so much of the flow of the upper and best springs running into Strawberry Creek, as might be wanted. To have this water as a permanent supply of that higher reservoir, from which those building on the high levels might always draw; and then, later, construct



a larger reservoir, lower down, to supply all who might wish to receive below. To test the practicability of this plan, accurate surveys were made. A point on the hill-side was fixed upon for the small reservoir. A line from that point to the point above, where it was proposed to take the water from Strawberry Creek, was measured. The distance from the proposed site of the reservoir to the College grounds was measured, and also the distances to the various lots and buildings where the water was already wanted. Then careful estimates were made of the cost of the reservoir, well and permanently constructed; of the iron pipe to take the water from the reservoir and deliver it where it was to be used, and of the flume through which to bring the water from the creek and the springs to the reservoir. It was found that in all it did not exceed such a sum as would receive a good paying interest from the monthly water rates of those owners of property who would pledge themselves in advance to receive and pay for it, even then. Of course it was plain that the number of takers would increase, and therefore the money required to build the works would be well and safely invested. And more than that, as the use of the water increased, there would be a rapidly growing income. On the ground of all these well-ascertained facts, it was determined by the College Trustees to lend to the water company the Five Thousand Dollar Library Fund, with which to construct these works, and use the entire income for the purpose for which the fund was given. This imposed a threefold work upon me during the autumn and winter of 1866-67. First, it was my duty to push the subscription for obtaining the Fifteen Thousand Dollar Annual Subscription for five years, with such help as the individual Trustees could give. Second, to effect the sale of the remaining homestead lots; and third, get all things in readiness for the construction of the water-works as early as might be during the next dry season. Meanwhile it belonged to me to collect all subscriptions and dues, small and large, and pay all salaries and bills when due, and see that no taxes went delinquent, or interest remained unpaid, or notes went

to protest. Also it was made my duty to attend to the endless questions arising from defective land titles with which we were pestered, and see that defects were corrected. At the same time it was my duty to keep the run of all the accounts, and at any time to explain them to the Board or the Finance Committee, and also as Secretary of the Board to keep in full, and write out, all the records. Furthermore, when Commencement came, it fell to me to arrange all the details, and see that everything was ready at the right time and place, so that all the different exercises, meetings, collations, etc., might pass off smoothly and without hitch. This light and easy duty accumulated upon me, while for years, living at Berkeley, five miles from Oakland, I drove in my buggy each morning to take the eight o'clock train to San Francisco, where business of one kind or another was pressing every day. No grass grew under my feet in those days. And the daily travel to and from Oakland in stormy weather, and over roads sometimes well-nigh impassable, often before it was fairly light in the morning, or after dark at night, was something not to be undertaken except in the service of a great cause.

The Trustees saw that I had more to do than I could possibly get through with. And so they appointed a special committee of their own number, business men, to aid in securing the Fifteen Thousand Dollar Annual Fund to meet the current expenses of the College.

The fall term of the college year 1866-67 passed pleasantly and successfully. The number of students was beginning to be larger. There were at this time, according to the catalogue, two Seniors, six Juniors, ten Sophomores, and six Freshmen. The standard of preparation was gradually raised in the College School, and consequently the College studies could go on to better advantage. The examinations before the Christmas vacation were prolonged and thorough as before, and not less satisfactory than on any former occasion.

When the severity of the winter was over, preparation was made to carry out the plans for constructing the water-works.

Those plans, however, contemplated a great deal more than the bringing in of the waters of Strawberry Creek and its tributary springs in our own ravine, more, even, than adding to them the flow of the large Hayward Springs. It was believed that farther on in the hills, the waters of Wild Cat Creek could be reached by our line of works, at some future time, and that that stream could be brought into our larger reservoir. The flow of this stream had been carefully measured when it was smallest, during the preceding dry season, and it was then found to be four hundred thousand gallons of water every twenty-four hours. To ascertain whether this water could be brought into our large contemplated reservoir, an accurate survey was ordered. Hon. Sherman Day, one of the Trustees, was employed to superintend it. The proposed reservoir for this large flow of water seemed to have been almost constructed for us by nature. It required only a dam to fill a space some sixty feet wide between two rocky walls, where Strawberry Creek breaks through in its course down to the lower plain, to create a lake covering several acres of level land, apparently useful for no other purpose than this. This large body of water empounded there, it was ascertained by measurement, would be at such an elevation that it could be introduced into the highest stories of buildings that might be erected on the College grounds, or be thrown all over them in case of fire. There proved to be no engineering obstacle in the way of commanding the copious water supply of Wild Cat Creek, in addition to our own springs, and that at a very moderate cost. Steps were forthwith taken by the College Water Company, according to the law of the State, above referred to, in the county of Contra Costa, where the stream was situated, to acquire the right to take and appropriate the waters of Wild Cat Creek.

This work required a good deal of time, and a good deal of travel. We found that at that time the owners of land bordering on the stream were but few. And what was more, when the object of the College Water Company was explained to them, they did not object, or propose to contest the matter

before the court, or claim any damages. The nature and use of the land in question seemed then to be such that no injury appeared likely to arise from the carrying out of the plans of the water company. Consequently the application before the court for the right to appropriate the waters of the creek was not contested, and the proceedings went on in due form to the end.

Then, by order of the court, the water company was authorized and empowered to take and use the waters. Meanwhile, the owners of all the land through which the surveyed line for the aqueduct passed, from the point in the stream where the waters were to be taken, to our contemplated large reservoir, were negotiated with, and the right of way along the whole line was secured. When this was done, it seemed to the Trustees that the foundation was indeed laid for securing such a water supply as had from the beginning been considered the only thing wanting to make the College site very nearly perfect for its purpose. With all its other fine advantages, as before remarked, it would never have been chosen as the location of a great institution of learning by the Board of Trustees without a more copious and reliable water-supply than that furnished by Strawberry Creek alone. They would have felt that they never could have excused themselves to the generations of coming time for placing such an institution as a college where there was not a copious flow of pure, fresh water. And in those early years, when they had the whole State to select from, they knew well that it would be judged as a folly unmitigated to build a college where the water was liable to run short in the dry season, putting the institution and its surrounding community on short allowances every now and then. But when this last source of supply was assured, the College site was judged to be possessed of every advantage as the permanent location of the College and the College town. Plans could now be made for improvement of grounds and building lots without fear of drought or scarcity of water. While these proceedings were going on the construction of the preliminary water-works before described

was commenced. There being no haste, only a few men were employed, and the work went on but slowly.

The summer college term was by this time drawing to a close, and another Commencement-time was at hand. Everything connected with the College was moving prosperously, except the endowment subscription. This held back. The committee appointed by the Trustees from among their own number failed of success. It was easy to see that there were reasons for this, but these reasons did not make the lack of resources less trying. Among these reasons was the fact that the entire business community had for years been heavily drawn upon by war taxes. At the same time very large contributions had been asked for the Sanitary and the Christian Commissions of the army, and they had been freely and generously given. Within a few years, also, all the San Francisco churches, co-operating in building the College, had changed pastors, receiving new ones from the East. Under their administration it was not possible that the College cause could be viewed in quite the same light as under those who knew it historically and by experience. The indispensable necessity of *concentration* upon this one cause for the time being, did not, probably, appear to them all, as it was. It is likely that the College itself appeared to strangers to be more firmly established than it had actually come to be. It had become somewhat generally known at the East. It had its grounds and its buildings. It had its annual literary festivals, largely and enthusiastically attended. And it would not be strange if it made the impression upon new-comers that it was past the period of uncertainty. So that it was said: "Of course the College of California will be sustained. Of course an institution that has got on as far as that, will be carried forward. The public would not let *that* suffer." And so attention began to be directed to other new institutions that were needed, as well as a college. Their importance was manifest enough, especially to those recently from the full equipments of the East, where they had been accustomed to all the ample methods of church extension, as well as work

in behalf of education. And these new enterprises made their appeal to the same class of givers as had stood by the College for fifteen years or more. This was one thing that made it at this time more difficult to get subscriptions to the temporary endowment fund, than before.

The situation presented a problem that it was hard to solve. Business prospects after the war were unsettled. In the sudden changes of fortune, not a few of the most generous givers to the College were now utterly disabled. It was not easy to find others to take their places. The vast national debt was a matter of concern, and fluctuations in the value of currency unsettled business in every department. Reconstruction was in its earlier stages and its outcome could not be foreseen. What was needed then was a permanent endowment, to yield an income to meet current expenses—even a small one, such as had been given to several young Western colleges within a year or two before that time, would have sufficed. It seemed as if it had been earned by this College, and would certainly come from some quarter.



## CHAPTER XV.

### GRADUATION OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

The consideration of these matters, however, was put aside, for the time, by the occurrence of Commencement. The examination that preceded it being over, the Commencement occurred on Wednesday forenoon, June 5. The two Seniors of that year, Marcus P. Wiggin and William Gibbons, delivered their addresses, and then Prof. Benjamin Silliman pronounced the annual oration before the College, on the theme: "The truly practical man necessarily an educated man." After its conclusion the degrees were conferred. The honorary degrees conferred on this occasion were as follows: that of Master of Arts, upon F. M. Campbell, George Tait, James Wylie, Freeman Gates, and Henry Hillebrand; and that of Doctor of Divinity, upon Rev. John Chittenden.

In the afternoon the Associated Alumni assembled. It was their fourth annual meeting. The orator was the Rev. Dr. A. L. Stone, and the poet, Bret Harte. The oration by Dr. Stone and the poem by Bret Harte constitute the fifth number of the subjoined Appendix.

At the close of the morning exercises, a procession was formed under the direction of F. M. Campbell, marshal of the day, and marched to the place of the evening's entertainment.

Hon. John W. Dwinelle, Alumnus of Hamilton, class of 1834, President of the Association for 1866, presided at the table, in the absence of the Hon. Oscar L. Shafter, LL.D., Justice of the Supreme Court, President of the Association for 1867, and Alumnus of Wesleyan University; and was supported by His Excellency Gov. F. F. Low, and Prof.

B. Silliman, of Yale College. Every chair was filled. The supper was excellent, and was worthy of the fair hands by which it was furnished. After the supper came the speaking.

THE PRESIDENT.—“BROTHERS: We greet you well. Another year, with its inevitable changes, has completed its circuit since we last parted in this hall, and we are permitted to meet once more. Death has meantime visited our ranks, and has nipped buds of unusual promise, which were just expanding into matured usefulness; we miss also the forms and faces of several of our most cherished and useful members, but we are grateful that their absence is only temporary, and that we may expect them to rejoin us at our next anniversary.

“We are drawn together to-day and on this occasion by the combined influence of a memory, a resolve, and a hope. We are Californians; to this fair land, fairest of all earth's dowries, we have succeeded as our heritage, prepared for us by the providence of God, and fostered for us by the paternal care of the American Union. Here have we concentrated all our hopes; here have we embarked all our enterprises; here have we anchored our destiny. To California we pay the tribute of a grateful and undivided allegiance; we have shared the hidden treasures of her mountains; we have reaped the golden harvests of her plains; we have partaken of her wine, her oil, and her honey; here will we live, here will we die, and here will we be buried. Still we cannot forget the land of our boyhood, youth, and manhood—the land where we were born and educated—over which memory sheds an aurora of soft and radiant light. And as reminiscences come crowding upon us from that far distant land which we can never call by any other name than that of home, we cannot forget that this is the season at which the educated men of the United States, the Alumni of their Colleges, return to their Alma Maters, to celebrate their anniversaries, and to hold social communion with the brotherhood of letters. If the electric telegraph could flash visions upon our sight, and sound



upon our hearing, as it flashes thoughts into our souls, we should behold the fires burning upon a hundred altars, and hear the grand symphony of ten thousand voices, where our fellow Alumni at the East—priests and hierophants—are offering their annual sacrifice, above them hovering the assistant spirits of our mighty dead. With them in spirit, although absent in the body, we resolve that we will found in this young Pacific republic the same institutions of culture around which clustered the hopes and aspirations of our youth. Hence we have invoked the principle of voluntary association; and, as the ancient colonist of Greece reared in his new home an altar consecrated to the religion of the mother-land, so have we here erected an altar to culture, with the inscription, *Hæc sit patria mea*, and, lighting upon it the sacred fire, with the invocation *esto perpetua*, have consecrated it to the hope of the future.

“The Associated Alumni of the Pacific Coast, then, consists of those who in academic, military, naval, medical, law, and scientific institutions of collegiate rank, have received those testimonials of acquirement, training, and skill which entitle them to be styled educated men. Adopting as its means social reunion, frequent intercommunication, and united effort, it has for its object the diffusion of education and culture throughout the State of California, and all the States of the Pacific Coast.

“In proposing our beloved State as the first sentiment, we are fortunate in having present one to whom we are largely indebted for the fact that while she has rushed on in her orbit, mighty, swift, and ponderous, she has yet noiselessly obeyed the restraining influence of the central law. I propose, California; with a luminous past and a still brightening present, she promises a future of dazzling brilliancy.”

His Excellency Governor Low, being loudly called for spoke as follows:—

“When I look around me upon this highly cultivated audience, and remember the exercises of to-day, I am glad that my fortunes are cast with you this evening, and regret more

than ever the rigor of that earlier fortune which denied me the advantage of a collegiate education. Those early defects I have done what I could to remedy since I arrived at the age of manhood. It is now eighteen years and a day since I first saw this land. Literature, science, and art have grown up here since that time, and everything has combined to make California a giant among her sister States. To us has been confided the task of building up a State which shall exist long after we shall have ceased to exist, but when, I trust, we as its founders shall not be forgotten. It is true, as has been said here to-night, that the present generation can never apply to the land of our birth any other term less tender than that of home—and this is one strong ligament that has ever bound, and will always bind, California to the American Union, and which in some degree explains the intense feeling of loyalty which pervaded her during the Rebellion. But a new ligament will be possessed by the next generation, and that will be the overland railroad. Then, when the iron car shall have passed from ocean to ocean, over mountain, river, and plain, upon the broad iron band which spans the continent, we may well exclaim, 'What God has united, let no man put asunder.'

"Without education, republican institutions would be ephemeral, and dissension would break up the union of the States. America stands stronger to-day by its enlightened system of education than even by its republicanism. And seeing Mr. Swett, Superintendent of Public Instruction, here present, I cannot refrain from saying that in my official relations with him I have had occasion to entertain a high appreciation of his talents and attainments, and of his labors in the cause of education. I was glad to hear Professor Silliman, in his oration to-day, speak so highly of Mr. Swett's plans, which I hope he will be permitted to carry out. Finally, I hope that the acorn planted in Oakland may grow until it rivals the grand old colleges in the East, which have sent forth their Alumni to all parts of the earth."

THE PRESIDENT.—"In all our previous gatherings, we

have been fortunate in having with us as guests some of our distinguished brethren from the East and from abroad. This good fortune has attended us to-night, in the presence of one who represents the second generation of a family which is already more than half a century illustrious in the annals of science, literature, and the arts. Will Professor Silliman, of Yale College, Alumnus of that College, of the class of 1837, favor us with a response to the following: The United States geological exploration of the fortieth parallel; lately arrived on these shores, bears clear testimony to the fruitfulness and thoroughly practical tendencies of those schools of science which have trained the men fitted to grapple with the grandest problems of physical geography, astronomy, geology, and metallurgy the world has to offer, and the solution of which will vindicate equally the claims of science, the honor of the institutions which have trained the men, and the sagacity of the Government in anticipating and providing for the wants of the coming tide of emigration to follow in the path of the continental railway."

Professor Silliman arose amid great cheering, and when it had subsided, spoke as follows:—

"I wish I could reply to the sentiment as ably as I can heartily. The expedition alluded to is partly composed of young men who obtained their eminence in those halls where I have passed the greater part of my life. The expedition is so new, and so little known, that a few words of explanation will not be out of place. Its head is Clarence King, a man well known in California, who has gained a part of his scientific education in the mountains of California, Nevada, and Arizona, in concert with Brewer, as members of the State Geological Survey. We have, in the arrival of this expedition in California, a signal proof of the necessity of such institutions as we have met to encourage. It is only from such institutions that we can insure the fitness of men for such work. One object of the expedition is to triangulate the zone lying within one hundred miles along the fortieth parallel, and to examine geologically a strip of country one hundred miles

in width across the continent. The object is not only to examine the mineral features, but also to connect by a great network of triangulation all the chief localities within that zone; to make a series of geographical observations for determining with exactitude the status of the different localities, and their bearing toward each other. It will surprise many to know that we are in almost absolute ignorance of the actual position of most places in the interior of this country. The existing maps are mostly mere figments of the brain, rather than true exponents of localities, and are unworthy of the nation. The work will begin from a base obtained by actual measurement near Pyramid Lake, and then proceed in two directions, and will occupy probably five or six years. The work will be done by men of experience and fitness; and when completed, we shall know more of that part of the country than we know of any other portion, except that upon the coast and its immediate vicinity. Combined with the settlement of the status of the various geographical points, information will be gathered regarding coal, lead, copper, silver, and other minerals. You may esteem it a high satisfaction to have those gentlemen as guests. They are men of high capacity and great zeal. Of the metallurgical wealth of this country, we as yet know only the skirts of the garment. It is our interest to develop them. Connected with this exploration, minute studies will be made of the great mines on the Comstock lode, as also of all the important mines of Reese River and the Humboldt.

In reference to the endowment of literary and scientific institutions, it must be admitted that there is a great work to do in educating rich men, in teaching them their duties to the cause of science, of literature, and of society generally. Their attention is to be drawn, not by appeals made in a mercenary spirit, but in the broadest sense. There are neither titles nor entailed estates in this country, and knowing how wealth tends to melt away and find the general level, even in a single generation, there is no better way by which a portion of the family property can be kept together and associated with the

family name, than by intrusting it to the hands of an institution of learning, where it will endure throughout all perpetuity. Yale and Harvard have not always received out of the abundance, but out of the largeness of the hearts of the donors. Every dollar given to those colleges for special objects is there to-day, and will be there for all time. There is no security for a principal sum to be found equal to such an investment. No insurance companies, banks, or mines can show such security and perpetuity of investment for principal and interest, as has attended college benefactions in the older institutions of America. I hope the colleges of the Pacific Coast will have their Harvards, Lawrences, Yales, Sheffields and Peabodys.

THE PRESIDENT.—“I propose, The clergy; we echo the cry of the Pilgrim Fathers, ‘Save us from an uneducated ministry!’ As I observe several clergymen present, and one *Mooar* besides, I will call upon the Rev. George Mooar, of Oakland, Alumnus of Williams, class of 1851, to respond.”

REV. MR. MOOAR.—“MR. PRESIDENT: I should have much preferred to be introduced with a *new* joke.

“With reference to the sentiment which has just been proposed, it is rather a trite thing to argue that the American clergy have a very special interest in colleges and institutions of liberal learning. It is one of the open lessons of our history that the colleges owe their foundation to ministers of the Gospel. We may instance the older institutions—those of New England. The same is true in the Middle States. The colleges of the new States westward have been founded by the same class of men. It may not well be forgotten, likewise, that this College of California, with which our Association is connected, had a similar origin. Such facts are specimens of the class of facts which abundantly attest the interest which the clergy feel in the College.

“Nor can this other fact be easily lost out of sight—these institutions have always been, they still are, largely under the instruction of the ministry. The presidents of the colleges have almost universally been ministers—they still are minis-

ters. It is sometimes said, quite generally it is supposed, that the influence of the clergy has relatively declined in the progress and wider ranges of our age. The press and other great influences have put the clergy in the shadow. However that may be—and, doubtless, there is plausibility in the supposition—the fact to which I have just alluded, remains; and it is a great fact.

“The reason why the clergy take so much interest in the College, lies not merely in the fact that they desire that theirs should be an educated profession. That is a strong desire indeed. But the American college has been, in a marked manner, a place of great moral and spiritual changes. During their stay within college walls, hundreds have passed through that change of character which is deemed the essential preparation for entrance into the ministerial calling. Much as I owe to my Alma Mater, in supplying the means and incentives of literary discipline, I owe more to the fact that while there I came to take new views of the great purposes of human life. Because the American college has been so often hallowed by these great changes of character, it holds the affection of the ministers of Christ.

“Let me advert also to one more thought in the same general line. On such occasions as these we are reminded frequently of the great material and intellectual progress of our times, and here, especially, of the important relation which California, from its position, must hold to that progress in the future. It is a natural strain of remark. I confess to my full share in the enjoyment which comes from it. But it has sometimes seemed to me that, in stating the vast ends of commerce and science, there was a sort of allusion to the old religious ends which our fathers sought to gain in the establishment of colleges, an allusion which wore the appearance of being almost contemptuous. It is said that they planted the college ‘for the conversion of the heathen,’ as if that were some narrow, outgrown notion. It does not so seem to us. When we think of the position of California with respect to the three or four hundred millions of Asia that lie across the

sea, we do not wonder that the possible commercial, industrial, social, and political results should have absorbing interest. But the ministry have an interest in these possibilities as well. They look upon these millions of Asia as so many immortal souls, capable of being rescued from idolatry and superstition and sin. They see a momentous work to be done, in redeeming them to holiness and purity. If our fathers planted the college to convert the heathen, that was no narrow, no unworthy aim. Neither has the progress of the age since then diminished either the nobleness or the necessity of such an aim. Rather, standing where we of California do, and looking at the great possibilities in connection with the Asiatic populations, we would, like the Fathers, dedicate the College, '*Christo et ecclesiae*,' and take a lively and warm interest in it, because it may have so important an influence upon the conversion of the heathen world."

THE PRESIDENT.—"It is a conceded and a most gratifying fact that the regular army of the United States contains men who, for culture and acquirements, are not surpassed in the whole world; and we need not go beyond the limits of California to convince ourselves of this truth. But, as we owe everything to our army, so it owes everything to the training and culture of the military academy. I give, Our Army; the nation's iron hand, *now* wearing the velvet glove. Will Major-General McDowell, Alumnus of West Point, class of 1838, favor us in reply?"

GENERAL MCDOWELL.—"I have always heard that standing armies were scourges, and that Oliver Cromwell, Napoleon Bonaparte, and Julius Cæsar were tyrants. But these men were not causes, but effects. Cromwell did not commit the crimes of the Stuarts, nor Napoleon cause the revolution of the eighteenth century; nor was it the generals of the United States Army who caused the war to break out, but rather the politicians. There have been two instances of late years—Napoleon and Washington—of great men choosing arms as a profession; but, as a rule, it is a bad thing for a nation when one man becomes necessary to its existence. If generals of

the present day have not the ability of Cromwell and Napoleon, neither have they their ambition. That great army of nearly a million men has drawn the velvet glove over its iron hand. The country has been diseased and required the scalpel, but its recovery has been so rapid that the services of the surgeon are no longer in request."

THE PRESIDENT.—"It almost always happens that we have among our guests distinguished brethren who have within the year come to cast their lot with us. They bring with them distinct recollections of the Eastern slope of the continent, and their impressions of the Pacific Coast are still fresh and sharp. We always listen to them with interest and instruction. The Rev. Dr. James Eells, Alumnus of Hamilton, is such a guest this evening, and I ask him to favor us with a reply to the following: The Republic of Letters; a true, world-wide union, from which California must never be allowed to secede."

REV. DR. EELLS.—"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: A year or two since, in company with several literary men, it was remarked that the College of California had just celebrated its Commencement, and a large number of Alumni had been present at a meeting in connection with the exercises.

"Some one asked how that was possible, since the College was still in its infancy? And an explanation was given, of which I could not realize the propriety until I came to this coast and myself witnessed the facts everywhere apparent.

"California has never had any infancy. It has not known growth in the sense in which other States have grown, but has seemed to spring in full stature into the sisterhood of the Union. It was fit, therefore, that its College should not wait for graduates after the ordinary manner, but should adopt those furnished from abroad, and lay upon them, as her own children, the responsibility of caring for her great and pressing interests. And while I have been here to-night, forecasting the future somewhat, while enjoying the present, a story has occurred to me which I will give you. A man was mak-



ing the tour of Europe, and visited a convent in which were many celebrated relics. In one room he saw a small skull, and asked the guide whose it was. Answering by rote, the guide replied, 'That is the skull of St. Patrick!' The traveler thought it rather small for so distinguished a saint, but said nothing, and passed on. Soon, in another room, he saw another skull, evidently that of a man, and he asked again to whom it had belonged, and was answered, in the same careless manner, 'That is the skull of St. Patrick!' 'What!' said the tourist, 'did not you tell me that the little one I saw first was the skull of St. Patrick?' 'Oh, yes! but that was his skull when he was a baby!' If what we see to-night is California College when a baby, what may we expect to see when it shall become an adult!

"On my first appearance among you as educated men, representing in this new land so large a number of States and nations, in which letters have long been fostered and highly esteemed, I could hardly have desired a sentiment upon which to make a few remarks, more appropriate than that which you have assigned to me. The presence here of this large association—the interest taken in this institution—the very existence of this institution, with others like it, in the purpose to give a liberal culture to the youth of California—all furnish proof that this State is not willing to be without its place in the world-wide Republic of Letters. And were the question asked any one of us, 'Shall California ever secede from it?' the answer would be as emphatic as that which rolled across the continent, when some expressed the fear, and some the hope, that she would secede from the Union of States. It will not be by direct designed withdrawal, if the evil shall ever come. The danger, if danger there be, does not lie in that direction. We shall never positively *secede* from the Republic of Letters, but a result equally disastrous may come through mere neglect. A constellation in the galaxy need not conspire against the brilliant sisterhood in which it has a place, and force itself out from that glorious belt of light across the heavens. Let but the means by which

it is retained there no longer act—let but the forces bearing up each star be paralyzed—and it will *drop* from its station and expire in night. A mighty gravitation, that bears on every constituent of this beautiful belt of letters, must be counteracted, and forces in perpetual and vigorous exercise must hold each in its place while it shines, or it will fall and vanish. I imagine *here* is the possibility of peril to California.

“There may not be attention enough given by a people devoted to the work and enterprise of life, to the thorough establishment of those means by which a worthy place among the countries that foster an advanced system of learning may be gained and retained. There is danger that, while all would be glad to see such institutions as are necessary to this end, each one may expect some others to have them in charge, and contribute chiefly to their endowment and support, and the result will be that we shall not have these bulwarks among us of that republic which we honor. A dominie was once so much beloved by his people that they resolved to present him with a cask of wine, each one furnishing a bottle, which he should pour into the cask. Thus the amount was collected, and the present dispatched to the parsonage, and immediately opened, when it was found to contain nothing but *water*! Each parishioner had thought that in such a quantity of wine, his single bottle of water would not be noticed, and the poor parson was thus minus the whole that they all would have been rejoiced to see him possess. Is there no possibility that California may fail of a worthy university, through like readiness on the part of her men of wealth that some others may pay what will be of cost, and they may escape with a trifle? Is there no possibility that the very business, enthusiasm, and zeal of the people will eat up the conviction felt here of the necessity for these broadly based institutions, so that they will be neglected till we suffer and are brought into disgrace? There is no lack of interest respecting anything that bears directly on success in business and practical life. But the mistake will be vital, if only these

elements of future prosperity and growth are regarded essential; and should higher education be prevented or discouraged here, no man can estimate the loss.

"I admire the devotion to business which has made this State the wonder of the world, but it may become destructive of what it should especially conserve. Our business men furnish our life-blood, but they must not forbid it to flow into every part of the body, and cause all to be healthy and well developed. There are other interests than those of trade and commerce and money-getting, and it is a fearful calamity when rich men place on their purses and on their hearts those words so often seen on the doors of their manufactories, and offices, and mills, 'No admittance, except on business.'

"We *must have* admittance, and they must bid us welcome, when we come to plead for those grand and majestic interests which lie at the foundation of whatever we shall view hereafter with satisfaction and pride. They must not suffer this State to be magnificent in everything but the ripe education of her sons, and her proper position in the sublime Republic of Letters. This University must be nobly and speedily endowed, to do its mighty work in the future that is at our very doors. Broad views of what we are here to be and do, must be the stimulus to our care of such agencies in the process of development, and all must be thankful for the privilege of building at the base of what I believe is here to be reared, as the most splendid superstructure that has ever stood in honor of Christian civilization. Then no cloud will pass over the glory that attracted to us the attention of the world, and there will be no occasion for a fear that we may not prove equal to the opportunity God has thrust upon us. For we should ever recognize our obligation to God, and always remember that he will hold us to account, and in that account will be found items respecting what we *might* have done, as well as those which record what we have really accomplished."

THE PRESIDENT.—"This is what our newly arrived guests all tell us: that we have energy of character, are prompt in decision, and rapid in execution, but are not preparing proper

culture for the future generations of California. Let us take the lesson to heart. I next propose, Rulers; the true representatives of nations. We shall be glad to hear from the Rev. Dr. Briggs."

REV. DR. BRIGGS.—"MR. PRESIDENT: You have surprised me, not by the matter, but by the moment of your call. I brought neither the full-clothed speech nor the skeleton; but, bringing the speaker (all there is of him), I hoped that the inspiration of the festival would serve my occasion. And, indeed, it was serving me well. There was every prospect that in the course of fifteen minutes, more or less, I should be full and ready to overflow. You have taken me at half-tide; which makes it the more fortunate that, of your clemency, you gave me a shorter text than was assigned to Professor Silliman.

"To go straight to the main purpose: I wed my faith to the sentiment which you have read, paradox and all. Albeit there lingers upon my mind something like a scruple of conscience about the propriety of supporting it with argument, chiefly because it leads into the domain of politics. If I must touch these explosive and forbidden topics, it is fortunate that my maiden effort is to be made in such a presence.

"*'Like people, like priest,'* is an ancient maxim of experience. From the necessary relations of men, rulers are no more than indices of great aggregates of thought and sentiment, conviction and purpose. The average intelligence and uprightness of a nation, as a rule, determine the character and official conduct of both elected and hereditary rulers, but more obviously the former. Power springs not from abstract law, but from the convictions of loyal supporting masses. Hence, improve the general mind and conscience, and you necessarily improve, in a corresponding degree, the entire civil administration. Elevate the great body of the people, and the Government will rise by sequence. To raise nations and their institutions, we have but to lift up the substratum—the lowest ranks of the people. Gradations of intelligence and worth will preserve themselves through all possible stages of

progress. Nothing is gained by changing the machinery of government, while the character of the governed remains unchanged. It is therefore easy to perceive that *the* work of the patriotic and Christian scholar is to instruct and ennoble the lowly, toiling ranks of society; to go down where Jesus and Paul, Calvin and John Knox and Wesley went, to the neglected and poor, and feed them with wisdom and understanding. Sanctified knowledge is the bread of life. If our colleges fail to promote this reformatory work, they need themselves to be reformed. His Excellency spoke a great truth when he said that the nation was incalculably indebted for the resolute loyalty of this State during the recent struggle, to the love which we still cherish for the homes of our childhood. But henceforth patriotism and every virtue are to be cultivated as a growth of our own clime. Free institutions are to find an adequate support in the knowledge and virtue of the generations reared upon the soil. And next to the Christian pulpit with its free Bible in the vernacular, institutions of learning are to hold the highest place among the agencies through which our hopes are to be realized. Disciplined and richly furnished minds are to come forth from the halls of classic learning, to organize and lead the working forces by which our manifest destiny is to be achieved. Already society has derived incalculable benefits from institutions of a high grade supported by private and denominational liberality. They meet a demand for which the State as yet has been unable to furnish a supply. But for these, popular intelligence had never risen to its present level. But for them, the admirable common-school system, so justly complimented here in the person of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, would have lacked the nourishment requisite to its growth, and the skill necessary for its organization and constant improvement. So much is due, and more, to the Christian zeal which has outrun the State in the work of education, paying its full share for the support of common schools, and at the same time, with a foresight and munificence worthy of all praise, rearing its seminaries and univer-

sities on every hand. They have done, and are doing, a work which ought to make their founders immortal. Yet it is a favorite theory and a cherished hope with me, that the time will come when they will no longer maintain isolated positions illustrative of class and denominational liberality, but will sink into the one great national system of free education. Notwithstanding the alarming discovery of 'the first gray hair,' I, sir, hope to see the good day when the college and the district school-house will be parts of the same beneficent whole—the one as free as the other. We are rich, and can afford it. We are self-governing, and cannot afford to incur the risks of an opposite policy. Free immigration, free ballots, and free schools, must be inseparably conjoined.

"Let us be thankful that, on these rare occasions, lamplight answers as well as sunlight, and it is never late. I have tried to touch the kernel of my theme. 'Enlargements' must be left to the calmer thinking of a less hurried hour. The theme and the occasion are great, our work greater, and our country greatest. *Apropos* to 'Our Country:' Bethink you that you are helping to provide aliment for the hungry minds of a continent! This fair land we call our own is bounded on the south by an ever-receding line, kissed by three oceans, and glorified with the North Pole for a corner-stake. The extent of its final area, and the number of its teeming millions, who can foretell? Throughout this vast domain, and for all these millions, a work of conservation and education is to be done; done in part by every honest worker, but with greater eminence and responsibility by an ever recruiting army of ripe scholars, and by ministers who, eschewing partisan politics, will nevertheless hold aloft true standards, and stretch the inflexible rules of rectitude across every field of human action, without favor, fear, or compromise."

THE PRESIDENT.—"We must not forget the beautiful city amidst whose academic groves we are gathered. I propose, Oakland; let the rural city be proud to-day of her feast and of her guests."

Hon. W. W. Crane, Jr., Mayor of Oakland, and an hono-

rary member of the association, rose in reply, and spoke as follows:—

“MR. PRESIDENT: Possibly the sentiment which you have just announced may, for the first time, inform many of those present to-day that we have a full-fledged city here among the oaks; and no doubt you pronounce it a city of magnificent distances, while those of us who are its citizens consider it one of magnificent prospects. The occasion justifies me with your permission, in indulging in a little civic egotism, and telling of the things which we have, and those which we have not. Of those things of which we are proud, besides those named in the sentiment, we are proud of having a municipality nearly as venerable as that of our domineering neighbor over the bay; and we are thankful that it escaped strangulation in its infancy, though I must confess that its good fortune in this particular was not owing to any lack of killing kindness on the part of those who nurtured the bantling. We also have a water front—at least we think we have, though this is still an open question. We have gas works and gas lamps, as you will perceive if you are careful not to stray away from Broadway. We have a police department, consisting of three police commissioners and one policeman. We have a city debt, though I am ashamed to say that it is yet small; but we hope, by diligent effort, to have it keep pace with our growth. I could continue the enumeration of our many blessings, but will not weary you, merely mentioning a few things we do not have. For instance, we have no outside lands, no pueblo, no custom house, and no poor-house; and no need for any of them. Many in the midst of us, of sanguine dispositions and ardent imaginations, picture to themselves a grand future for our youthful city; a dense population, rows of warehouses, shipping and busy commerce; but I, for one, am content that she should always remain, as the sentiment happily expresses it—‘the rural city;’ a quiet eddy beside the noisy rapids of the metropolis of the Pacific.

“As has been frequently stated to-day, what we need in California is beauty, culture, repose. No stimulus is neces-

sary to urge men along the highways of material prosperity. On the contrary, our special need is rather to furnish incentives for turning aside and cultivating the homely virtues.

"In this view, we are proud of the small band of noble and disinterested men among us, who have voluntarily foregone the many inducements to a life of personal aggrandizement, so freely presenting themselves in a young community, and have zealously devoted themselves to fostering an institution devoted to the higher culture of our youth. The College of California is now, and will be, a monument of their devotion. Through it and them we confidently anticipate the day when Oakland will be the Cambridge of the Pacific slope. In conclusion, sir, I can, with all sincerity, say, on seeing so many of the men of intellect and culture upon this coast collected here, that Oakland is proud of her feast and of her guests to-day."

Here the Latin ode, "*Gaudemus*," was sung by all the assembly with great spirit.

The President then gave, The Law; the battle-ground of noble champions of right, and of the meanest cunning of bad men; and called upon Judge Brockway, of the Eleventh Judicial District.

Judge Brockway said all were not aware of the fact how much they were indebted to the law, but all were aware how much the law had made them indebted. He said the law was not only the battle-ground, but the battle itself. In nine cases out of ten, deceit, injustice, and crime went down before it, and innocence and justice triumphed. He gave some illustrations of what the law had been in this. Speaking of the Supreme Court, he said law was not only the battle-ground, but the protection of the weak and innocent. All would acknowledge that law is the refuge of hope and home where the weary can find rest if they can pay their lawyer's fees. We regret that we have no fuller report of this, one of the most successful speeches of the evening.

THE PRESIDENT.—"I will ask the Rev. H. A. Sawtelle, Alumnus of Colby University, class of 1854, to respond to, 'The College; its great class beyond the class-room.'"



REV. MR. SAWTELLE.—“I am naturally gratified that my own congregation is represented among the under-graduates of this College. But we need no merely personal attachments to keep alive our interest in the higher institutions of learning. All of the great company that surround this board to-day, have a particular interest in the College. We are all its debtors for no small measure of intellectual quickening and discipline.

“Overlooking the old division of Freshmen, Sophomores, etc., we shall find that the College has three principal classes intimately related to it. There is its immediate circle of under-graduates subject to the recitation-room drill. There is its growing list of graduates who affectionately count it their Alma Mater. And there is, in the third place, the whole fraternity of literary men in the State who, more or less, revolve about it, and consciously or unconsciously, are really its pupils. These are life-long students. They never graduate. *Finis coronat opus.*

“What is the College doing for this latter class? It is exerting upon us a silent elevating influence by the simple fact of its existence. We say that a Christian temple cannot be erected in a community without diffusing a wholesome influence by its very existence. It points heavenward. It speaks of a religious want in man. It is an institution. It is not otherwise with the College, when fairly established and developed as an institution. It becomes the highest embodiment of the idea of mental culture. It points to high possibilities in the intellectual world. It silently, potently, draws our minds upward. Who can but glance at it without feeling stimulated to higher aims, and exhilarated with the literary spirit?

“Furthermore, the College is reaching out beyond itself, and calling the literary public up higher through the yearly recruit of graduates it is sending into the community. These do their part in various ways in raising the public standard of education. And as through them the people are elevated in their intellectual tastes, literary and professional men feel a

necessity laid upon them to keep up with the times. They are borne upward by the popular demand.

"There is a third grand influence the College is having upon us. I refer to the stimulating and educating influence of its periodical literary gatherings, like those in which we delight this day to mingle. What one of us is there who will not go away from this choice season with a higher resolve for study, a nobler ambition, a revived literary spirit? The educative power of these social literary festivities is scarcely appreciated as it should be. For the interests of higher learning in the State, the College does as much through one such gathering as the present, as it would by sending forth a half-dozen disciplined graduates. We see each other, preserve our literary associations, recall the noble strifes of our young college days, revive the old student fire, and go home to take down, perhaps, the dusty Latin text-book, and outline fresh projects of study. We all need such stimulus.

"Let us, then, classmates in the great school at large, let us keep a warm place for the College in our affections. The more we keep ourselves in sympathy with it, the more familiar it is to us, the more we gather ourselves unto it at times like these, the more of necessity are we stimulated to such a culture as alone is worthy of us. Let the College, too, in view of its possible influence over its great class beyond the recitation-room, do its best to preserve a high standard of scholarship, and make its literary spirit intense. Let it show the very highest discipline. Let it stand like a pillar against popular tendencies to dilute the course of study, never sacrificing abstract discipline for mere practicalness. In the method and severity of its culture, let it keep above all other schools, above all the people, and be a leader, and not a follower of the spirit of the times. Go on, College of California, in the work you have begun, and keep high your mark."

THE PRESIDENT.—"I propose, The College Spirit; a handmaid of the spirit of the age; and call upon Prof Martin Kellogg, Alumnus of Yale, of the class of 1850."

PROFESSOR KELLOGG.—"MR. PRESIDENT: One of the

young men who spoke to us to-day [at the Commencement exercises], spoke of human progress. It is a favorite theme with young men, and with older men also. Few are willing to forego the good cheer of faith in the future of our race. This element of progress is the chief constituent in what is called the spirit of the age.

"It has been said that this spirit finds a foe in colleges; that they are not in sympathy with the fresh, living present; that their instructors are mere book-worms, looking always to the past, and never toward the future. Mr. President, I claim, on the contrary, that colleges are in truest sympathy with the spirit of the age. There are no better friends of human advancement than those who have been nurtured in our American colleges.

"I speak of those who have the true college spirit. I do not claim this spirit for any one college, or for those only who are technically Alumni. The constitution of your association, gentlemen, illustrates this point. You have graduates, not of colleges alone, but of professional and scientific schools; you welcome to your ranks all who are of like spirit with yourselves.

"There is a reason, Mr. President, for the sympathy of such men with the spirit of the age. Right progress must have *truth* for its basis; and I may claim that college men are pre-eminently seekers for truth. They do not isolate a pet fragment of truth; they try to adjust it in its right place, that so the building may be fitly framed together, and the whole superstructure rise in symmetry and grandeur. They do not content themselves with one star, however bright, that is but a planet [wanderer]; they search for the whole balanced and harmonious system of worlds. They are lovers of truth in equipoise, and so they are at once most truly conservative and most truly progressive—the best advisers and guides to the struggling, advancing human race. The men of our colleges are not wedded to the past. They revere it, and try to catch its noble inspirations, but they believe in a better future, to which they devote their life and toil.

"The sentiment uses the word 'handmaid.' It is the right word. The college spirit does not claim to be an equal associate, or partner, with the spirit of the age. It is content to serve. There is a lesson of self-sacrifice, of devotion, which the world has needed; a lesson once perfectly, once divinely taught, on the dusky banks of the Jordan and by the blue waters of Galilee. The spirit of devotion, of self-sacrifice, of willingness to serve, has ever since been winning its way. Often obscured, it has become more and more luminous, especially in these later ages, and is now a recognized power in the world.

"This spirit, I venture to assert, is fostered in our colleges. It takes the place of a true pedagogue (*paidagogos*), not ruling as a tyrant over its pupil and ward, but *leading* it to the place where the fountains of knowledge are opened; willing to hold the satchel, or to perform any menial office, for the good of its young but illustrious charge. The college spirit is willing and eager to serve; it burns to lay its best devotion at the feet of the young genius of the present, in whose hands are the hopes of the future.

"Do we need proofs? Look at those who have gone forth from our colleges to bless the world,—inventors, like Morse, who have rejoiced to promote human welfare; men of earnest voices, some of eloquent tongues, who have enforced right principles in the pulpit, at the bar, on the bench, in deliberative and legislative assemblies, in the varied walks of public life. Many of these men have shown the moral power of goodness—a power greater far than that of eloquence or genius. Such were those college presidents whose eulogies we heard at our last meeting, Nott and Wayland; such has been another, whose name, alas! I fear we must soon place amongst the starred; the venerable man who for many years presided with so much wisdom in the halls of my own Alma Mater. Such men have shown the nobleness of devotion to a high cause. Their spirit has been reproduced and perpetuated in the lives of hundreds of their pupils.

"Do we need another proof? Look at the young men

whose record was so eloquently spoken of to-day [by Rev. Dr. Stone], who went fresh from their college studies to the field of battle; who offered their services and their lives on the altar of their country.

“It is the glory of the college spirit that it rejoices to serve, that it is proud to be a handmaid of the spirit of the age.”

## CHAPTER XVI.

### THE COLLEGE WATER-WORKS.

During the following week, the closing examinations and exhibition of the College School took place. These exercises were thronged by audiences even more crowded than those of Commencement and Alumni meetings. The school was so large, and the exercises so varied, and so many friends of the pupils not only in Oakland, but from San Francisco, and elsewhere, were in attendance, that the occasion was one of great spirit and enthusiasm. The very air seemed to be electric. The following remarks were made concerning the school and the exercises in the *Pacific* of June 20, 1867:—

“This institution enjoys what all first-class institutions sooner or later attain, a high degree of popularity and substantial success. A generous provision for a great public want has met with a fit response from those who prize the benefits of a sound school education. The examinations of last week, as we are informed, and the exhibitions which we had the pleasure of witnessing, gave proof of the variety and thoroughness of the course of instruction in this institution. We know of no similar school on the Pacific, which in its liberal appointments, its thorough discipline, and in the rare competence of its Board of Instructors, equals this. The seal of public approval is seen in the number of its scholars, and in the gratified concourse of its friends, who, on two successive evenings, filled its spacious Exhibition Hall to overflowing, speaking more forcibly in its behalf than any words of ours. The remarks of the Principal, Rev. Mr. Brayton, on the last evening, that he felt that the school was only in its infancy, gave token of the true educational spirit—ever and infinitely progressive. We offer one suggestion: that as the school has already attained so high a rank, the parts of its graduates should be more distinctly marked at its annual exhibition. We were pleased to

learn that five young gentlemen leave the College School for the College of California. It seems very desirable that a much larger accession to the latter should come year by year from Mr. Brayton's school, and such doubtless will soon be the case. The attendance of pupils during the past session has been one hundred and seventy."

But the Principal, Professor Brayton, looked worn and weary. He was a man of delicate health, at the best. And the care of so large an institution, both executive and pecuniary, was too much for him. He never could have carried so great a burden for a single year, had it not been for the assistance of his wife, who was a woman of rare executive ability. In the large boarding-house, she was the ruling spirit, and she controlled without seeming to do so. Neither she nor her husband was strong; but by excellent judgment and mutual helpfulness, they managed to carry on for years a great institution. But the work was beginning to tell heavily on both of them at this time. They, however, would not admit it, even to themselves, but planned their vacation full of work for putting everything in readiness for the next term.

In the College it became necessary to obtain an instructor in the Department of Natural Science. Through correspondence, Willard B. Rising, of Michigan University, was recommended, and he was sent for, and agreed to come.

Early in the month of August, the water-works were so far completed that they were ready for use. But few residences besides my own had at that time been built in all that region, though several were commenced, and the owners of many lots proposed to improve them by the use of water, and have them in readiness for future building. But when the water was first turned from the reservoir into the pipes, and went up in spray under a hundred and fifty feet pressure, at various points on the homestead tract and College site, playing jets fifty or seventy-five feet in the air, it was a sight novel and animating enough. It was a demonstration that water-works thus begun could be carried to any desired extent. The water could be conducted down wherever it was wanted, all over the plain, and to Oakland itself if it should appear

that it could be done to advantage. It would first be for the use of the College, on its own grounds, not only for domestic purposes, but for irrigation, for security against fire, for fountains, and ornamentation generally, and then for the supply of the public at a fair rate. At the suggestion of the members of the College Water Company and Trustees, a kind of basket picnic was planned on the College grounds for a pleasure day, and an exhibition of this commencement of the carrying out of the water plans. The following note of invitation was printed and circulated among the friends of the College, in Oakland and San Francisco:—

A DAY'S RECREATION IN THE COUNTRY.

"A rural picnic is proposed at the grounds of the College of California, on Saturday, August 24, 1867. On that day, at 2 o'clock P. M., the water-works of the College Water Company will be inaugurated. The friends of the College and their families are cordially invited. Bring a basket of lunch, and let the children have a whole day's enjoyment. Boats leave San Francisco at 9 and 11:15 A. M., and returning, leave Oakland at 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. Conveyances will be provided, at moderate charge, from the railroad station in Oakland to the grounds and back.

"In behalf of the College Trustees, S. H. WILLEY."

In response to this invitation a goodly number of people assembled beneath the trees on the College grounds on the day proposed. It was a windy, blustering day in San Francisco, and on the bay, but all remarked how still it was, and how sunny and genial on the College grounds and in the neighborhood around. The water was turned on, and the jets and fountains were playing to the utmost satisfaction of all who came to see them. It was acknowledged by everyone, that if plenty of water could be supplied for use in this way, the only possible objection to this as the location of a College and College town was manifestly removed. The *Pacific*, of August 29, made the following note of this occasion:—

WATER-WORK FÊTE AT BERKELEY.

"A goodly number of the friends of the College of California were gathered in a rural picnic at the charming locality which is to be



the future site of the College, on Saturday last. The special occasion was to celebrate the completion of the aqueduct, which leads down from the beautiful valley included in the grounds of the institution, the clear, sweet waters that issue from several living and copious springs.

"A reservoir, holding thirty thousand gallons, has been constructed at an elevated point, and from there the water is conveyed in iron pipes for the present and prospective use of the neighborhood. The supply is ample, and can readily be almost indefinitely increased by the construction of a dam in the valley above. When the water was let on, a jet of sparkling water rose nearly seventy-five feet above the fountain at the lower end of the pipe.

"The occasion, under the auspices of Rev. S. H. Willey, Vice-President of the College, was one of much interest and pleasure. The fine groves, the abundance of refreshments, and eloquent speeches, furnished more than ordinary picnic attractions; while the broad, varied, and unrivaled prospect spread out before the eyes of the guests, inspired an elevated and glowing admiration.

"We trust this pleasant *fête* may call to the remembrance of the friends of education, the wants of the College of California, and, may it not be said, its claims upon their liberality and that of the State. Shame to us, if, while providing so generously for many other worthy objects, we neglect to lay broad the foundations of our highest form of education. Our common schools and our high schools need the influence of the College, our liberal professions need it, our better social life needs it—the great and growing interests of the State require it.

"And now that a good beginning has been made, and this College stands forth as a fit recipient of public support, when a locality has been secured equal to all our hopes and wants for the future, let not the institution languish like the parched field in time of drought, but flourish in generous rivalry with the elder colleges at the East."

And the reporter for the *Alta California* wrote in that paper as follows:—

A DAY AT THE COLLEGE GROUNDS—COMPLETION OF THE  
WATER-WORKS.

"About one hundred persons of the number of invited guests, found time on Saturday to visit the grounds of the College of California and the adjoining College Homestead Association. The

special interest of the occasion was the completion of the water-works designed to supply the future College buildings and the suburban town which is destined to spring up in the vicinity. The location is about five miles north of Oakland, just where climate, scenery, and living water have combined to furnish every desirable requisite for the site of a great university. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum is located a few hundred yards south, and the farm recently purchased for an agricultural school, is located a few hundred yards northward. The grounds of the College of California and the homestead, amount to about four hundred and seventy-five acres, the College site having separately about one hundred and thirty acres. In the hills, or mountains, which form the background, are numerous springs and rivulets of water. The largest of these have been taken up and conducted over the grounds in a four-inch pipe of about three thousand feet in length. The present capacity of the works is about three hundred thousand gallons a day; but by making a reservoir in the hills, which can be done at any future time at small cost, the supply can be increased to any desirable extent. These works have been completed under the superintendence of Rev. S. H. Willey, Vice-President of the College. The successful introduction of water has so much to do with the comfort, health, and prosperity of the people, and as the progress of this enterprise is of public importance, it was deemed worthy of a public celebration. The fountain at the lower end of the grounds attracted attention from a great distance. The jet was about seventy-five feet high, and the head can at any time be increased so as to throw the water over the highest building which will be erected for public or private use in that vicinity. Of the ninety-six lots laid out originally, none of which were less than an acre, and some of them containing five acres, eighty have been taken by the 'solid men' of San Francisco and places about the bay. Another tract of still greater elevation has been subdivided to meet the wants of those who will be drawn to this charming locality.

"Of course, the picnic was a mere incident of the occasion. It is wonderful what stores these Californians can spread out on such occasions. A shrewd commissary would have fed a thousand people with such resources, or, at least, charged for that number. Elderly people tried to be young and succeeded tolerably well; but a few hours hastily snatched from business is not enough to enable one to

do his best in juvenile performances. It requires the first few hours when out of harness to realize that play is not hard work. Several prominent gentlemen being on the ground, made impromptu speeches, for which we regret that we have not room to-day. They all testified to the exceeding beauty of the locality, and expressed the strongest convictions that upon that spot would grow up the great educational establishment of California. When its attractions as a place for suburban residences are fully known, people will make their future homes there, because nowhere within a reasonable distance of the city, is there another place possessing so many desirable advantages. The city within sight, the bay and Golden Gate in front, and the mountains for a background, sending down living water, with a foreground already the garden of the State, a college within speaking distance, and a climate of surpassing loveliness all the year round,—these were some of the considerations so well attested, both by observation and by the remarks of the speakers, as not to leave room for a dissenting opinion.”

## CHAPTER XVII.

### ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSITY IDEA.

The fall term in the College opened with five Seniors, four Juniors, three Sophomores, and nine Freshmen. Professor Rising had arrived, and was ready for work in the Department of Natural Science. But that work required tools, consisting of far more furniture and apparatus than we then had. To procure these, money was needed immediately. This brought us face to face again with the question of difficulty. Provision was first made for immediate wants in the laboratory, and then the matter of raising funds for defraying current expenses was taken up anew. The special committee of Trustees heretofore mentioned as appointed to assist in this business, entered upon their work resolutely. Their efforts were seconded by other friends of the College. But they met with only limited success. Meeting after meeting of the Board was held, to hear their reports and compare views as to what it was best to do. While courage and resolution were not one jot abated, the stern fact could not be hidden from any of us, that our expenses were increasing—must increase—and at the same time our income was diminishing. It was plain that we could not carry on the College in a genuine way without an assured income of at least twenty thousand dollars a year. Hitherto the work had been done at an expense of from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars a year.

While we were all busy at this hard financial problem, the Commissioners appointed by the State to locate the Agricultural, Mining, and Mechanical Arts College, consisting of Gov. F. F. Low, and others, made choice of the Burns'

Ranch, situated a mile or two north of our College site, for that purpose. The movement of the State to establish such a college was much talked of by us all. The State had made many attempts at founding some kind of an institution that should entitle it to its share of the United States' Agricultural Land Grant. At the same time the State itself had a small Seminary Fund, which had never been used, but which had been accumulating in the State Treasury. But these attempts had failed hitherto, for lack of unanimity in the successive Legislatures. Still the subject was not dropped, but was referred from time to time to committees and commissions. In the year 1863 it was given into the hands of a commission, of which Prof. J. D. Whitney was chairman. The work of that committee was done in a thorough and elaborate way, and seems to have resulted in the law to establish the Agricultural, Mining, and Mechanical Arts College, which was approved March 31, 1866. This law constituted a Board of Directors, at the head of which was the Governor of the State. It gave the Directors power to locate the institution, and to organize it. Only it was provided that "it should not be connected with any other institution of learning, nor be in any manner connected with, or controlled by, any sectarian denominations." Acting under this law, Governor Low, with the other Directors, selected the Burns' Ranch, as before stated, as the site and farm of the proposed institution.

Of course the nature and scope of this new institution were much inquired into and discussed. It was clear, however, from the terms of the law, that it proposed to be only a scientific and industrial institution and not literary, and therefore would not occupy, in any full measure, the ground of our College. And yet in the whole field of natural science, the work of the two institutions would be in common. And the State, with its unlimited resources, would occupy it with overshadowing advantages. All this brought up the general question of State colleges or universities. It was discussed a great deal. It was a subject written about very frequently in the public journals throughout the country about that time.

The Rev. Dr. John Todd, of Massachusetts, having spent some time at Ann Arbor, Michigan, wrote a series of letters giving in detail the results of his observations in the University of Michigan. These letters were in the highest degree complimentary of the working of that institution. Other State universities were talked of also, but most of them seemed to be conspicuous for their failure rather than their success. Still it was urged by not a few that, with their ample means, the best of them, at least, would supersede in new States the necessity of colleges endowed by private means. Professor Whitney said in his report to the Legislature, before alluded to, that "the State University of Michigan is far in advance of any other Western institution of learning, brought to its condition by the zeal and admirable ability of the Rev. Dr. H. P. Tappan, the chancellor." And Professor Silliman, in his Commencement address before the College of California only a few weeks before this, in speaking of the disposition of the religious question, remarked that "certain religious persuasions named in the Michigan University law hold sway in rotation, and for a prescribed time," and furthermore, "that the same was true in the University of Virginia." This he said in defense to the principle which he stated thus,— "in the very constitution of human nature, some form of religious belief must prevail." And he gave these instances to show that it could be provided for, even in State universities.

Out of all these things sprang the question whether the institution proposed by the State of California, and our College of California, could not be joined in one, and become a university. It was a question that struck some of us with consternation and alarm. We knew too well what was involved in the proposition. The work of years had not been laid out with any such end in view. The very highest and most important objects which induced its founders to begin the College could never be secured in a State university. That some of us, at least, well knew. But the College of California having offered itself in all sincerity to the Christian community of the State, according to its well-known basis, the sincerity

and force of which had been witnessed by many years of experience, and now failing to receive adequate support from that Christian community in developing its work, what could it do? Besides, if the State was coming with its unlimited means, to build a college of science alongside of us, how in that case could we expect that private citizens would continue to subscribe to the temporary support of the College of California?

These stubborn facts compelled us, even those of us most unwilling, to study this subject in the search for the best course to pursue. It was thought by many, that if the State would abandon its plan of an exclusively scientific and industrial institution, and organize, instead, a university, after the pattern, for example, of the University of Michigan, and make the College of California the center of it, building the various departments of science and the professions around it, that most of the work of the College might thus be done, and its ends be measurably answered. Whether the State would do this, however, no one could tell.

Among the confidential conversations on these important matters, I remember one with Governor Low. The Governor had been a friend to the College of California from the beginning. He had all along been one of the most liberal contributors to its support. He knew its character, the magnitude of its work, and appreciated its success. He had attended our last Commencement, and addressed the Alumni at their meeting in the evening. The substance of what he said was this: "You have here in your College, scholarship, organization, enthusiasm, and reputation, but not money; we, in undertaking the State institution, have none of these things, but we have money. What a pity they could not be joined together!" Yes, what a pity surely, if only the motives and objects that had brought the College on through so many years could continue in the ascendant. But how could there be any assurance of this? Of course we could not make terms with the State, or expect the State to make terms with us. And who would administer the affairs of State in the or-

ganization of a university, if, at our suggestion, the State should establish it, no one could tell. At that very time Governor Low was about to go out of office, and the election only could determine who would be his successor. Indeed, on account of division in the then dominant political party—the Republican—there was more uncertainty than usual. At the same time it was thought to be probable by the few in positions of influence who would be likely to know best, and who were consulted, that the State would change its plans, if asked, and instead of organizing a school of science only, would establish a university. But if so, what would be its complexion and spirit, who could tell? We knew what uncertain powers State administrations and Legislatures in California were. And with some of us, at least, it was hard beyond expression to think of intrusting the disposal of the College of California to such hands. And yet, “the university” was the popular idea for the higher education at that time. And there were a few shining examples of success. This could not be denied. Why could there not be another example of success in this State? It was plainly possible. And then, if the College of California should propose it, and offer *itself* to become its beginning, would it not be conceded as her right and privilege, as a matter of course, to have her due share in forecasting the character of the proposed university? Some thought that her position of influence would, in such a case, be, naturally, very great.

Though not rich in funds, the College of California had a great deal to give. Besides the things embraced in the remarks before quoted, of Governor Low, she had a great deal to give. Her ample and carefully chosen site was in itself a great deal. Of course it was far preferable in many respects to the one fixed upon for their institution by the Directors of the Agricultural, Mining, and Mechanical Arts College. It was more accessible, more suitable for building sites, having a fine grove of noble trees, and now possessed of water rights securing an ample supply of pure running water the year round, and a complete ownership and control of the water-shed of



Strawberry Creek, affording facilities for any works, reservoirs, or other improvements that might be needed. For the improvement of this property the Trustees had procured, at large expense, the elaborate plan, heretofore given, from Fred Law Olmsted, of Olmsted, Vaux & Co., landscape architects, New York. This was the firm that designed Central Park, New York, and were regarded as authorities in their business. The plan presented contemplated no immediate expensive work, but showed how improvement could be commenced, and carried on in a comprehensive and symmetrical way, as the means and wants of the institution might require. The entire ground-plan was shown in detail on a very large map some nine feet by five, also engineer's plans for road-ways, avenues, stairs, drains, etc., etc., also the location and most effective grouping of the buildings that would be likely in time to be needed. Besides what might be called its "good-will," consisting in its influence, and its patronage, and the confidence reposed in it by the public, together with its four well-trained classes, it had this choice property foundation for future use to give. And we did not esteem it as but a little. Nor will the scholars and lovers of learning in the State in coming time esteem it to have been but a little! It seemed almost like taking life, to think of parting with the control of an educational institution so well grown, and possessed of such opportunities. But without money in increasing amounts, it could not be held. And the amount available, instead of increasing, was, as has been said before, diminishing! Besides, if anything was ever to be done with the State, it must be done immediately. The Legislature was to meet in the fall, and the agricultural college Directors would have to make their report. If they should report favorably to proceeding on the Burns' Ranch, the Legislature, if they could agree upon anything, would undoubtedly adopt that report, and the only opportunity to join with the State in the organization of a State university would pass.

At this time it was ascertained that the Directors of the proposed agricultural college would be glad to recommend

the abandonment of the plans for the building of a separate scientific institution, and the organization, instead, of a State university on our site, if we would yield our ground and institution to it. Now, therefore, was our opportunity for doing that, if we thought best. And it would be the only one. For this reason a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College of California, duly called and notified, was held on October 8, 1867, to determine the question as to what should be done. Nothing new could be said, for the whole subject had been thoroughly canvassed in private conversation before, and the friends of the College had been generally consulted. But notwithstanding the general unanimity in favor of the contemplated transfer, it was the least cheerful meeting, certainly, for some of us, that the Board ever held. Part of the record of that meeting runs thus:—

“An institution able to afford the varied facilities for higher education possessed by the most enlightened States has been the aim of this Board from the beginning. To endow it with adequate means, through private munificence, seems to be impossible at present, and the prospect of doing so in the future is remote. The question before us just now is whether this object, or the main part of it, may not be secured in another way, namely, by uniting with the State.” While the discussion of the subject was in progress, Governor Low and Mr. Reed, members of the State Commission for organizing the agricultural college, who had been previously invited to meet with us, came in. The views of the Board, so far as they had been arrived at, were stated to them, to the effect that the College of California was never more tenderly alive to the importance of its work than now; but that it had outgrown our means, so much so that the prospect of our being able to carry it on in a genuine and progressive way was not encouraging. This being so, we were constrained to say that if the State would come upon our ground, and with its ample means assume this, our work, and develop it as the central College in a first-class University, we would give place to it. We would donate our Berkeley site, consisting of the re-

quired one hundred and sixty acres of land for it, and when the University was established thereon, we would donate to it the remaining property of the College.

Governor Low expressed his high appreciation of this offer, remarking that it had been a favorite idea with him to combine the educational efforts of citizens, and the means at the command of the State, in one enlarged literary and scientific institution, and he regarded this proposition as fully opening the way for so doing. He said that he would summon Mr. Ryland, of San Jose, who was a Commissioner with himself and Mr. Reed, for locating the Agricultural, Mining, and Mechanical Arts College, and that if the Board of Trustees would adjourn till to-morrow, the proposition could be further considered. It was thereupon voted by the Board that a committee of three be appointed to draw up a report embodying the views of the Board, to be presented the next day. The committee having been appointed, the Board adjourned.

At twelve o'clock the next day, October 9, the Board met with the Commissioners as before, and Mr. Ryland was present. The proposition, as agreed upon the day before, was presented in form by the committee, of which Mr. Dwinelle was chairman, in the following resolutions, viz :—

*“Resolved,* That the President and Board of Trustees of the College of California hereby offer to donate and convey to the State Board of Directors of the Agricultural, Mining, and Mechanical Arts College, one hundred and sixty acres of land in the township of Oakland, Alameda County, including the lands between the two ravines, commonly known as the California College site, for the site and farm of the said State College.

*“Resolved,* That in making this donation, the College of California is influenced by the earnest hope and confident expectation that the State of California will forthwith organize and put into operation, upon this site, a University of California, which will include a College of Mines, a College of Civil Engineering, a College of Mechanics, and a College of Agriculture, and an Academical College, all of the same grade, and with courses of instruction equal to those of Eastern colleges.

*"Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this Board be authorized to enter into a contract with the State Board of Directors of the Agricultural, Mining, and Mechanical Arts College, to the effect that whenever a University of California shall be established as contemplated in the next preceding resolution, then the College of California will disincorporate, and after discharging all its debts, pay over its net assets to such University."*

It was remarked that these resolutions were not in exact accordance with the previous understanding, in this, that they seemed not to give the College the ranking place among the departments of the University. The agricultural, mining and engineering colleges seemed to be given the precedence. In explanation of this it was said by the chairman of the committee, that the several proposed colleges were named in this order in deference to the United States land grant, and to the terms in which the objects to which it could be applied were expressed. And furthermore, the chairman of the committee thought that the Legislature, which would be composed of practical men, would be more likely to vote for the establishment of the University, if its departments were proposed in this order; but at the same time that inasmuch as the College was already organized with all its four successive College classes, and would therefore lead all the other departments, it would necessarily take and hold the first rank in the University. This was not wholly satisfactory to all, because it did not guard sufficiently the perpetuation of the specific work of the College as the leading thing in the University. The Trustees and friends of the College of California had no idea of surrendering the College for the sake of getting a university without a college, or with one esteemed only secondary and "optional," and inferior in value to the best New England colleges. The distinctive and uniform four years' training of young men in the earlier part of their student life, as it has been maintained for so many generations in those colleges, we enthusiastically believed in, and meant to secure.

But then there was no time now for debate. The State

Commissioners were present. They were obliged to decide at once what their report should be with respect to the State institution, for the time of the meeting of the Legislature was near. On the whole, therefore, it seemed best to wave objections as to the form of the report and not to delay action by proposing any change in the resolutions, but rather to trust the working out of the true and well-known understanding in the matter to the State and to the officers it should appoint to organize and conduct the proposed University.

Therefore, on motion, these resolutions were adopted, and the work was done.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### THE UNIVERSITY ORGANIZED.

And now it became the duty of all to do their best to make the University a success, if the State should respond to our proposition and establish it. It was the expressed belief of the gentlemen Commissioners that the State would do so, and that the motives and the action of the College of California in the premises would be very highly appreciated. Of course no terms could be made with the State, as before remarked, or conditions laid down; but the Governor and the Commissioners seemed fully to coincide with our Board in the idea that a college in the main, like the College of California, or like the best Eastern colleges, should be the *leading and central College in the University*, and that all other required departments for instruction in the sciences, arts, and professions should be grouped around it. That this would be in accordance with the best models of university organization, and *in justice due to the College of California*, in view of the action she had taken. After the Commissioners had retired, the Board appointed committees necessary to the carrying out of the transfer. One of these was a committee to draw up the outline of a university law to be submitted as expressing the views of the Board, if thought best, at the proper time. The Rev. Dr. James Eells was made chairman of this committee.

From this point, a new work, that of the transfer itself, had to be done, and if any should suppose it to have been an easy one, they would be very much mistaken. In the first place, the State election, which soon came on, unexpectedly left the Republicans out, and put a Democratic administration into

office, with Henry H. Haight as Governor. This brought men into office of whom we knew little, and who knew very little indeed of the College of California. Governor Haight knew most, but even he had never been a contributor to our funds, or visited our institution, not even to attend the meetings of the Associated Alumni, though he himself was a graduate of Yale College. Nevertheless when the leading newly elected gentlemen were consulted and were made acquainted with the university proposition that was to come before them, they at once approved of it, and promised freely their influence in carrying it out. The *Pacific*, of about this date, closed an article highly appreciative of the action of the College in making this transfer to the State under the circumstances, for the sake of creating a university, in these words :—

“There are some instances of eminent success in institutions of this kind, built by the State. The most notable one of modern times is that of Michigan. It is but little more than a dozen years old, and yet it is thronged by hundreds of students, anxious to share the rare advantages of its well provided departments. California is able to do as well. The way is open. The time is propitious. The enterprise awaits the response of an intelligent people and the action of our Legislature.” But this sentiment concerning the transfer was not shared by all the friends and patrons of the College. Some of those who were absent from the State at the time, as soon as they heard of it, expressed their regret in emphatic terms. Among these were Frederick Billings and Rev. E. S. Lacy. Later on, when they learned all the circumstances, they saw that the thing was inevitable.

The first thing to be done preparatory to making the donation of the one hundred and sixty acres of land proposed, was to obtain a survey of the particular tract and make a map of it. It was to consist of the land between the two ravines, including both banks of the streams, with the groves of trees and shrubbery, and extend eastward toward the hills far enough to amount to the proposed number of acres. A surveyor was at once employed to do this work. At the

same time, the titles must be re-searched and an abstract made. To make this search and abstract, the law firm of Crane & Boyd, in San Francisco, was employed. The proposed tract consisted of portions of purchases from several original owners. Consequently the search necessitated the tracing back of several lines of derivation, and the discovery of all defects and errors, that they might be corrected, and a perfect title be made ready for presentation. The law firm mentioned was urged to make the search immediately, in order to give time to make corrections and have everything in readiness for the meeting of the Legislature, which was to take place in December. But for one reason or another, their work was delayed. Everything possible was done by us to hasten it, but weeks went by before we could get even the beginning of the searchers' report. Meanwhile the survey was completed, and the map of the property made, according to which the deed of conveyance could be drawn. But the work of the searchers was painfully prolonged. It had not been given to us completed up to the time of the meeting of the Legislature. And when at last it came, it contained a list of sixteen points of defect to be remedied. These were mainly formal, but their correction required a great deal of travel to get signatures of previous owners, or corrected conveyances, etc., and visiting San Leandro, which was then the county seat of Alameda County, twelve miles away.

Before all these matters could be satisfactorily settled, and papers and titles and maps set right, the whole month of January, 1868, was gone, and more than a month of the session of the Legislature had passed. The rain was falling in torrents about this time, and traveling was both laborious and exposing, but I pushed matters night and day, till I got the completed deed of the one hundred and sixty acres duly signed and executed, conveying to the "Directors of the Agricultural, Mining, and Mechanical Arts College," the site for the proposed university. On February 20, I went to Sacramento with the deed, maps, etc., and delivered them to the above-named directors. But even then it was found that Crane &



Boyd's transcript of the search of title had not been received, according to expectation.

While awaiting its arrival, it was discovered that the "Directors of the Agricultural, Mining, and Mechanical Arts College" did not constitute a body corporate, to which the deed of the one hundred and sixty acres could properly be made. In view of this, it was then agreed that another meeting should be held in San Francisco on February 24. I immediately returned to San Francisco and set agoing the work of engrossing a new deed on parchment, conveying the ground in question as a university site, directly to the State of California. The motive for making the conveyance was declared, in the deed, as follows:—

"In making this offer of donation the President and Board of Trustees of the College of California are influenced by an earnest hope and confident expectation that the State of California will forthwith organize and put into operation upon the aforesaid site and grounds, a University of California, which shall include a College of Mines, a College of Civil Engineering, a College of Mechanics, a College of Agriculture, and an Academical College, all of the same grade, and with courses of instruction at least equal to those of Eastern colleges and universities."

This deed, after careful examination, was signed and executed, and made ready to be delivered. During this time the Legislature accepted an invitation of the citizens of Oakland to visit the site proposed to be given for a university. This they did on the twenty-second of February, and on their return from Berkeley to Oakland, they sat down together to a dinner, which had been provided for them by the people of Oakland, in Brayton Hall. On February 24, the Governor and the Directors met in San Francisco according to adjournment. The new deed was examined, approved, and then delivered.

Now came up the matter of legislation. It must be accomplished quickly, if at all, for it was doubtful how long into March the Legislature would continue in session. I went immediately to Sacramento to do anything I could to for-

ward it. The shape and the provisions of the proposed law for organizing the University were now to be determined. The drawing up of the bill was in the hands of John W. Dwinelle, Esq., member of the Assembly from Alameda County. I found that Mr. Dwinelle had already outlined the frame-work of a bill manuscript. How much work the committee that was appointed by the Trustees of the College of California to assist in framing a University Bill had done, I do not know. I find, however, a rough draught or outline of such a bill in the handwriting of Rev. Dr. Eells, who was chairman of that committee. It is now among the papers of the University library. The substance of it is as follows:—

ARTICLE I. Establishing the University.

ARTICLE II. Defining its courses of instruction. First, collegiate or classical education. Next, scientific and industrial, and then professional. Each course to terminate with the appropriate degree.

ARTICLE III. The government of the University to be vested in a Board of sixteen Regents, classified as to their terms of office, of which Board the President of the University should be one, but without a vote. The powers of the Board should be to appoint and remove the President, professors, teachers, officers, agents, etc. To determine the courses of study, define the professorships, fix the conditions of admission, confer degrees, manage funds, fulfill the conditions of endowments, erect and care for buildings, improve grounds, purchase library and apparatus, fix and pay salaries, make by-laws, and report to the Governor of the State once in two years.

ARTICLE IV. The internal government of the University to be in the hands of the Faculty, consisting of the President and professors, they to report at specified times to the Regents.

ARTICLE V. The conditions of graduation specified, together with the tests of examination.

ARTICLE VI. Provides for scholarships, established either by the State, or by individuals, or by associations, affording free tuition. The advantage of at least a part of these to accrue to such scholars of the public schools as distinguish themselves in study and by good conduct.

ARTICLE VII. Specifies sources of endowment, including donations to found professorships, whether given by individuals or associations.

Mr. Dwinelle's first "project" for a bill made the University to consist of a College of Arts, a College of Letters, and the Professional Colleges. The College of Agriculture was given the first place, in deference to the United States land grant. The Colleges of Mechanics and Mines came next, for the same reason. And then, with regard to the Academical College, this language was used: "The Board of Regents, having in regard the donation of one hundred and sixty acres for the University site by the College of California, and the proposition of that institution to surrender its property to the State University, shall establish the College of Letters, to be co-existent with the Colleges of Arts, and it shall embrace a liberal course of instruction in language, literature, and philosophy, leading at the end of the usual four years' course of study, to the degree of Bachelor of Arts." In this "project," also, provision was made for the founding by the State, by associations, or by individuals, of professorships and of scholarships.

Out of these preliminary studies grew the University Bill. I reached Sacramento again on February 27. Mr. Dwinelle had the completed bill in manuscript. Very soon it came from the hands of the printer in "proof." Then it was studied, and marked with changes and emendations, as the papers in the University Library now show; after which it came from the printing office complete.

Mr. Dwinelle introduced the bill in the Assembly on March 5, 1868. It was read a first and a second time and was referred to the joint committee of both Houses on the University. This committee took it up at its meeting on Saturday evening, March 7. It was considered as generally satisfactory. A few changes were made. But a further consideration was postponed to March 12. This seemed likely to endanger the passage of the bill very much, on account of the shortness of the time of the session remaining. But there was no help for it. On the evening of the twelfth the committee met, according to adjournment, and gave the whole evening to the bill. I was present at this

meeting, and gave the reasons for haste in respect to the matter. I stated to the committee the circumstances under which the College of California had given a large portion of its property to the State, and for what purpose. But that, at the same time, the College had a family of thirty students on hand whose instruction it was pledged to carry on, consequently it was of the utmost importance that the University should be now organized to take this work off our hands. The committee expressed a readiness to press the matter with all possible haste, and voted to report the bill as amended. On March 16 the bill was reported to the Assembly, and the rules were suspended, and the bill was read a third time and passed without opposition.

It came up in due course in the Senate on the twentieth, and was read a third time and referred to the University Committee of the Senate. From this committee the bill was reported back to the Senate on the twenty-first with the recommendation that the rules be suspended and the bill considered. Mr. Maclay, of Santa Clara, objected. He wanted more time. He himself had introduced a University Bill in the Senate on March 18, and he wished to have that considered. The main features of his bill were the establishment of a central school of science, to be maintained by one-half of the State University funds, the other half to be divided among the chartered colleges of the State, and all such colleges to report to the Regents of the University, and be, in certain respects, under their supervision. But Mr. Maclay's objection to taking up the report of the committee at that time was not sustained, and the motion to consider it prevailed. Mr. Maclay called for the reading of the bill, saying that he wished to propose amendments. The reading thereupon began. But as it proceeded Mr. Maclay was consulted privately as to his real points of objection. It was ascertained that they had been already removed, whereupon he withdrew his call for the reading, and the bill was taken up and passed. In the afternoon of the same day, March 21, the bill came up in the Assembly, as it had been amended

and passed by the Senate. Mr. Dwinelle asked for unanimous consent to take up the bill and place it on its final passage. This was agreed to. The amendments were then read, and the bill was passed and went to the Governor. In due time Governor Haight signed the bill and it became a law. On March 27 a bill was passed making an appropriation for the support of the University.

This also became a law, and the institution was thus fairly launched.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### GRADUATION OF THE FIFTH CLASS.

While all these outside changes were going on, great as they were, the inside college work proceeded undisturbed. And almost before we knew it, another Commencement-time was at hand.

After the year's final examinations, the day came. It was June 3, 1868. The hall was filled, and the exercises were as usual. The members of the Senior class, five in number, gave their addresses, and received their degrees. Their names were: John L. Beard, Clinton Day, Charles A. Dudley, Richard E. Poston, and Charles A. Wetmore. The annual address before the College was given by Rev. J. A. Benton, D. D. He took for his subject, "Some of the Problems of Empire." His address is contained in the sixth number of the Appendix to this History.

In the afternoon the Associated Alumni assembled in the hall, which was filled by an appreciative audience, assembled to listen to the annual oration. It was delivered by Rev. I. E. Dwinell, D. D. His theme was, "The Relation of the Acceptance of Supernatural Ideas to Institutions of Learning." The oration is given in the seventh number of the Appendix.

At the close of the exercises in the hall, the audience dispersed, and the members of the Alumni Association proceeded to the College chapel to participate in the festival.

Five long tables were spread with taste and ornamented with flowers. One hundred and forty-one persons joined in the feast, which was watched with interest by many ladies, who had accompanied them. Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., Presi-

dent of the association for 1867-68, an Alumnus of Yale, class of 1837, presided at the table. After all had liberally partaken of the repast, the President arose and spoke as follows :—

“GENTLEMEN AND FRIENDS: It is the first duty and highest privilege of the President of the Associated Alumni of the Pacific Coast to extend the hand of greeting, and to give the salutation of this hall, this scene, and this fellowship to all who come hither this day, drawn by the love of letters and the bond of this fraternity. Accept an earnest and cordial welcome. It is good to look again upon your faces, to hear again your voices, and to feel as we sit side by side in these festivities, that we are brothers in the community of a hearty devotion to the cause of liberal learning and in all the tender reminiscences of youthful student life. If some of the places in our ranks are vacant to-day, because of temporary absence of those accustomed to gather with us here, or of that unreturning absence that shall give us back their faces and forms at this high festival never more, still we may congratulate ourselves that our numbers seem to have suffered no diminution.

“Some of you have heard a little army song, whose burden is, ‘Touch elbows, comrades!’ and know well its occasion and significance. That little refrain is the word of command to soldiers in action, when one and another falls slain, leaving the line of battle thinned, gaping, and waning. Close up, then, boys! Touch elbows, comrades! Keep the battle line full and firm. We can touch elbows still. Nay, though we sit closer, we have I believe no room to spare. And we hasten to make our greeting so large and catholic that it shall give to every laborer in the fields of literature and science, who has sought our circle to-night, whether in the learned professions or the walks of practical industry, or any whose relations to the institutions of learning are those of patrons or guardians, the name of comrade and brother.

“We shall need, gentlemen, to have large hearts and large hospitalities on these shores for months to come. The old ‘California fever,’ and yet not the *old*, for it has a higher and more permanent inspiration, is kindling in the veins of multitudes in the East and on foreign shores. Germany is looking hither and asking room for her thrifty sons. From the British Isles the cry is still, ‘Give us room!’ The tillers of New England’s rocky hills, and her many-fingered

cunning artificers, lift up their voice, 'Room for us!' They crowd the wharves of the steam-ships at the other end of the Pacific line, struggling with one another to see who shall be first for the new promised land, and shouting to the Titan boats that they are yet all too small, 'Room! Room!' And is it the echo that comes back from the Occident? No. Old gray-haired China stirs from her dull sleep of ages, and her crowded people in a chorus that strengthens day by day, send over the meeting and mingling sound, 'Room, give us room!' And our hills welcoming the hand of the husbandman to their very coasts, answer, 'Room enough;' and our broad valleys with their black fertility of generous earth, answer, 'Room enough;' and our illimitable grain-fields—emerald and tawny oceans—shout with all their waves, 'Room enough;' and our glittering ravines, with every stroke of the miner, pulse out the deep, muffled sound, 'Room! room! room!' Why, these responses are like that which that old patriarch of the ministry, Dr. Lyman Beecher, in one of his visits from Ohio to the East, gave to a young minister who asked him confidentially if there was any place for him out there. 'Place, sir! why, it is all place at the West!'

"And what the hills say, and the valleys and all workshops of art, we, the brotherhood of letters, must take up and repeat, 'Room enough for young men and maidens in the halls of study; room enough for preachers, and teachers, and healers, and law makers, and law expounders; room enough for explorers in every field of thought and miners in every vein of science.' We want to send over the mountains and across the breadth of the continent, a welcome to every intellectual aspirant to enter with us here upon the work of building the fair symmetry of a Christian State: a work than which there is for the patient scholar none more inspiring and none more rewarding beneath the cope of heaven.

"But I trespass both upon your patience and the limits of the occasion. Indeed, I do not see but that we must take the whole of the British people in, for our orator of to-day (Commencement orator, Rev. J. A. Benton) in arranging his new system of world empires, has left out the distinctive English sovereignty altogether! This is a more effectual way, perhaps, of disposing of England than one insisted upon by a western orator, when English provocations stirred the American bile so deeply.

"'When I look upon our ger-reat and gel-lorious Kedntry,' said



the orator, 'whar's Europe? Europe's no-whar! Whar's England? England's no-whar! She calls herself the mistress of the seas! What's the seas? Don't everybody know it is nothing but the emptyin's of the Massasappy River! All you've got to do, is to turn the Massasappy River into the Mammoth Cave—and then, whar's England? A-floundering about with her ships in the mud as she ought to be!'

"But if the whole British Empire is to be blotted out, that will do as well; only we shall have to take them in."

The Chairman proposed: The University of California; the first opened fountain, from which streams of intelligent life will flow forth, to gladden and refresh all the western slope of the continent. Edward Tompkins, Esq., was called upon to respond. The subject, he said, was too vast for discussion in one evening. The Chairman had said that from all quarters the cry for "room" was coming, and most truly had he given the answer of California. If, however, such an exodus was coming, what so important as that they should be met at the Golden Gate by the domes and pinacles of the noble building that in a few years would grace the slope above them. A broad university education should be there ready for them when they came; and such an education should be given to every son and daughter of California. The time had gone by when the American people could truly be said to be nothing more than hunters after dollars, and their children, "little hunters after dollars." Now, they required dollars to build universities. They required universities to lead them above and beyond the care and anxiety for mere dollars. California ought to have the highest reputation for learning, the best teaching, the highest cultivation, of any country in the world, within the next forty years.

The Chairman now called upon Prof. E. Knowlton to lead the assembly in singing the old and well-known College song, *Gaudeamus igitur*. All arose and the hall resounded with sounds which are heard only at these annual gatherings. At the conclusion of this song, the following toast was pro-

posed : The Eastern Colleges ; our far-off nurseries of educated mind ; we have their best fruits, their living sons.

Rev. James Eells, D. D., who was called upon, said that he responded to a toast which he had not seen before and therefore without any preparation. He said he always managed to get into such scrapes, but unlike his namesake of the lower kingdom of vertebrates, he could not get out of them. There could be no monument in praise of Eastern colleges greater than that before him, the Associated Alumni of the Pacific Coast. Nor was there anything of brighter promise for the future. Talent and energy were displayed by their educated minds, and one of their greatest triumphs should be the foundation of the State University.

The Chairman then arose and spoke to the memory of one whom many present had known, Jeremiah Day, late President of Yale College. His address was in the following appropriate language:—

“There are some of us who remember him in his full and vigorous prime, while his eye was yet undimmed and his natural force unabated. There are more of us who recall him in the mellowness and richness of his autumn, and the serene beauty of his age.

“Somehow, President Day never seemed, I believe, even to the young, to be an old man. One reason may have been that he did not wear the white witness of age on his head. A better reason is, that though his natural force did become abated, his eye never did become dimmed. Perhaps also his association with the successive generations of young men helped to keep his heart and sympathies young. And then it would have been hard to associate decline and decay with such a mind ; always there seemed to be upon it the freshness of its own immortality.

“How wise he was in the government of the college. I have heard it said, by one who was of the Faculty, that in cases difficult to deal with, when each officer of the college had given his opinion, the view of the President, given last, whether confirming the major view, or suggesting some other conclusion, seldom failed to carry the conviction and assent of all.

“How fatherly also in that government, uniting paternal fidelity and paternal tenderness ! There were no harsh words even to the

erring, but a gentleness of consideration and treatment that left them always filled with love and veneration toward him.

"There was no weakness in his gentleness. When he had occasion to assert authority, the assertion could not be questioned. There was a riot in the college chapel between the Freshmen and Senior classes, and the collision was sharp and furious. The President pushed his frail form among the contending athletes, and his voice rang like a trumpet above the tumult, and the wildest rioter cowered before his look and tone.

"He had great simplicity of character ; but, as I have heard it said of a member of the Boston bar in whom that quality was also eminent, 'It was a simplicity that a great many cunning men could not trip up.'

"Perhaps the rarest thing about him was the symmetry of his nature. Often men have been more eminent for single gifts, more remarkable for some one faculty, but few have possessed minds so complete and so well balanced in the sum total of intellectual endowments.

"I feel how utterly impotent are the few words which can be spoken here, to give any just portraiture of one whom all revered and loved. Any such attempt must be a failure and injustice. I shrank from it when I began. I feel more deeply convicted now that I pause. Let me give you his name : The late President, Jeremiah Day, of Yale College. *Clarum et venerabile nomen.* The man whose life has written on the hearts of many a new and brighter *De Senectute.*"

Hon. Sherman Day, the son of the deceased, was called to respond, which he did in the following words :—

"MR. CHAIRMAN: If there be any time in a man's life when he feels disposed to weep and to rejoice, to bow his head in humility, and raise himself in pride and joy, that moment is present to me now. I weep that the venerable father is gone, and rejoice that he has kept the faith and finished his course so triumphantly ; I feel deeply humble to think that I have followed his precious example with such unequal steps ; and yet my bosom swells with pride and joy to hear his name thus honored on these distant shores by this association. I feel deeply grateful, sir, for the honor thus conferred upon his memory. And yet I feel, sir, that in all that

you have said, and in all that has been more elaborately set forth in the funeral discourse of President Woolsey, there is not the slightest exaggeration.

“ I suppose for what I have to say, I may find a justification in one of the ten commandments, more especially as obedience to that command is coupled with a promise of long life to him who has emigrated to a new home in this far-off land. You have sketched the *public* career of my father; indulge me in a few words concerning his *private* life. An old proverb says that ‘no man is a hero to his *valet de chambre*.’ The glitter of public greatness sometimes fades amid the intimacies of private life. It was not so in his case. There were neither private vices nor private weaknesses to be concealed by his family, and glossed over by his biographer. There were no sharp bargains with neighbors, to be extenuated by the subtleties of the law; there was no miserly hoarding of the gains of literary toil; no skulking from public service and public charity when it was needed. The dignity of official station was in a measure laid aside, and in its place there was a loving kindness, intensely affectionate, towards his family, and a gentle Christian simplicity of manner, without a particle of noise, or bustle, or hasty temper, or indecorous levity, which won the love and esteem of his family; and as years rolled on, this esteem ripened into reverence.

“ Reticent, as wise men often are, his children did not often obtrude upon his privacy; but when he was approached, and the crust of silence broken, the genial smile that broke forth, and the pleasant flow of conversation, showed that he was not naturally haughty, nor artificially repulsive, but that his silence was the result of pensiveness. In a letter at an early day, to Professor Silliman, he describes himself as ‘the same steady, silent, slow-moulded jogger’ that he had always been, and ‘as affectionately yours as ever.’ The silence had not smothered the affections. His charities were both liberal and voluntary, and the child, or relative, or friend in need found in him a friend in deed, who did not wait for assistance to be solicited, but anticipated the solicitation by supplying the want in advance.

“ He held decided political opinions, with sound reasons behind them. Although never disposed to obtrude his political opinions upon others, he was not, on the other hand, one of those political nonentities who sometimes boast that they have not been to the

polls for the last ten years. He never believed in that pernicious policy that clergymen should have nothing to do with politics—using the word *politics* in its proper and not in its bad sense—and that it is unseemly for them to mingle with their fellow-citizens at the polls. That doctrine was not taught in the school of Doctor Dwight, who had been a chaplain in the Army of the Revolution. My father was in the habit, yearly, of casting his vote at the polls, resolved that the wrong side should not triumph for want of his one vote. And even in his later years, more especially during the Rebellion, he needed no solicitation to draw him out to the polls; he scorned the aid of a carriage, or even of a friendly arm to lean upon, but marched alone to the polls, with a proud consciousness of his right. Who doubts that his vote was on the side of ‘Liberty and Union—one and inseparable, now and forever’?

“When his country called for something more than voting he did not excuse himself from duty by the prerogatives of the scholar or the clergyman, but on a sudden alarm, during the war of 1812, he marched out, with his colleagues of the Faculty, armed and equipped, and toiled in constructing ramparts on the heights commanding New Haven Harbor. During the War of the Rebellion his letters to me showed the deep interest he took in the contest, and how thoroughly he kept himself posted in its details.

“How a man originally with feeble lungs and a delicate constitution managed to extend his life so long, and keep his intellect so clear to the last, is well explained by President Woolsey, and may, perhaps, be worth knowing to other scholars.

“President Woolsey says his early ill health ‘rendered great prudence necessary, and that prudence became a watchful sentinel over his whole life. It required him to find out what he could and what he could not bear in the way of intellectual and physical labor, to understand himself, to have fixed habits of life, to adopt great simplicity in his habits, to control himself with a firm hand; all which redounded to the benefit of his inner man, and from being a trial grew into a blessing. It seems strange that a man of feeble lungs, given over to death by his friends and himself, always unable to bear the night air, should have lived beyond the age of ninety, and should be at his death the oldest man in New Haven. Yet, under God, this was mind conquering matter, soundness of judgment counteracting debility of constitution; and in the quiet effort, not only

did the body become invested with longer life, but the mind also, and character, received back the power themselves, for their own benefit, which they had put forth to maintain the mortal part in its vigor.' 'He had the gratification of assembling at his study, from week to week, a company of elderly gentlemen (known as "the Ex Officio Club") who had retired from the active duties of life, and of spending the forenoon in debating some question in theology, morals, or politics. Here, too, he was as fresh, it is believed, and as ready, even in the closing years of his life, as he had ever been, and the difference between his age and that of the youngest of the club seemed hardly perceptible.'

"His character seemed to have been moulded and built up in strict conformity with that precept of the apostle: 'Giving all diligence, add to your faith, virtue; and to virtue, knowledge; and to knowledge, temperance; and to temperance, patience; and to patience, godliness; and to godliness, brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness, charity.' All these things were in him, and abounded to the completion of a perfectly symmetrical character.

"In consequence of my own residence in this State, he ever took a deep interest in our political and educational advancement, especially in our earlier struggles against the introduction of slavery, and in later years in the progress of this college.

"He began his official connection with Yale College in 1798, and was tutor for three years, professor for fourteen years, and President twenty-nine years. At the age of seventy-three he resigned the Presidency, still retaining a membership in the Board of Trustees. He spent the remainder of his life to the age of ninety-three, in revising his mathematical and metaphysical works, and enjoying the society of his family and friends. Last year, warned by increasing infirmity that his end was near, he resigned his connection with the Board of Trustees, whereupon the Board passed the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the goodness of God in giving to this College, for the space of seventy years, first as tutor and professor, then as President, and for just half a century as a member of this corporation, the services and counsels of a man such as President Day, so pure, so calm, so wise, so universally beloved and honored."

The Chairman then proposed: The Judiciary; its fearlessness and purity are the safeguard and hope of American liberty.

A response was made by Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer, Judge of the Supreme Court of California, in the following words:—

“MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATED ALUMNI: The sentiment just read meets my hearty concurrence, and will, I doubt not, find a ready response in every mind that duly appreciates the relation of the judiciary to the freedom of man.

“In my judgment, Mr. President, it is impossible for an enlightened people to prize too highly a thoroughly capable, watchful, honest, independent, and fearless judiciary. Such a judiciary is not only ‘the safeguard and the hope of *American* liberty,’ but is the principal stay and support of freedom, and of the social fabric, *everywhere*. The administration of justice, and its handmaid, religion, although, perhaps, in a form in some degree rudimental, march hand in hand in the van of civilization. They also, in their more perfect development, constitute the crowning glory in the meridian splendor of every enlightened age. As these elements in the social economy become corrupt, gradually decline and disappear, the twilight of a waning civilization again shades away into the night of barbarism. There can be no assured enjoyment of civil liberty, no social security, no permanently advanced stage in the development of our race, no stability in the institutions of civilization, where there is no honest, effective, and fearless administration of the law; where the fountain of justice is not pure, and where its stream is not allowed to flow freely, without obstruction, and unaffected by disturbing influences. On the other hand, sir, wherever the laws are faithfully administered by a capable, independent, and fearless judiciary; wherever strict justice is meted out to every individual, whether rich or poor, high or low; wherever ‘the thatched cottage of the lowest born is the castle of the proprietor, which, while the winds and the rain may enter, the king may not;’ wherever the judiciary is no respecter of persons, always holding the scales of justice even, with an eye single to the ‘trepidations of the balance’—*there*, no remnant of barbarism will be found. In the words of one who clothed his great thoughts in language second only, in terseness and felicity of expression, to that of Him who spake as never man spake: ‘Justice is the great interest of man on earth. It is the ligament which holds civilized beings and civilized nations together. Wherever her temple stands, and so long as it is daily honored, there is a foundation for social security, general happiness, and the improvement and progress of

our race. And whoever labors on this edifice with usefulness and distinction—whoever clears its foundations, strengthens its pillars, adorns its entablatures, or contributes to raise its august dome still higher in the skies—connects himself in name, and fame, and character, with that *which is*, and *must be*, as durable as the frame of human society.’

“This language, Mr. President, is not too strong. The administration of justice is a leading attribute of Deity himself, and we are informed by the inspired word that the last act in the terrestrial drama will be the awarding of judgment for the deeds done in the flesh. He who, in the administration of justice, most nearly approximates this divine attribute, does most toward perpetuating the blessing of good government among men.

“Mr. President, since ‘justice is the great interest of man on earth,’ it is gratifying to know that wherever and whenever the judiciary has been independent and untrammelled, except so far as it is bound by the just principles of the law itself, there have been found men fully equal to the task of its intelligent and pure administration. Such were Hale, and Hardwick, and Mansfield, and Stowell, and a host of others in England; and Parsons, and Marshall, and Kent, and Story, with others too numerous to mention, in our own country. No page in the history of man is more heavily freighted with the lessons of wisdom, and an elevated morality, than that inscribed by the hand of such men, whereon is expounded and illustrated the ethics of the law—none more glorious than that which borrows its luster from the great lights of the judiciary. True, sir, it falls to the lot of but few, in any one generation, to officiate in the higher sanctuaries of justice, and to fewer still to rival those judicial Titans,

“‘The law’s whole thunder born to wield.’

“It is too much, sir, to expect of human nature, that all who attain judicial position should be Mansfields and Marshalls, Stowells and Storys. The great majority of us must be content to follow such luminaries at a distance, and with unequal steps—*non passibus æquis*—approaching as near our great exemplars as our limited abilities and training will admit. But, sir, I cannot believe it possible that one endowed with fair natural abilities, a sound and unbiased judgment, who has cultivated his talents with diligence and care, and become well grounded in the ethics of the law—who has risen to a true conception of the magnitude, and become thoroughly penetrated



with the vast importance, of the mission of the judiciary in its relation to the well-being of man, and the stability and durability of all good government, can make a *bad* Judge. Such a man may not attain the summit of judicial greatness; he may not be a brilliant luminary, shedding his light afar, and imparting alimment and genial warmth which shall nourish and promote the administration of justice in distant lands; but he cannot fail to be a worthy Judge, and useful in the immediate sphere of his influence; he cannot fail to contribute, in some degree, to the perpetuity of free institutions.

"Mr. President, I am sensible that the great importance in the economy of organized civilization which I have attributed to an able, pure, and independent judiciary, may seem extravagant to some, but I am persuaded that such have not duly pondered the nature of man, or the lessons of the past. But however this may be, it cannot be denied that the judiciary is an important element in the framework of human society. This fact, however, is not pressed upon your attention, to-night, from any desire to deal in panegyric towards that department of the Government with which I happen to be, for a brief period, connected. If one can know himself, and the remark may be pardoned, my course on this occasion is inspired by other, and, I trust, worthier motives; I desire to make a *practical*, and if it may be so ordered, a *useful* application.

"This association is an aggregation for the purposes of mutual consultation and improvement, with a view to promoting the future well-being of its members, and through them, of the State, of the graduates residing on this coast, of all the higher institutions of learning in our country. And this occasion celebrates the development of the first College of California from the chrysalis state into the more perfect University, wherein the future youth of our great State are to be educated and trained for the responsible duties of life. This audience, and those who may hereafter supply, in this association, the places sooner or later to become vacant, whether children of the institution now about to be launched upon its great mission of education, or of her elder and more renowned sisters in the East, may be taken as a fair average of the liberally educated intellect of our country. It is fitting, therefore, in view of these facts, that you, gentlemen *of all others*, should earnestly consider all means requisite to lay the foundations of social order and security in this new State *broad and deep*; that you should take measures adequate to secure the

perpetuity of the social edifice now being erected; that you should not be mere *passive observers* but *active co-laborers* in the great work. If I am right in my views as to the importance of the judiciary as an element of strength and durability in this vast edifice, then you, gentlemen, and those who come after you, and read in your records the minutes of this day's proceedings, must *take care* that none but the pure, the learned, those who are thoroughly imbued with just principles, shall ever find a seat in your sanctuaries of justice. Your judiciary will *henceforth* be, whatever *you* may choose to make it. From *your* ranks, and *yours alone*—the Alumni of our institutions of learning—with rare exceptions, must come the future judiciary of our State. In your ranks the bar, the worthy and conservative handmaid of the courts, is now, and ever must be, mostly found. This is the fountain from which the judiciary is to be continually replenished, and as it is a well-established principle in natural philosophy, that the stream can never rise higher than the fountain which supplies it, so the bench can never rise far above the level of the bar.

“Again, the educated intellect of the country must, of necessity, if true to its mission, exercise a controlling influence over those of inferior development and culture, in all the social relations. It is your vocation, therefore, whether you fulfill it or not, to mould public sentiment; to inculcate and disseminate the principles of public and private virtue; to instill into the minds of the people a comprehensive and just appreciation of the advantages of a free and pure government; and above all, thoroughly to inoculate the public mind with a reverential respect for the majesty of the law; and as an essential condition of such respect, imbue it with a profound reverence for its ministers. And in order that the *law may be respected*, and its ministers venerated, *you must see to it*, that the former are just, and that none may attain a seat among the latter who are not calculated to inspire confidence—who are not in every way worthy the high calling. As you value the future of your country, then, shrink not from your noble mission, but *do all this*, I beseech you, brethren; for *be assured*, of such material is the ‘immortality of nations’ fabricated.

“Your association either does, or should, embrace within its fold the great mass of cultivated mind that has found a lodgment on this coast. By means of your organization, your influence should penetrate the most secluded recesses of the land, and permeate all the

arteries of social life. With so much mental culture at their command—so much intelligence thoroughly organized and widely disseminated among the people—if the Associated Alumni of the Pacific Coast cannot control for good the elements now crystallizing into more perfect and permanent social forms, they are unworthy the care heretofore bestowed upon them by their fostering mothers, and richly deserve to be disowned and spurned from the portals of our colleges and universities as no progeny of theirs. But, Mr. President, and gentlemen, I do not believe you will prove recreant to the great trust reposed in you—that you will desert the noble cause for which you were educated. I cannot think that any Alumnus of this association will consent to bring everlasting disgrace upon his beloved Alma Mater by failing to perform well the part assigned him in our nascent social polity.

“Mr. President, you have toasted the judiciary, and you, gentlemen of the Associated Alumni, applauded the sentiment. The theme, in its ultimate relation to the general good, is too vast to be compassed in an after-dinner speech; but I have endeavored in my feeble way, and as well as I might in the brief time allotted, to make you deeply sensible, if you are not already so, of the profound significance of the sentiment with which you were pleased to honor the judiciary. If I have measurably succeeded, my object is accomplished. A word more as to your own relation to the subject matter of the sentiment, and I have done.

“Upon you, gentlemen of the Associated Alumni, and upon those who succeed to your places in this society, rests the grave, I might well say the awful, responsibility of henceforth making the judiciary of the State all you desire—all that the great interests of the human family demand. Upon you rest the duty and the obligation to make it both respectable and respected—worthy of profound veneration, and duly venerated. Upon you devolves the momentous duty of securing the sanctuaries of the temple of justice from profanation—of vigilantly guarding its portals and sacred approaches from the intrusions of the unworthy, and of proclaiming to the unsanctified, *Procul, O procul este, profani!* So long as you, and those who come after you, effectually do all this, so long will there be a substantial and reliable guarantee for the continuance of civil and political liberty, ‘social security and general happiness,’ and for the still further ‘improvement and progress of our race.’”

Thus closed the fifth and the last of the meetings of the "Associated Alumni of the Pacific Coast," held under the auspices of the College of California. The list of Alumni resident on the Pacific Coast so far as could be ascertained was reported at this meeting. The list is given in the eighth number of the Appendix.

## CHAPTER XX.

### SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE COLLEGE.

After Commencement came the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College. At that meeting I made my last annual report to that body. In it I went more into detail than ever before, having made a careful study of the history of the College and its financial progress. Commencing with the College School, or Preparatory Department, the report went on to say: "It began in 1853. It was slowly built up to a self-sustaining point. Besides instructing many hundreds of young men in the ordinary branches of useful knowledge, it brought forward students ready to enter upon college standing in the year 1860. Since that date, although this Board thought best to part with the ownership of the College School, it has always been recognized by its proprietor, Professor Brayton, and by the public, as still the Preparatory Department of the College. In fact, it has been, itself, as truly a college all this time as the other institutions in this State known as "colleges" have been, with only this difference, that in individual cases some of them have advanced some students through the usual college course to graduation. The College of California alone has gone beyond this, and maintained the regular college organization of the four annual classes, taught separately by a Faculty exclusively employed in their instruction. This organization was established by this Board, in the year 1860, and has been maintained to this time (1868-69). The Faculty consists of its executive officer, the Vice-President, three professors, two of whom have been employed in the College exclusively, and three instructors, one of whom has been wholly employed

in the College, and the other two a portion of the time. Six classes have completed their course of education in the College, and have been graduated, receiving the appropriate degree. Three of the young men have already entered the ministry of the gospel, seven have commenced the practice of law, and one has become a physician, and one a mining engineer. Others more recently graduated are prosecuting their professional studies. A bold stand has been made, thus early in the history of the State, in favor of liberal education. In our historic system of education in America the college has its well-defined place. It does not propose to fit young men directly for specific business or professional life. This is the work of high schools, seminaries, scientific and professional schools. But the college undertakes to train men as men. It undertakes to do for the mind what the gymnasium does for the body. It seeks to develop and strengthen the mental faculties by exercise, by systematic and prolonged training. There are those among our youth who seek such a culture. They take delight in this inspiring mental exercise. And they grow by means of it into a symmetrical and well-rounded manhood. To be sure, the number of such is small as yet. The whole spirit of society is for the practical, the material, for enterprise, money-making, and using money. But those who do seek this liberal education among us, ought not to seek it in vain. Young men of capacity ought to be encouraged to undertake it. They should be persuaded to take time for it, while they are young, and before they come to the age when business requirements forbid this use of time. If they follow this course in their earlier years, then, when they come to their professions, or have to assume the responsibilities of business life, it is with an ample and a generous preparation. They come to their life-work trained to perceive, to reason, to discriminate, to judge, and to express themselves in writing and in speech. With this preparation they are expected to excel, and, as a rule, they do excel. The College of California has declared for this education, strictly so called. This has been its standard. It

may have been set up too early. The expensive work may have been assumed some years too soon, but we did not think so. When there were young men wanting a college education, we believed that citizens would see that there should be a college made ready for them. We believed that the generous East, endowing their own colleges with millions, and sending hundreds of thousands of dollars to help the young colleges in the interior, would stand by us, too, in the beginning of our work on this remotest ocean shore. And so this college standard of liberal education was here set up, and has been here maintained firmly for these nine years. And now, for reasons which we have canvassed well, it is thought best to hand the work over to the State.

"We have in view a university. There may need to be a Department of Agriculture, and of Mining, and of Engineering, and of Mechanics, etc., but there must be an Academical College, with its standard of scholarship and moral training high, or it will not meet the expectations of the State. And more especially, it will not satisfy the friends of this College who have ventured to invest so much in it.

"In its nine years' work, the College of California has rallied many supporters around it. In this it has done a great deal more than any other institution on this coast. And when we compare it with the beginnings of colleges in other new States, I cannot find the statistics of one that has grown faster, or that has acquired more property on its own ground in its first ten years. At the same time the College has become known, and honorably known, among the young institutions of the country. The Alumni meetings that have been invited and held with us, have had a very great influence in combining the influence of educated men in the interest of higher learning in this State. Large numbers of the Alumni of American and European colleges and universities resident here have assembled at our Commencements, and in many ways have manifested sympathy with the College. This working together of these men with us, was eloquently alluded to by President Hopkins in a recent sermon before

the Western College Society, as illustrating the 'sympathy of educated men with each other, and their readiness to work together in everything that will enlighten and elevate the community.' In fact the published addresses and proceedings of these literary festivals of ours have awakened a lively interest abroad; and they constitute no unimportant part of the best home literature of the State. As to its funds, the College has derived them, in the first place, from direct contributions. These have been solicited, from time to time, ever since the commencement of the Preparatory Department sixteen years ago. In all the earlier years this soliciting was done voluntarily by members of this Board. The funds have been obtained in small sums. From the books it appears that the whole number of subscriptions collected is four hundred and thirty-one; and their total amount is \$58,825.77. The largest of these donations, and the only one above \$1,000, was that of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which was \$5,000. Of donations varying from \$500 to \$1,000 there were eight; between \$100 and \$500, there were fifty-three; in just \$100, two hundred and thirty-one; in sums less than \$100, one hundred and thirty-eight. This analysis points to the amount of work it has cost to obtain so many subscriptions and collect so many small sums. Not more than one person in four applied to subscribed, and therefore to obtain a favorable answer from as many as four hundred and thirty-one, took a great deal of time. In many cases it took several conversations to bring the desired answer, and very often all the conversations went for nothing. No, not quite for nothing, for they contributed to make the College known, and awaken a feeling of responsibility to sustain it.

"A further analysis of these contributions shows whence they came. Oakland, where the College is situated, has given \$1,208; San Francisco, \$47,147; Sacramento, \$4,450; Marysville, \$1,443; Stockton, \$400; from miscellaneous sources, \$2,177.77. To this add \$7,000, received at various times from the Western College Society at the East, and with the exception of a limited sum which I cannot exactly give,



received for tuition, it makes the total amount of cash contributions to the College in sixteen years since the commencement of the Preparatory Department, \$63,825.77. Within the nine years since the organization of the College, there has been paid out for salaries of professors, instructors, furniture, apparatus, buildings, books, printing, repairs, and insurance, \$93,077.78, which sum is more, by \$29,522.49, than the entire amount of cash contributions to the College. This latter sum is a part of the income derived from the sale of portions of land owned by the College. The College has donated the Berkeley site, one hundred and sixty acres of choice land, for the location of the State University, and has remaining property in value, above its liabilities, estimated at \$50,000. It thus appears that after paying all the expenses of the College for nine years, and donating the above-named site for the University, the College has left property very nearly equal in value to all the cash contributions ever made to it.

The property alluded to in this last paragraph consisted of the two College blocks, with the College buildings, etc., in Oakland, and in unsold building lots at Berkeley, together with the hill land east of the College site, and the water works already in operation, and water rights, some of which were perfected and others still under negotiation. I have no copy of the schedule of this property which was presented to the Trustees with the foregoing report, but the estimated value was as above stated—a value probably not to have been realized under a forced sale, but by being disposed of as private property would naturally be to the best advantage. Of the hill land, the portion lying farthest east—a tract consisting of something over one hundred acres—was owned in common with several others, being a part of a large tract of undivided mountain land.

This hundred-acre tract, however, was fenced and in our possession, and had been in the possession of the owner before us, being used as pasture. Many efforts were made to get a division of this entire tract between the owners, but up to that time it had not been accomplished. I consulted all

the owners, and they agreed that when the division should take place, they would concede to the College the inclosed tract in question as that which should be set off to it. This was important because one of the best springs of water was on this tract. And it needed only that the College should appear as one of the parties, at the time of division, to select this as its portion, and perfect in the College its separate ownership. But at that time no one could tell when an agreement would be made by the owners in common to divide. It was necessary that this matter should be watched, and attended to in time, and then the ownership could be made perfect. It was intended also to bring Strawberry Creek and the ravine under the control of the College Water Company, according to the law for supplying towns and cities with water, and it would have been done if the College had gone on, but in the crowd of things during the last year, it had not then been actually accomplished, and the transfer to the State suspended all proceedings. The Trustees of the College always set a very high value on the hill land, and regarded the unquestioned control of it as necessary to the proper development and undisturbed use of the College grounds.

The following is a list of the members of the Board of Trustees of the College of California, and of the Faculty and teachers, and also a list of its graduates, and of those upon whom the College conferred honorary degrees.

## ROLL OF TRUSTEES.

	Began.	Ended.
Hon. Frederick Billings.....	1855	1870
Hon. Sherman Day.....	1855	1870
Rev. Samuel H. Willey, D. D.....	1855	1870
Rev. T. Dwight Hunt.....	1855	1856
Mark Brummagin, Esq.....	1855	1864
Rev. E. B. Walsworth, D. D.....	1855	1870
Rev. Joseph A. Benton, D. D.....	1855	1870
Edward McLean, Esq.....	1855	1870
Rev. Henry Durant, LL.D.....	1855	1870

Francis W. Page, Esq.....	1855	1862
Robert Simson, Esq.....	1855	1870
A. H. Wilder, M. D.....	1855	1856
Rev. Samuel B. Bell, D. D.....	1855	1864
Hon. R. H. Waller.....	1856	1865
Hon. J. B. Crockett.....	1856	1858
Ira P. Rankin, Esq.....	1856	1870
E. B. Goddard, Esq.....	1856	1864
Rev. W. C. Anderson, D. D.....	1858	1864
F. W. Macondray, Esq.....	1856	1860
Rt. Rev. W. Ingraham Kip, D. D.....	1856	1859
Rev. Benjamin Brierly.....	1859	1859
A. B. Forbes, Esq.....	1859	1864
Rev. E. S. Lacy.....	1859	1864
Peder Sather, Esq.....	1860	1863
Rev. D. B. Cheney, D. D.....	1860	1864
Hon. Edward Stanley.....	1860	1864
Hon. John C. Fremont.....	1860	1862
J. B. Thomas, Esq.....	1860	1864
Rev. T. Starr King.....	1862	1864
Rev. C. R. Hendrickson.....	1862	1864
Rev. Laurentine Hamilton.....	1864	1870
Rev. I. C. Bayles.....	1864	1864
Thomas Hardy, Esq.....	1864	1870
William Norris, Esq.....	1864	1870
Robt. B. Swain, Esq.....	1864	1870
R. B. Woodward, Esq.....	1864	1870
William Sherman, Esq.....	1864	1870
Anson G. Stiles, Esq.....	1864	1870
Jacob Underhill, Esq.....	1864	1870
Hon. William Alvord.....	1864	1870
Gerritt W. Bell, Esq.....	1864	1866
W. C. Ralston, Esq.....	1865	1870
Rev. Horatio Stebbins, D. D.....	1865	1870
J. W. Stowe, Esq.....	1865	1870
Hon. J. W. Dwinelle, LL.D.....	1866	1870
Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.....	1867	1870
Rev. H. M. Scudder, D. D.....	1867	1870
Rev. James Eells, D. D.....	1867	1870

## SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Rev. S. H. Willey..... 1855 1869

## TREASURERS.

Edward McLean..... 1855 1859  
 Mark Brummagin..... 1859 1865  
 W. C. Ralston..... 1865 1870

## FACULTY AND TEACHERS.

*Vice-President.*

Rev. Samuel H. Willey, M. A..... 1862 1869

*Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.*

Rev. Henry Durant, LL.D. .... 1859 1870

*Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.*

Rev. Martin Kellogg, M. A..... 1859 1870

*Professor of Rhetoric and English Language.*

Rev. Isaac H. Brayton, M. A..... 1860 1869

*Professors of Natural Science.*

William H. Brewer, M. A..... 1863 1864

Willard B. Rising, Ph. D..... 1867 1868

*Instructor in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

Rev. Francis D. Hodgson, M. A. .... 1861 1865

*Teacher in French.*

C. L. Des Rochers..... 1860 1870

*Teachers in German.*

Thomas C. Barker..... 1863 1864

S. S. Sanborn, M. A..... 1865 1866

Henry Hillebrand, M. A..... 1866 1868

*Teacher in Mathematics.*

W. K. Rowell, M. A. .... 1860 1862

*Teacher in Spanish.*

Jose Manuel Ybanez ..... 1860 1863

## ALUMNI.

1864—James Alexander Daly, David Leeman Emerson, Albert Franklin Lyle, Charles Turner Tracy.

1865—John Raglan Glascock, Elijah Janes, George Edwin Sherman, Gardner Fred Williams.

1866—Charles Ashley Garter, Lowell James Hardy, William Douglas Harwood, Clarence Fonteneau Townsend.

1867—William Gibbons, Marcus Phillips Wiggin.

1868—John L. Beard, Clinton Day, Charles A. Dudley, Richard E. Poston, Charles A. Wetmore.

1869—Nathaniel D. Arnot, Jr., Douglass T. Fowler, John Burke Reddick, Samuel M. Redington.

## HONORARY DEGREES.

1865—M. A.—Hon. John Bidwell, Hon. Aaron A. Sargent, Hon. Delos Lake, Hon. John Swett, Samuel I. C. Swezey, Esq., Wm. H. L. Barnes, Esq., Samuel Hale Parker, Esq.

1865—D. D.—Rev. Martin C. Briggs.

1865—LL.D.—Hon. Oscar L. Shafter.

1866—M. A.—George W. Bunnell, Esq., Hon. E. D. Sawyer, H. P. Carlton, Esq., H. W. Cleveland, Esq., Hon. Charles A. Tuttle.

1867—M. A.—F. M. Campbell, Esq., George Tait, Esq., Rev. James Wylie, Freeman Gates, Esq., Henry Hillebrand, Esq.

1867—D. D.—Rev. John Chittenden.

After considerable delay, the Board of Regents of the University of California was organized. As soon as they had taken a careful survey of the situation, they sent a communication to the Trustees of the College of California, stating that the University could not be put in readiness to take up the work of the College at once, and asking that the College would continue on instructing the classes through the college year 1868-69. This request the Trustees of the College voted to comply with, and so the exercises of the College went on through that year, as before, without interruption. At its close, in June, 1869, the sixth class was graduated, consisting, as above stated, of Nathaniel D. Arnot, Jr., Douglass T. Fowler, John Burke Reddick, and Samuel M. Redington.

In the spring of 1869 the Trustees of the College received

from the Regents of the University the following communication, dated—

“SAN FRANCISCO, April 6, 1869.

“*To the President and Trustees of the College of California—*

“GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of California held on this 5th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

“*Resolved*, That the Board of Regents take this occasion to repeat the expression of their profound appreciation of the far-seeing public spirit, devotion to learning and to the good of the commonwealth manifested by the Trustees of the College of California in the resolutions passed by their Board, October 9, 1867, *to wit*:

““*Resolved*, That the President and Board of Trustees of the College of California hereby offer to donate and convey to the State Board of Directors of the Agricultural, Mining, and Mechanical Arts College, one hundred and sixty acres of land in the township of Oakland, Alameda County, including the land between the two ravines, commonly known as the California College site, for the site and farm of the said State College.

““*Resolved*, That in making this donation, the College of California is influenced by the earnest hope and confident expectation that the State of California will forthwith organize, and put into operation upon the site, a University of California which shall include a College of Mines, a College of Civil Engineering, a College of Mechanics, a College of Agriculture, and an Academical College, all of the same grade, and with courses of instruction equal to those of Eastern colleges.

““*Resolved*, That the President and Secretary of this Board be authorized to enter into a contract with the State Board of Directors of the Agricultural, Mining, and Mechanical Arts College to the effect that whenever a University of California shall be established as contemplated in the next preceding resolution, then the College of California will disincorporate, and, after discharging all its debts, pay over its net assets to such University.”

And that we recognize in those resolutions the incipient germ of the State University.

“*Resolved*, That in view of these important trusts prospectively confided to us by those resolutions, we do hereby signify to the Trustees of the College of California our sense of responsibility, and our purpose and intent to preserve, cherish, and carry forward to posterity those trusts in the same enlightened spirit in which they are confided to us.

“*Resolved*, That for the purpose of simplifying our relations, and for the greater facility in the management of our affairs, we do hereby express to the Trustees of the College of California our readiness now to conclude the transac-

tions by which their institution and its effects are to be transferred to the University.

*“Resolved,* That the Regents will, in case of these conclusive acts, carry forward, without interruption, as classes in the University those now in the College of California, and such as may join them, in the buildings of the College of California, until this Board shall be ready to receive those classes and such students in the contemplated University buildings at Berkeley.

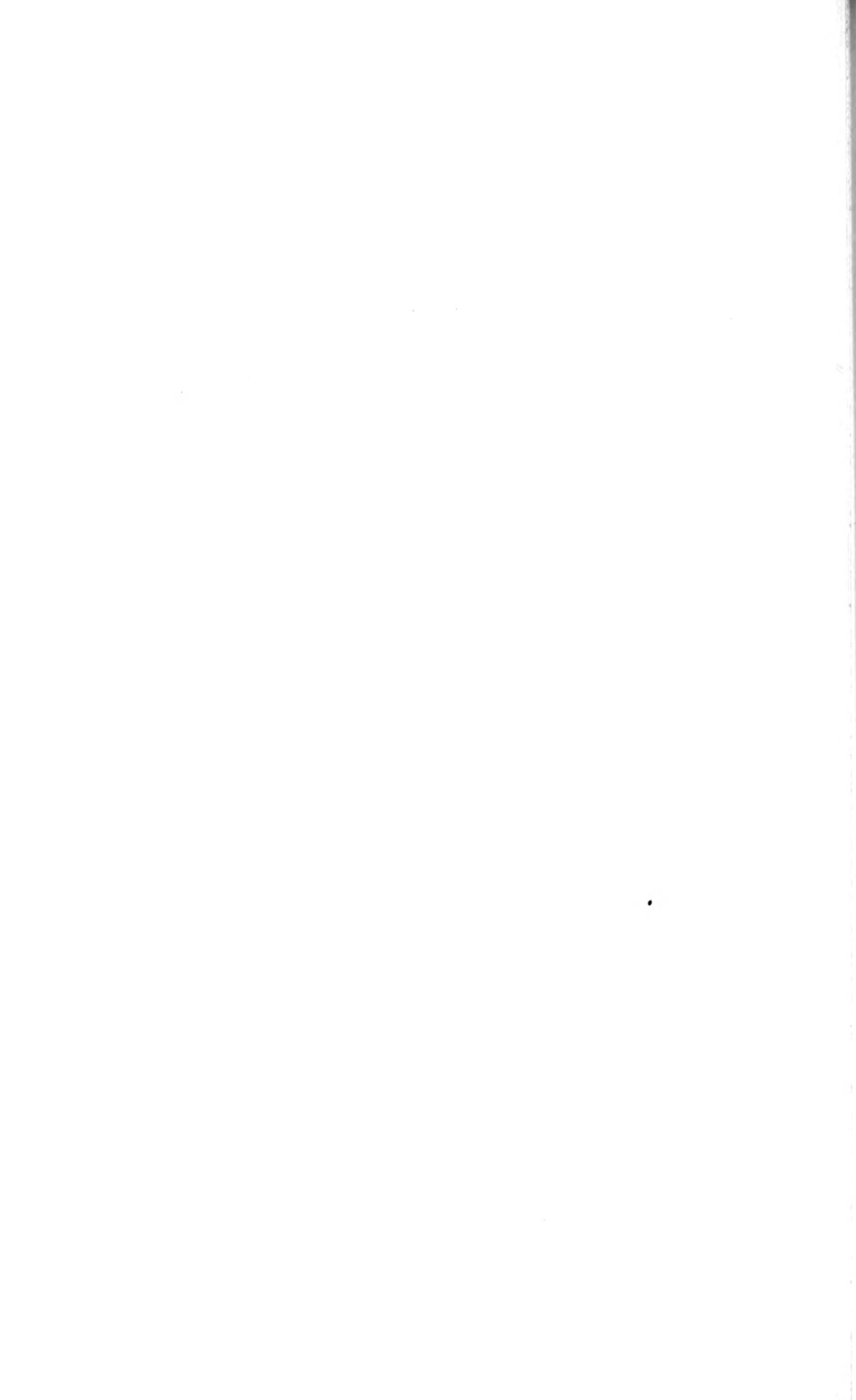
*“Resolved,* That if the Trustees of the College of California are pleased to accept this proposal and stipulations made in these resolutions, we do hereby request them to signify the same to this Board, and to communicate their wishes concerning time, place, and occasion for that important transaction.

“I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

“ANDREW J. MOULDER,

*“Secretary of Regents, University of California.”*

After a delay of some months for the purpose of settling certain legal questions involved, the final transfer was made, and all the assets of the College of California were turned over to the University of California.





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## I. ANNIVERSARY ORATION.<sup>1</sup>

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BY JOHN B. FELTON.

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MR. PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES: A week ago I went to visit the spot which you have selected as the site of the future University of California. I was accompanied by one of your number, one of the pioneers in the great and sacred cause of education in California. Early in 1849, when the thousands who flocked to these shores saw in them but a dreary place of exile, where they were to dig and to delve wearily for a few years—when but one picture filled the imagination of the Californian, and that was his return to his home laden with the glittering spoils of our rivers, our plains, and our mountains—amid all the exciting turmoil and agitation of the California pioneer life, this gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Willey, with one or two kindred spirits, conceived and matured the plan of a great California University. As we rode along, he told me of his alternate hopes and discouragements, of the heroic men who had, one by one, associated themselves in the great enterprise, of the munificent donations already made, and the gradually yet surely spreading enthusiasm in the cause of education. He told me of the modest and learned preceptor of your preparatory school—how quietly and noiselessly, but with how earnest and unflagging zeal, he had worked in his holy mission; and in yon neat and tasteful building, its ample play-grounds, and, more than all, in the intelligent and happy faces of the scholars, I saw the success that had already crowned his work.

We came at length to the spot which the taste of one of New England's ripest and choicest scholars has selected for the future home of California science and letters. It would be risking little to

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<sup>1</sup> This oration was delivered on Friday, October 1, 1858, at the fourth anniversary of the College School.

say that nowhere in the world could a place be found more lovely or more exquisitely adapted to its repose. Sheltered by the mountains from the winds of the ocean, the student will drink in health and strength from a climate more beautiful, and an air more pure, than that which attracts to Italy the death-shunning invalid. Copious streams, that shall hereafter be classic, descend from ravines in the mountains, and long lines of majestic trees stand like sentinels on the banks. At a short distance stretches the great harbor of San Francisco, whose broad breast can bear the navies of the world; and on its other side is that restless and agitated city which, having known no infancy, but leaping into existence, as Minerva sprang from the brain of Jove, fully armed and matured, seems to crave the healthful and calming influence of a great university. In full view, towards the ocean, beyond where the fort of Alcatraz points its threatening guns, the Golden Gate lies lapped in the glorious light that gave it its prophetic name. And the last glance of the future student of California as he leaves his native shore—his first returning glance as he welcomes home—shall fall on the spires of his own Alma Mater.

There is one striking feature in the system of education as you have planned, which struck me on my visit so forcibly that I have made it the subject of my address to you to-day. I mean, that part of it which unites the preparatory school for children with what, in common language, is called the university. It is a great defect in the systems of collegiate education in Eastern States, that they begin only with the youth as he approaches manhood—that they do not embrace in their scope the infant and growing boy. The student commences what is called his “education” at the average of sixteen years; and the four years between that and twenty, spent within the walls of a college, entitle him to claim the distinction of calling himself a “liberally educated” man. But at the age of sixteen, the student is rather a man than a boy, so far as regards the purpose of education. He is still in the spring of life, if you will; but it is the late spring as it verges on summer. The time for planting the seed, and nursing and tending the young plant on which the hope of an abundant harvest depends, has long since past, and past irrevocably and forever. For, as nature divides, by her inexorable laws, the seed-time from the growing-time, and the growing-time from the reaping, in the physical world, so, certainly, by laws equally immutable, has she divided, in the mental world, the time for planting, for ma-

turing, and the time for harvest. And equally hopeless would be the task to harvest in the spring, and plant in the autumn, as to attempt to impart, for the first time, to the mind of the man, the knowledge, information, impulses, and habits of thought for the acquirement of which nature created the age of childhood.

It is a truth which cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind of the teacher, and of those who are maturing a system of education, that vast and most important branches of learning must be learned by the child under fourteen years old, or they must be abandoned forever. Recollect that all the facts of the external world, all those facts which, generalized, constitute the physical sciences, are acquired by the mind through the mediums of the physical organs of the senses—through the mouth, the nose, the eye, the ear, and the hand. Recollect, too, that these same organs, plastic and easily moulded to every shape and every habit in the child, readily taught to obey with instinctive quickness the least promptings of the mind, become but rigid and unimpressible pieces of flesh and bone in the untrained man. The habits which these organs acquire in childhood, become the fixed, unchangeable habits of mature life; and unless the scientific teacher begins his work early, and in time, the eye will forever be dull, the ear will hear but a confused and clashing mass of sounds where it should revel in exquisite harmony; the voice will refuse its intonations to respond to the emotions of the heart, and the whole body will become a reluctant and hesitating servant of the mind which it enfeebles.

The habit of scientific observation—of discriminating differences in color, distance, size, shape, perfume, sound, smell, and touch—the habit of dexterously using all the limbs and members of the body, without which no one can become a successful scientific operator or manipulator, are habits which should be acquired in childhood, before the senses are palsied by disuse, and while the body is pliant and ductile. To aid in forming these habits, you have the eager, grasping, irrepressible, and audacious curiosity of the child—that desire to see and know everything in this great museum into which he has been ushered, to trace all causes and see all effects. It has often seemed to me that it should be the one great end and aim of education to keep alive this curiosity as long as possible; that the true function of the teacher is not so much to make the child a man, as it is to keep the man a child. For, while this curiosity is fully alive,

the whole mind and the whole body of the child are stimulated to an exertion healthful and playful, of which the matured man is incapable. The motives which stimulate the adult to exertion, the necessity for food and shelter, the desire of riches, the love of glory, or learning, and even the still more elevated incentive of philanthropy, are feeble in comparison with this instinctive grasping for knowledge, which nature has placed in the mind of the child. Under its influence the quick memory of the infant, though left to itself without a teacher, grasps more facts, catches more sounds, learns more motions than are acquired in the entire after life. The grown-up man may spend his night and years in study, yet he cannot acquire a new language so perfectly, he cannot incorporate it so completely into his mind, he cannot so thoroughly imbue himself with its spirit, as does the child when in its moments of play, unconscious of work, it catches the thousands of dissimilar words, the countless analogies, the vast and complicated relations of its mother tongue, and lays them up in the vast storehouse of its mind, there to remain forever. Metaphysicians tell us that when the faculties of the old man are decayed, when memory grows dim and reason falters, his mind loses the memory of all that he has acquired in his riper years, and, leaping over the interval that separates his age from his childhood, returns to the images, the facts and impressions which in the first dawn of life were stamped there. So, as nature takes her leave of the pilgrim whom she has conducted from childhood to the tomb, she asserts even in her last moments that the first age of man is the age for acquiring knowledge, that what is then learned is more firmly fastened, more indelibly stamped, more a part of the man, than those later acquisitions, made with toil and brain-fatiguing study, which form the boast of the man.

The age of childhood—and by the age of childhood I mean to include, at most, the first ten or twelve years of life—is the time when the powers of observation must be cultivated; and those branches of knowledge which are acquired by observation, by imitation, and by memory, must be learned. This truth is a familiar one to all teachers; yet, strange to say, it is disregarded in practice. It is disregarded, both in the mode in which the young scholar is taught the studies proper for his years, and in the order in which these studies are arranged.

The physical sciences, which have grown up first from the observation of the isolated facts, and then by the grouping together of

these facts, until a law or general fact is obtained, why should they not be taught in the order in which man has learned them? If you wish to teach a child electricity, give him the sealing-wax, the electrical machine, the Leyden jar, and the battery. Let him, through his own observation, through his own fingers, eyes, mouth, and ears, acquire delight, as he will—for man has never yet invented toys that catch the fancy of the child like these—the physical facts which form the basis of this branch of science. If he be learning geology or botany, carry him, with his hammer and basket in his hand, on your rambles in the field—see that his pockets are stuffed with specimens, and that on his return they are scientifically arranged on his shelves. In geography, give him the globe. Point out to him the grand analogies in form and grouping of rivers and mountains, of islands, seas, oceans, and continents, which, although they required the mind of a Bacon or a Humboldt to discover, once discovered, are as interesting and intelligible to the child as to the grown-up man. Then you will bring into play those pliant fingers, those restless eyes, and those delicately attuned ears. So, knowledge will enter into the mind through its proper avenues. So, the curiosity of the child will be kept stimulated, active, and alive; and so, and so only, will the child give unimpaired to the man the faculties which nature gave to the child. Is this the mode in which the sciences are taught in our schools and colleges? Is it not a fact that the most abstruse books of science are put into the hands of the scholar; and that, in an inverted order, both to the nature of the child and the nature of the science itself, the child commences with the abstract theory ere a single fact is brought to his observation? Is it not true that even those facts which he acquires, he learns not through the medium of nature, but by the painful, dry, discouraging process of tracing them through tediously lettered diagrams and long and barren descriptions?

I go back, as I speak, to my own experience. I recall our public examinations where parents went into ecstasies at the prodigious progress of their boys. I remember those astonishing feats of memory, of which childhood alone is capable. How we went, unflinchingly and accurately, through long and bewildering experiments in chemistry, ere we had ever seen the vivid light or the electric flash, or shivered to the shock of the electric battery. How learnedly and glibly we talked of plants phanerogamous and plants cryptogamous;

yet in the garden near, that in summer filled the school-room with its perfume, we could scarcely have told a rose from a hollyhock.

As I have said, it is not merely in the manner in which the studies are taught that the nature of the child and the nature of the science are ignored. There are certain branches of learning, and these among the most important, which are for the first time taught to the grown-up boy, when they should be the very first imparted to the child. Among others I will instance the modern languages,—the French, German, Spanish, and Italian. The facilities for intercommunication between all parts of the world, the necessities of commerce, the sympathies which are rapidly binding the great nations of the world into one common family—all require, imperatively, that the educated man of one nation should be able to communicate freely and easily with the educated man of the others. Public attention is greatly attracted to this requirement of education; and there is, I am sorry to say, a growing disposition to sacrifice the classics to modern languages. Perhaps those who have defended the utility of the classics have, by their erroneous reasoning, done much to weaken their cause. They have alleged as one of the great uses of classic study, the facility which their acquisition gives to the acquirement of the modern languages, because, as they say, so many of the words and constructions, and so much of their spirit, are derived from the Greek and Latin. Yet everyone knows that in experience, similarity in words, derivations and construction in two languages, serve to bewilder, perplex, and confuse. Much as I value the classic studies, high as I esteem those master languages and those master works, which the common consent of all civilized nations has for centuries given for food to the growing and ingenious mind of youth, I would not contend that the Greek and Latin scholar, however deeply he may have drunk from the pure fountain of antiquity, has the least advantage over the educated man in the acquisition of the living languages.

How well I remember my mortification, when, fresh from my college education, proud of my little store of Latin and Greek, with an implicit belief in what my teachers had told me, that in them I possessed the key of all languages, I found, while traveling in France, my most vigorous efforts in acquiring the French, easily eclipsed by one of my comrades who had never been accustomed to study of any kind. On my return to my native land, some little children of



five or six years old, who, when I left, were ignorant of any language but their own, had, in the meantime, without book or study, without losing a moment from play, acquired in all its purity and grace—acquired so that it seemed not an acquisition, but their mother-tongue—the language which I had almost uselessly toiled to learn. Why was it that the grown-up man, accustomed to labor and study, had seen his most strenuous efforts so easily surpassed by the play of the child?

Yet the reason of this, when we reflect on the nature and structure of language, is so evident that it seems astonishing that the teacher has ever fallen into the monstrous error of deferring the instruction of French, German, and Spanish, to the late age of sixteen and seventeen—an age when, I say it boldly, it is impossible to learn a living language. For I do not call to have learned a language, to be able to speak bad grammar, in broken accents; to use words and phrases without feeling their force and appropriateness, and to task, at every moment, the politeness and risibles of your hearers. You have only learned a language when the word and the idea come as simultaneously as the shock and the electric flash; when, of two words, whose meanings the dictionaries will tell you are identical, the use of the one, in a certain connection, will seem to you dull and commonplace, while the other will leap at once from the ear to the heart, setting in motion in its passage whole torrents of emotions, of feelings, and of passions.

What mother is there here who will not tell us the lesson she learned from her first-born, that nature intended the age of the very first childhood for being the time for acquiring languages? Then the ear catches and distinguishes every sound; then that infinite power of imitation seizes every shade of intonation, every variety of expression. The French “u,” which we spend weeks in practicing, twisting into sad contortions the tongue, mouth, and face—the English “th,” with which we take an ample revenge on our French neighbor—are alike to the child. He knows nothing about position of teeth, tongue, or palate. He wants no rules of articulation. His nurse or mother smiles or frowns upon him, as she pronounces the shibboleth impossible to the grown-up man, and instantaneously, as if by magic, the true, pure sound comes rolling from his lips. The man may search uselessly through lexicons to find the exact shade of meaning of a foreign word, and consult every author who

has ever employed it ; but the child who has heard it carelessly used, has seen the emotion, the gesture, the look that accompanied it, and the word in its true significance, with all its hidden meaning, has taken its place in the mind forever. All this we see and know. In families whose lot has led them into foreign lands, we find children at the age of seven or eight—children, too, endowed with nothing but the ordinary faculties of children—who speak three or four languages. And yet we allow the ear to grow dull and listless, the eye to become unobserving, the power of imitation to decay, and, at the age of fifteen or sixteen years—when the mind has become so imbued with one language that, to acquire another, it must go through the double process, first of clothing the idea in the language natural to it, and then of translating the natural language into the foreign—we commence the tardy and ungrateful task.

It may be asked in what manner, practically, and without a great expense, the child can enjoy the advantages of teachers in foreign languages at so early an age? I will throw out a passing suggestion on the subject. Instead of employing American teachers to instruct in the alphabet, the grammar, the primer, the easy lessons in geography, a French, Spanish, or German school-mistress, fully competent to the task, could easily be obtained. It should be her duty to forbid the child, either in play-hours, in the recess, or in the school, to use any other than her language ; and the little sums, the easy phrases, the descriptions of the earth, should all be recited and explained in the same tongue. Placing thus the mind of the child under the constant necessity of finding a new outlet, it is astonishing how soon it will roll its marbles and fly its kite in French, and coax and entreat in Spanish, and vent its dissatisfaction and its tears in the guttural German. So, then, by dexterously economizing the play and the school-time of the child, without imposing upon it a susceptible increase of toil, without retarding it in what are usually considered the grave branches of study, you can put to their legitimate use these astonishing faculties, which last but for a season, unless most carefully nurtured ; and you can give to the child what will be in the man the most inestimable of all advantages, the power to roam at will in all countries and in all literatures ; to put himself and his mind in direct communion with the great men and the great works of all civilized countries ; and you will have rescued the classics from the unjust accusations cast upon them, that they usurp and intrench

upon the time which would be more profitably given to the modern tongues.

I have thus far contended that the teacher must recognize in the child a being who has not only all the physical and mental faculties of the man, but who has them in such a peculiar state that they can be moulded at will to any habits and any developments; and that these physical and mental faculties are under the direct control of a powerful instinct, called curiosity, which, left to itself, soon decays into listlessness and indifference, but becomes, by skillful training, the strongest of all permanent motives—the love of learning. I have urged as a corollary to this, that the true course of education is to adapt itself to these facts; to take advantage of the wonderful physical and mental flexibility and pliancy of the infant, ere it is gone forever, and to economize, develop, and give permanency to this strange and all-controlling instinct of curiosity. This can be done only by making the preparatory school for infants and growing boys a necessary part of a university; and hence it is that I congratulate you on the wisdom of the plan which you have marked out for the future College of our State.

I pass over, for want of time, the countless advantages which will spring from this union, and come to the one which seems to me the most inestimable of all. It is this—that the child, in the age of all others the most important, will be placed in direct communion with the great literary and scientific minds of the country in which he lives; that the man filled with genial learning, the ripe scholar whom you have deemed worthy to be a professor in your University, shall become the companion, the friend, and the teacher of the child. I know that the idea will seem to many chimerical and visionary. The practice of confiding the education of the infant to the weak and incompetent, is so common that a certain sort of social inferiority attaches itself to the very name of teacher of children. The very refuse of our colleges—the minds which the professions reject with disdain, the student who has contentedly taken his place at the bottom of his class, the broken-down lawyer, the minister whose pews are vacant—all look to teaching for their scanty support; and the more they are incompetent, the younger are the children committed to their care. The profession of teaching has become a kind of hospital for the blind, the lame, and the halt among liberally educated men. As I have seen poor, tortured children, repeating, parrot-like, their wearily learned lessons, that have tasked their memory, and

wearied and discouraged every other faculty of mind and body—as I have seen gaping school-masters look longingly at the clock, that told them how much of their three hours' toil remained—as I have seen the quick, living mind of the child brought into contact with the sluggish, dead mind of the teacher—it has seemed to me that here a greater atrocity was committed than those which the terrible ingenuity of the Inquisition suggested when it tied the healthy man to the loathsome corpse, and left the living and the dead to corrupt together.

Turn for a moment to a more agreeable picture. Come with me to the pleasant fields of our own classic Cambridge, and join with me the noisy, turbulent troop of children, who are running eagerly at the call of a genial man of some fifty years, who has just picked up a stone from the ground. The man towards whom the boys are running as to a father, is the friend of Cuvier and Humboldt, the honored of scholars—one whom France has sought by bribe of place and rank to win to her own country, already so rich in scientific men—he is the learned Agassiz. With what eager delight these young, fresh minds hang on the lips of the genuine teacher! With what a thirst their young souls drink in the clear stream that flows over from the exhaustless mind! The scientific truth hid in that humble pebble has been imparted, and joyfully the search for new stones and new truths is resumed. And so, alternately, the teacher and the taught, the honored, scientific man and the unfledged boy, refresh themselves together at the pure fountains of nature. The boy catches from the man that quickness of investigation, that activity of eye, finger, limb, and brain, that restless longing to explore and discover all that this world has of hidden beauty, which the man has learned in years of close communion with nature alone in the solitary Alps, and by the heaving glacier. And the mind of the man, hardened by the wear and tear of half a century, acquires a new freshness and a new life from its contact with these young and glowing minds.

And this scene, the union of the preparatory school and the college, in the University which you are now rearing, will make a frequent one on our California shore. The learned professor of Greek will unbend from his studies to tell the delighted scholar, in the genial language which true learning gives, the glowing stories of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*; the learned astronomer will sometimes at night point his telescope to the heavens, and the wonders of science will fill the dreams of the astonished and awe-struck child, and in the pleasure which the child sees radiant in the face of the teacher,

as some new idea is developed, some scientific fact discovered—the voluntary homage he beholds surrounding learning—will he find his own incentive to progress and his own future reward.

And now, Mr. President and Trustees, it remains for me to wish you a heart-felt godspeed in your great enterprise. In the carrying out of your plans you will have many difficulties to meet, many prejudices to encounter. I do not speak of those physical difficulties, such as the providing money, libraries, and suitable buildings. The munificence of a proverbially munificent people will amply supply these wants. Nor do I speak of the difficulty of finding suitable teachers—men of learning and science will gladly rush into this great and yet untried arena. But I speak of the prejudice which recreant men of education have instilled with all an apostate's zeal against the system of university education. Newspapers and the press, speeches audaciously delivered before literary societies in leading universities, teem with indirect abuse of liberal education. Now, the classic studies are attacked, and the time spent in their acquisition is stigmatized as lost. Men use their eloquence which they owe to the great masters of Greece and Rome, in attempts, that I trust—that I know—will be in vain to hush the music of Virgil and Homer, and still forever the echoes of the thunders of Demosthenes that have reverberated through centuries. Now, the attempt is still more insidiously and indirectly made by demagogical praises of what is called the 'dignity' of labor. Yet, if you analyze carefully what is ordinarily meant by the phrase, you will find that it is simply the praise of the body, at the expense of the mind; that what is called dignity of labor would with more propriety be called the dignity of ignorance.

There is a prejudice, too, in favor of the self-educated man, which has done much to disparage the advantages of the university education; and heaven forbid that I should refuse my sincere tribute of admiration to the noble spirit that stems adversity and rises superior to obstacles! Yet, while I give to the self-educated man my admiration, I give him also as sincere a pity. The child and the more matured youth were not meant by nature to endure privations, either mental or physical—to steal hours from sleep, to overwork their brains by the eye-destroying flicker of the candle, when the fatiguing work of the day is done. Nature never intended that the age of childhood and youth should pass uncheered by the smile and bereft of the inspiring influence of the teacher. Kindness, ease, freedom from care, encouragement, and love, are essential to a well-developed,

symmetrical growth; and the absence of any one of these in childhood is sure to leave on the mind of the man, strong though it be, some great deformity. Analyze carefully the minds of the great self-educated men, and you will find, I believe, almost universally, that each privation which the child has suffered has engendered a corresponding vice in the mind of the man. Now, it is a wild recklessness that drives the heaven-turned mind of Burns to revel in sensual delights; now, a gloomy, morbid imagination that buries the despair of Chatterton in a suicide's grave.

When in the valley near us we see a symmetrical, wide-spreading, majestic tree, each branch, bough, and twig rising gracefully to the heavens, we know that genial rains watered it when a sapling; that it grew in the smile of the sunshine, caressed by light, soft winds. Half way up the hill there stands another tree, bent like an old man, whose branches, leaves, and boughs seem fleeing in terror from some invisible enemy. Strong, yet unsightly, we read in its whole aspect how painfully in youth it lifted its still half-recumbent form, while the angry and the perpetual winds and the fierce tempest strove in vain to keep it down. In one of these two trees you have the type of the university, the universally and symmetrically educated mind, whose every branch, twig, and fiber rise in upward aspiration. In the other, you have the self-educated man, strong, rugged, and unyielding, yet bent, jagged, and gnarly, from premature, unnatural struggle.

All these prejudices, kindled and fanned into flames by the selfish demagogue, as he pours into the ears of unthinking crowds the gross flattery that they are the equals of educated men, it will be your task to encounter—it will be your glory to conquer. And under your guidance, by the blessing of God, this beautiful State of California—whose children, as yet only adopted, stand like the Janus of old, with two faces—one turned admiringly on her smiling valleys, her broad rivers, and her gold-teeming hills; the other face turned longingly and regretfully towards their own native land, to the hallowed homes of their old recollections and the graves of their fathers—this glorious land shall see spring from her loins a race in whose love she shall know no rival, a race all her own, a race of child-like men—children in flexibility and pliancy of bodily organs, children in simplicity, in restless curiosity and glowing mental fervor—and men of stature, power, and grasp of mind.

## II. ALUMNI MEETING.

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MAY 31, 1864.

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At half-past five o'clock the Alumni entered the hall, and ranged themselves along three parallel tables. At the head of these, on a raised platform, was spread a fourth table. At the center of this sat Hon. Edward Tompkins, President of the evening. On his right he was supported by Rev. Dr. Bellows, and on his left by the Vice-President of the College, Rev. S. H. Willey. The head of the table was occupied by the Mayor of San Francisco. The other guests at this board were General Wright, Provost Marshal Van Vost, United States District Judge F. M. Haight, Ira P. Rankin, Sherman Day, and Professor Durant. About one hundred and twenty-five were seated at the tables. A few ladies graced the occasion with their presence, occupying seats on the side of the room. Those of them who had prepared the collation, and adorned the hall, volunteered also to act as cup-bearers.

After the invocation of a blessing by Mr. Willey, the President of the evening invited all to "help themselves," and all *did* help themselves. The collation consisted of substantials, and berries, and country cream, besides coffee and pure water. At the conclusion of the repast the President said:—

BROTHERS: If you have all "helped yourselves" long enough, we will now proceed with the business of the evening. You are aware that for several months an effort has been making, on the part of the Faculty of the College of California, to gather together the names of all the graduates of the State. To a certain extent they have succeeded. In a few moments the roll will be called, and each

person is requested to answer when his name is reached, to name his college and the year he graduated.

Before the roll is called, I am requested by Professor Kellogg to state that as this meeting has opened so auspiciously, and as it is intended to inaugurate a series of such gatherings, each to be more agreeable than those that have preceded it, a meeting of all interested will be held in this hall on the first Tuesday of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting one year from to-day. The roll will now be called.

### GRADUATES PRESENT.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
REV. J. M. ALEXANDER.....	San Francisco.....	Williams.....	1858
REV. DR. W. C. ANDERSON..	San Francisco.....	Washington.....	
J. SNOWDEN BACON.....	San Francisco.....	Yale.....	1845
REV. H. C. BADGER.....	San Francisco.....		
E. P. BATCHELOR.....	San Francisco.....	Yale.....	1858
REV. L. C. BAYLES.....	San Francisco.....	N. Y. Free Academy..	
REV. E. G. BECKWITH.....	San Francisco.....	Williams.....	1849
D. P. BELKNAP.....	San Francisco.....	University N. Y. City.	1844
REV. DR. H. W. BELLOW..	San Francisco.....	Harvard.....	1832
HON. JOHN E. BENTON.....	Folsom.....	University N. Y. City.	1847
REV. JOSEPH A. BENTON....	San Francisco.....	Vale.....	1842
T. B. BIGELOW.....	Oakland.....	Harvard.....	1820
W. I. BINNEY.....	San Francisco.....	Amherst.....	1860
HON. M. C. BLAKE.....	San Francisco.....	Bowdoin.....	
REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE.....	Oakland.....	Western Reserve.....	1844
W. P. BLAKESLEE.....	Oakland.....	Western Reserve.....	1861
J. S. BLATCHLEY.....	San Francisco.....	Vale.....	1850
HON. NEWTON BOOTH.....	Sacramento.....	Asbury University....	
S. D. BOSWORTH.....	Grass Valley.....	Union.....	1851
J. F. BOWMAN.....	San Francisco.....	University N. Y. City.	1844
CHAS. E. BRAYTON.....	Oakland.....	Hamilton.....	1852
PROF. I. H. BRAYTON.....	Oakland.....	Hamilton.....	1846
JOHN H. BREWER.....	Oakland.....	Yale.....	1850
REV. P. G. BUCHANAN.....	Watsonville.....	University Michigan..	1846
REV. FREDERICK BUEL.....	San Francisco.....	Vale.....	1836
MILTON BULKLEY.....	San Francisco.....	Vale.....	1861
HON. CALEB BURBANK.....	Virginia City.....	Waterville.....	1829
DR. WM. CARMAN.....	San Francisco.....	Yale.....	1842
H. W. CARPENTIER.....	Oakland.....	Columbia.....	1848
S. J. CLARK.....	Oakland.....	Trinity.....	1845



<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
DR. B. B. COIT.....	San Francisco.....	Yale.....	1822
HON. H. P. COON.....	San Francisco.....	Williams.....	1844
COL. J. B. CROCKETT.....	San Francisco.....		
DANIEL A. CROSBY.....	San Francisco.....	Dartmouth.....	1857
S. L. CUTTER, JR.....	San Francisco.....	Harvard.....	1854
HON. SHERMAN DAY.....	New Almaden.....	Yale.....	1826
A. N. DROWN.....	San Francisco.....	Brown.....	1861
PROF. HENRY DURANT.....	Oakland.....	Yale.....	1827
JOHN W. DWINELLE.....	San Francisco.....	Hamilton.....	1834
DR. AUG. R. EGBERT.....	San Francisco.....	College of New Jersey.....	1850
REV. ALEX. FAIRBAIRN.....	Vacaville.....	Lafayette.....	1848
JOHN B. FELTON.....	San Francisco.....	Harvard.....	
CAPT. HUGH B. FLEMING.....	San Francisco.....	West Point.....	1852
REV. WALTER FREAR.....	Santa Cruz.....	Yale.....	1851
C. G. W. FRENCH.....	Folsom.....	Brown.....	1842
ROBT. M. GALLAWAY.....	San Francisco.....	Yale.....	1858
DR. JOHN F. GEARY.....	San Francisco.....	London University.....	1842
DR. H. GIBBONS.....	San Francisco.....	University Penn.....	1829
DR. W. P. GIBBONS.....	Alameda.....	University New York.....	1845
GILES H. GRAY.....	San Francisco.....	N. Y. Free Academy.....	
HON. FLETCHER M. HAIGHT.....	Monterey.....	Hamilton.....	1818
REV. L. HAMILTON.....	San Jose.....	Hamilton.....	1850
REV. S. S. HARMON.....	Oakland.....	Union.....	1843
JOHN W. HENDRIE.....	San Francisco.....	Yale.....	1851
PROF. F. D. HODGSON.....	Oakland.....	Wesleyan University.....	1853
HON. OGDEN HOFFMAN.....	San Francisco.....	Columbia.....	
C. T. HOPKINS.....	San Francisco.....	University Vermont.....	1847
H. B. JANES.....	San Francisco.....	University Vermont.....	1838
REV. WM. L. JONES.....	Eureka.....	Bowdoin.....	1849
L. M. KELLOGG.....	San Francisco.....	Columbia.....	1848
PROF. MARTIN KELLOGG.....	Oakland.....	Yale.....	1850
REV. A. E. KITTREDGE.....	San Francisco.....	Williams.....	1854
H. B. LIVINGSTON.....	San Francisco.....	Williams.....	1844
REV. DAVID McCLURE.....	San Francisco.....	Delaware.....	1848
CALVIN B. McDONALD.....	San Francisco.....	Dickinson.....	1847
EDWARD McLEAN.....	Silver City.....	Yale.....	1843
DR. JOHN T. McLEAN.....	San Francisco.....	Wesleyan University.....	1845
REV. J. H. McMONAGLE.....	San Francisco.....	Knox.....	1857
ANNIS MERRILL.....	San Francisco.....	Wesleyan University.....	1835
GEO. B. MERRILL.....	San Francisco.....	Harvard.....	1859
REV. GEO. MOOAK.....	Oakland.....	Williams.....	1851
NATHAN W. MOORE.....	San Francisco.....	Brown.....	
DR. J. MORISON.....	San Francisco.....	Harvard.....	1844

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
JAMES NAPHTALI.....	San Francisco.....	Yale.....	1863
HON. A. C. NILES.....	Nevada City.....	Williams.....	1852
FELIX O'BYRNE.....	San Francisco.....	Trinity, Dublin.....	1858
J. C. OLMSTED.....	San Francisco.....	Williams.....	1860
C. T. H. PALMER.....	Folsom.....	Yale.....	1847
REV. GEO. PIERSON.....	Brooklyn.....	Illinois.....	1848
E. J. PRINGLE.....	San Francisco.....	Harvard.....	
JOHN REED.....	Santa Clara.....	Williams.....	1848
REV. H. RICHARDSON.....	San Pablo.....	Dartmouth.....	1841
WM. K. ROWELL.....	Brooklyn.....	Dartmouth.....	1855
S. S. SANBORN.....	Oakland.....	Dartmouth.....	1863
REV. JOHN SESSIONS.....	Oakland.....	Dartmouth.....	1822
REV. B. N. SEYMOUR.....	Alvarado.....	Williams.....	1852
REV. N. SLATER.....	Liberty.....	Union.....	1831
WM. M. SMITH.....	San Francisco.....	Miami University.....	1844
FRANK SOULÉ.....	San Francisco.....	Wesleyan University..	
HON. EDWARD STANLY.....	San Francisco.....	University of N. C....	
J. W. STEPHENSON.....	San Francisco.....	Harvard.....	1859
DR. J. D. B. STILLMAN.....	San Francisco.....	Union.....	1843
GEO. STRONG.....	San Francisco.....	Dartmouth.....	1859
DORSON E. SYKES.....	Nevada City.....	Vale.....	1833
GEORGE TAIT.....	San Francisco.....	University Virginia....	
R. H. TIBBITTS.....	San Francisco.....	Bowdoin.....	1848
HON. EDWARD TOMPKINS....	Oakland.....	Union.....	1834
DR. EDWARD TRASK.....	San Francisco.....		
J. P. TREADWELL.....	San Francisco.....	Harvard.....	1844
HON. GEO. TURNER.....	Carson City.....	Washington.....	1848
DR. F. TUTTILL.....	San Francisco.....	Amherst.....	1840
REV. KINSLEY TWINING.....	San Francisco.....	Vale.....	1853
CAPT. J. H. VAN VOST.....	San Francisco.....	Union and West Point..	1852
REV. P. V. VEEDER.....	Napa.....	Union.....	1846
J. H. VOORHEES.....	San Francisco.....	College of New Jersey..	1841
REV. E. B. WALSWORTH....	Oakland.....	Union.....	1844
REV. J. H. WARREN.....	San Mateo.....	Knox.....	1847
F. H. WATERMAN.....	San Francisco.....	University Vermont....	1854
REV. S. T. WELLS.....	San Francisco.....	Union.....	1839
WM. WHITE.....	Watsonville.....	Williams.....	1858
REV. S. H. WILLEY.....	Oakland.....	Dartmouth.....	1845
PROF. W. J. G. WILLIAMS....	San Francisco.....		
CHAS. A. WILSON.....	San Francisco.....	Amherst.....	1854
GEN. GEORGE WRIGHT.....	San Francisco.....	West Point.....	1852

At least thirty-four institutions, all but two of them American, are here represented. Yale had twenty sons present.

Williams eleven, Harvard and Union nine each, Dartmouth seven. Fifteen institutions (thirteen of them American) had each a single representative. At the conclusion of the roll-call, the President said:—

FRIENDS, BROTHERS: In the name and on behalf of the Faculty of this institution of learning, I now bid you welcome to the halls of the College of California. Remembering the pleasure and pride with which the colleges of the old States, once in each year, gathered their children together, and knowing that many of those children were scattered upon the shores of the Pacific, too far from the old hearth-stones to admit of their returning thither, the Faculty conceived the happy idea, inasmuch as their own family was not so large as to render it inconvenient, of adopting all these stray children of the sister colleges of the East, and inviting them to find here the home they had lost. And so they gathered up the names of all of whom they could hear that belonged to these several families, and invoked the aid of the Press to reach the rest, with a full, warm, cordial, and affectionate invitation to them all to meet here this day, and find a new Alma Mater that was ready to be as tender to them as they would be filial and faithful to her.

In response to that invitation we meet here to-day. The farmer has left his fields, the miner his mines, the physician his patients, the lawyer his clients, the minister of God has turned his work of love in a new channel, the judiciary by its honored representatives, the State by its executive officers, the nation by the president and author of the greatest movement for the humanization and Christianization of the race that the world has witnessed for eighteen centuries; and all—hand to hand, eye to eye, heart to heart—are now here to renew their allegiance to the great cause of education, and to swear, each with the other, that as for them and their house, they will henceforth labor more earnestly than ever for its diffusion throughout the world.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of this meeting. We stand now as they stood, who, at the first commencement of Yale or Harvard, looked down the line of the ages that have led to us. Who then dreamed of the mighty influence that was thus put in motion? Who, to-day, dare to estimate the results that are to follow from this beginning? It is as if we stood among the little springs in the far North, where, bubbling out of the unconscious earth, they quietly glide away from our feet, scarcely heeding their

presence and utterly unconscious whither they are bound; and then, taken by the spirit and carried up into a high mountain, we have their course traced out before us. And lo! the little rivulets gather strength and power at every mile of their progress; now sweeping through and fertilizing broad and beautiful plains, now turning the wheels of busy industry, and now widening into the mighty Mississippi bearing upon its bosom the commerce of half the world. Who that has seen all this dare to think lightly of the little springs whence flow the streams that water the earth? And so with us; we stand, to-day, among the springs of education in California, but far before us the spirit shows us the mighty stream, bearing upon its bosom the rich freighted argosies, laden with the refined gold of intellectual culture, and the precious stones of pure and lofty thought. Who will not exult, when years have gone by, in the memory that he was one of those who stood at the fountain and helped guide the waters of this "river of life"?

It has seemed to me, as I have thought of it, and from day to day have listened to the tones of the College bell, as if *it* had caught the spirit of this great occasion, and was swelling and pealing in harmony with it. And one evening, as with the twilight I caught its tones, in some way—I shall not undertake to explain how—the thoughts that arose found expression thus:—

The College bell's ringing—ding-dong! ding-dong!  
 Its peals are merry, and loud, and long;  
 On the wings of the wind they reverberate  
 O'er each hill and vale of the Golden State.  
 The ocean waves, with them, keep measure and time—  
 Nevada re-echoes the silvery chime;  
 In the "home of the angels" they catch the refrain—  
 Old Shasta repeats it again and again.  
 Where "the Oregon rolls" the dark forests are stirr'd,  
 And Washington's pines the sweet music have heard:  
 And throughout this vast realm, it's unstintedly given  
*To ears that are tuned*—a strain caught from Heaven;  
 No meaningless sound has it spread on the air,  
 But words of deep moment its mellow tones bear;  
 Let us listen an instant—if now in our ear  
 There's an echo from Heaven—"It is *good* to be *here*."

Brothers, come! for years we've labored  
 In the parch'd and thirsty soil,  
 Sowing seed—the crop ungathered  
 From our life-exhausting toil—

Now we reap, oh, brothers ! come,  
To share our joy at "harvest home."

Brothers ! *you* have drank at fountains  
That have filled your souls with light—  
*You* have climbed the lofty mountains,  
Whence you've gained the glorious sight  
Of that fair land of promise, where, on every hand,  
Science and learning, truth and virtue stand.

Brothers ! you have seen the madness  
Ignorance breeds in human breasts ;  
You have felt, with crushing sadness,  
All humanity depress'd,  
By sin and crime's resistless fetter,  
That pleads but this—*it knew no better !*

Brothers ! we would rear a bulwark  
'Gainst this flood of sin and crime—  
Come and help us in the good work,  
In this glorious spring-time,  
Now, in humanity's great hour of need,  
As you would have the crop, so sow the seed !

Come and help us—hearts are open—  
All throughout our halls to-day ;  
Our country, virtue, truth, are hoping  
That with us you'll work and pray,  
That soon may dawn that bright and blessed time  
When earth shall know no more of ignorance and crime.

This is what the bell said ; this is what the Faculty now say to every educated man in California ; this is what our old mothers would enjoin upon all their children : this is what humanity, Heaven, demands of us all—affection, truth, and faith to this new mother ; for thus only shall we secure the blessing of liberal education, of enlarged culture for our children, and our children's children, forever

The first sentiment, brothers, to which I shall ask your attention—the first in every gathering of true men—is : Our Country ; great in all the arts of peace—*greater*, when at the call of truth and principle she drew the sword in defense of human rights—*GREATEST*, when she organized the ministry of mercy to temper war's ferocity, and made even the horrors of the battle-field the means of developing the highest and noblest fruits of the gospel of peace.

I but repeat the words that rise to the lips of every one of you, when I call on Dr. Bellows to respond to this sentiment.

DR. BELLWS.—MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN, AND BRETHREN: I wish I felt myself more worthy to answer to that sentiment which my friend and old parishioner, Mr. Tompkins—your President—has given you, and which I see he has flavored with an affectionate reference to me, whom, doubtless, he remembers because associated with his old home, and the earlier years of his life on the other side.

“Our Country.” Well, that is a word that ought to be first in the mouth, as it is deepest in the heart of every American citizen at an hour like this—first in the mouth of every educated man especially; and I thank God that in the great crisis out of which we are not yet passed, if there has been any portion of our people faithful to their duty, any portion whose hearts have beat in warm sympathy with each other, and who have come up like men to give their time, their thoughts, their safety, to the interests of this glorious war, it has been the educated men of the country. I have noticed, with the greatest possible attention, how this thing has worked at home, and I have given to it as much attention as I could here, and I say that there never was a time when one class of educated men, that class occupying the pulpits of America in particular, were ever so united upon any one field—never a time when that class has broken down so many partitions, leaped over so many barriers, overcome so many partialities and preferences, encountered so many obstacles, as in the field of the country and the war. Men who looked upon it almost as a social crime to use the word *politics* in the pulpit, have, since the war began, found that the citizen and the Christian, at a time like this, are so nearly identical that it is not worth while to stop and trace the dividing line between them—have found that a man does not cease to be a man because he stands in the pulpit, or is a minister of the gospel, but ought, all the more on that account, to be ready to give his heart, his life, and his substance for that which alone renders the preaching of the gospel possible in this land, the stability of our civil, political, and social institutions.

And so it has been with the medical profession. I have had about as much to do with that as with the ministry itself since the war began, and I thank God that the medical profession has been ready to rush from its duties, making sacrifices—great pecuniary sacrifices—surrendering practice, hurrying to the battle-field to carry there the alleviations which they have it in their blessed power to render, and uniting at home in all sorts of associations to lend aid

and comfort to those laboring in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers. The law—I am not so well acquainted with what the lawyers are doing, I confess—I cannot speak quite so confidently about that, but I do meet here and there men who act with them somewhat. I think that they generally [the conclusion of the sentence was lost in laughter, which was occasioned by the Doctor's humorous manner]. Softly, softly, my friends. The law was born out of the bosom of God, and I do, in all seriousness, hope it will be sacred as a profession. And I will not consent to any even jocose sneer upon what, in a company like this, ought to be held high beside the very gospel itself, as the ark—and the banner, too—of all that is great, and strong, and sacred in the interests of the Pacific Coast. But the law, as a profession, is more associated with the money-making callings of life, and I admit that if a lawyer keeps his conscience and his patriotism clean from those with whom he is compelled constantly to associate in the minor pursuits of life (here we are shut up, and we can talk of the educated professions with a little of that sort of pride that it becomes educated men to feel): I say that if lawyers do keep themselves unspotted from the world, and pure in their patriotism, and firm in their devotion to God and the country at a time like this, they are the most honorable of all. The professions are bound to stick by each other, brethren. I believe in holding up the law if it needs anything in this way, because I do believe that at times educated men ought to be clannish and stick by each other, and I confess I am for the regular professions *practiced in the regular way*.

The cause of education is the cause of patriotism in California. There is nothing in the world, in even the war itself, that claims your courageous and cheerful support more than the cause of education. But I declare that my solicitude and anxiety about it have been greatly diminished by hearing that most remarkable catalogue of graduates of colleges that has been called here to-day. I never knew before the capabilities of the alphabet. I was absolutely astonished at the way it held out. Why, we had a whole swarm of "B's," a whole sea-coast of "C's," and I don't know how many hissing "S's" at the end. I thought, in truth, that we should never get through; and if that is an imperfect list of the graduates, I don't know how long a full one would be; and as for San Francisco, why it ought to blaze out an illuminated copy of literature and learning under the thou-

sand or more, are there not ?—graduates on that list who belong to that comparatively small city.

In respect to education, I confess I feel exceedingly cheered by what I see. I find that it has been attended to in a remarkable manner, like most other things in this new country; for if there is anything that has struck me here, it is that the Pacific Coast has begun in the middle and not at the beginning to do everything—Things are not raised here from the acorn. You transplanted the oak from your homes in the East. You felt the want of the institutions and society that you had been accustomed to. You had the basis for them—had it in the East, and you supplied the rest here. And, therefore, I find the most substantial kind of civilization amongst you. That, it seems to me, is a reason why you ought to hurry up your University here. You must not let this University grow by slow degrees. It must begin in the middle, too; otherwise it will not fulfill the high but sacred function which you are gathered here in hopes that it will render to our country. There ought to be a vast endowment, and no effort should be spared to make this a University worthy of the Pacific Coast. It may just as well be done in a year as in twenty, and I hold that the educated men are bound to make some *one university*. You don't want a dozen different institutions, every one of them "a little"—as they say in the West—"one-horse concern." You want one Christian university, that shall break down all little, petty, professional narrowness, and all the dividing lines that spring up inevitably in the less educated portions of the country. To that end, I say—and it is not because I do not represent any of the evangelical denominations, as they are called, for in my own estimate I hold myself just as evangelical as the best man here—but because I think it is right and necessary; and I say there ought not to be a single proscription of any Christian denomination—that this University ought to take the widest possible ground, and have not one letter in its programme that seems to slant in the least degree towards any denominational or sectarian domination. Heavens! is education to be under the patronage of this sect. or that sect, or the other sect? The object of it is to break down the barriers between us and truth; to place truth upon her own great mountain, with nothing between her and God but the open heavens! Let the whole thing be open to inquiry. The gospel is safe everywhere; God will take care of that. Truth is safe everywhere; God will take care of



that. The only dangers to either in the world are bigotry, intolerance, and proscription. Let us have done with these on this great, free, new, fresh soil, and then we shall rear a body of men here worthy to conduct the events of this new empire.

One word about another subject. I am trespassing, I know, but —[Go on, go on.] You have mines here which attract the attention and occupy the feelings, and interests, and sympathies of all classes of society. In God's name do not forget those richer mines which you have in your population. Do not let the soil, or anything that is in it, divert your attention from the fact that the greatest power on earth is man-power; the richest mine on earth is man's mind developed by education. *Mind* before *mines* ought to be the great motto written upon the heart of every educated Californian. I wish success to this University with all my heart and soul, although I cannot quite adopt the language of my brother and say that we have left our old mother and want another, because there is a something in my soul when the word Harvard is mentioned that I never shall feel when any other college is named. You remember what John Paul Richter said: "You won't persuade me to forget my own mother by telling me how many others there are in the world." You cannot make us forget the Alma Mater that nursed our infancy; and the man that does forget her will never be half loyal to any other institution.

THE PRESIDENT.—The next sentiment is: California; her loyalty as pure as the gold in her hills; her liberality as broad as her beautiful valleys; her future as secure as the bases of her mountains; and her people equal to the magnificent destiny that is before them.

It was expected that His Excellency the Governor would be here to respond to that sentiment. In his place we have a letter, which I will read:—

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
Sacramento, May 30, 1864. }

REV. S. H. WILLEY—*My Dear Sir:* I shall be prevented by official duties from availing myself of the kind invitation extended me to be present at Oakland to-morrow, and participate in the exercises and festivities arranged for the gathering at the College of California of graduates of older colleges now resident in this State.

This I regret exceedingly, for the occasion will be a rare one, graced as it will be by the first minds of the State, and having for its object the christening, as it were, of the pioneer college of the Pacific Coast.

I take this occasion to express my warmest wishes for the prosperity of the

College of California, and my earnest hope that it will in its future usefulness fulfill the most sanguine hopes of those who have warmed it into existence.

I shall be gratified if you will do me the honor, when sentiments are in order, to propose as mine: Education; its general diffusion can alone give assurance that self-government will be good government; may its light extend more and more, until every people under the sun shall be fitted for and shall enter upon the enjoyment of republican freedom, justice, and order. Faithfully yours,

F. F. Low.

Since that was received, having the good fortune to have the President of the Telegraph Company here so that messages could be dead-headed, a dispatch has been received saying that the Mayor of San Francisco was next in dignity to the Governor of the State, and that as he was very likely to be Governor himself in a little while, it might stand him in good stead to play Governor now. Mayor Coon.

MAYOR COON.—MR. PRESIDENT: I consider that an introduction of that kind bears internal evidence of malice aforethought. Twenty years ago, when I graduated at Williams College, in Berkshire County, I believe that I thought myself capable of responding to such a sentiment as that in the absence of the Governor of California, but considerable experience since that has convinced me that it is more appropriate for me to say merely that I will do what I can in response to the call that has been made upon me since I came into this room. A little paper was served upon me while sitting at this table, containing the sentiment which has been read, "to be responded to by Governor Low, or his attorney-in-fact." If I am the Governor's attorney-in-fact, I am not aware of it; but to such a sentiment a man must have been tongue-tied from his birth if he could not say something.

In regard to the loyalty of California, it is unnecessary to say a word. Her own acts demonstrate that most conclusively. California has been too generous of her gold—she has been too brave and patriotic in offering her sons to defend the nation, to have anyone question her loyalty, or to need any lip evidence on this occasion.

The sentiment which has been read speaks of the liberality of California, and it speaks of it truly. Providence has so arranged and ordered it; has so constituted the minds, and feelings, and associations of men, that in a new country, where generosity is most needed, to found institutions of learning, benevolence, and religion, there the people really are the most generous; and this is true of California. The liberality of California is proverbial, and it exhibits

itself not only on such great occasions as the great crisis through which our country is passing has presented, but upon all occasions when that liberality has been appealed to. And here I may say that it is the duty of educated men, observing the need of founding institutions here whose influence is necessary to the permanent prosperity of the State, to turn this liberality into rightful channels—to cultivate it, and through it promote these institutions of learning, and the institutions of benevolence and religion, without which civilization will not be permanent in any country.

The sentiment also speaks of the future of California. Now that is something of which a man ought to speak modestly ; but it seems to me that the occasion that has called us together has much to do with the future—with the great future to which reference is made in this sentiment. I am thankful that it is my privilege here to-day to make mention of what has occurred to my mind since here—that about twelve years ago I was introduced to a stranger in the city of San Francisco, who said he had come from New Haven to establish a school in California—the site was not yet selected—and that with God's blessing he intended to devote himself to the work of promoting this school—building it up until it should become a college. I speak of the Rev. Mr. Durant. I am thankful that it was my privilege to talk with him, to give him my own views, and to give him what encouragement I could at the time ; but I must say that it looked very discouraging to me at that moment. He established his school at this place ; and afterwards on visiting him, about eight or nine months after he commenced it, though I found him in a sick room, prostrated by disease, yet he was cheerful, determined, and persevering in this matter. That school has grown into this college, and I dare say that the present exceeds the most sanguine anticipations which he indulged in at the time he began it. I believe I am correct, entirely historically correct, in what I have said in relation to the establishment of that school, and its relations to the present college.

Now, we may have different views in regard to some features connected with the great cause of education, but that does not hinder our working for it. It does not harm the cause of education in the least because Yale, and Harvard, and Princeton, and Columbia, and other colleges that I could name, are under peculiar influences, denominational or otherwise. I would not say one word that

would discourage the utmost liberality from having the broadest foundation in this institution ; but at the same time I wish to say that it is no stigma on the cause of education that it is represented by any respectable religious denomination—that it is under the patronage of any religious denomination. That is all, friends, that I have to say upon this subject.

In regard to the security of California, to which reference is made in the sentiment, we ought to reflect that the security of the future requires that we should not only take care of our State physically,—this we should do—but we ought not to allow her borders to be neglected ; her harbor, the entrance to the State, to any extent to remain unprotected. We ought to be formidable as against foreign foes or domestic foes. But there is a higher kind of security to which our attention should be directed. If we are to be secure for the future—internally, socially, morally—we must attend to those rights of property to which reference was so eloquently made in the oration which has been delivered this afternoon ; to maintaining the supremacy of the law, to seeing that it is thoroughly executed throughout the State. It was said that men were sometimes a law unto themselves ; and in the absence of law thoroughly executed by the proper agents, Californians, thank God, have been a law unto themselves. But I hope that that day is past ; that the law has been so firmly established, and that the people will so attend to their duties under the law, that it shall be effectually administered throughout the State by the proper agents of the law. And then, when the rights of all have been secured as far as they can be, and titles to land have been perfected, and when the law shall be administered as well as in the older States, we shall need something more. We must have a people that shall be intelligent and moral ; and we must have a people not only intelligent and moral, but also having the fear of Almighty God. With our institutions established upon a sound morality, a widespread intelligence, and a pure religion, we will be secure indeed.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Colleges of the East ; their sons are their jewels, and the College of California shares their maternal pride as she combines them into a more than regal diadem this day.

We have read, and from very high authority, that “day unto day uttereth speech.” We would like to hear what the venerable Jeremiah Day has said in years gone by to Sherman Day, of California.

MR. DAY.—MR. PRESIDENT: The paper containing the noble sentiment which you have read, was handed to me, previous to my sitting down, with a request that I would respond to it. I do not know, Mr. President, I do not now remember, whether or not there was a word in my Latin dictionary for “shoddy,” but it seems to me that when that Campanian dame came to the mother of the Gracchi and displayed her jewels, that she must have been one of the shoddy persuasion. And, sir, with what pride can the representatives of the Alma Maters, the beautiful mothers of the East, look around upon the diadem which is here gathered and beautifully set. With what more than Gracchian pride can they look around upon this diadem of jewels here set before them. These are *our* jewels. It is in this kind of men that California puts her pride. It is in her men of education, her men of practical knowledge, her men who combine the *utile* with the *dulce*—the finished and polished education with the practical arts of life. We all know, sir, that the diamond, or any other jewel, is not always found as brilliant as when it is placed in use upon the crown. It does not bear all its brilliancy, it does not show all its points, all the beauties of its crystallization, all its purity, until it has been submitted to trituration, to the rough handling of the artisan; and, sir, the jewels of the Alma Maters of the East have been brought out here, some of them, perhaps, not in an entirely polished state, to be trituated, to be polished, and to be raised to the highest points of perfection by the trituration upon the rough points of life; and when these gems, if any of them should be, are returned to the East, the mothers themselves will acknowledge that they sparkle brighter and better for having been dipped in the Pacific Ocean—brighter for having been rubbed among the sands of the Sierra Nevada.

I did not come here to-day, Mr. President, with the intention of making a speech. I came with the deliberate intention of not making one; but I had resolved that if I did say anything, it should be suggested by the circumstances of the hour. I came with my head full of my own business. I have never yet attained to the dignity of my venerable sire; but, sir, I am principal of a preparatory school, and I have to announce to you, sir, that we are preparing jewels in California for our Alma Mater. When the orator of the day, sir, went through his brilliant peroration, and described to us that other great battle in which the people and the educated men

of the country are engaged—that battle with the great material interests of life—there was brought up to my mind an instance of a private in that army, sir, fighting that battle, whose virtues I wish on this occasion to exalt; and I wish to hold him up, Mr. President, as an example to California. He is not alone, either; he has a comrade in his fight. But the young man of whom I would speak on this occasion was a laborer, a practical miner in the mine of New Almaden. I have watched him there, sir, a young man not yet arrived of age when I first became acquainted with him; not yet being entitled to vote at that time, but since arrived at his majority, who was toiling in that mine in drifts, and passages, and dark holes, and dirty labors, which few of you, brothers, would be willing to follow him in even as a spectator. Amid danger, and sweat and dirt, that young man was toiling at his arduous trade until he became of age. The first step that he took after that was to marry a beautiful maid. He went on with his labors, still accumulating for the support of his family and himself, and his child when it came. After that he still toiled year after year—he was a good worker, he was young, he was stalwart, he had muscle, had mind, had common sense—until he had toiled under my superintendency for some four or five years. I suppose he is not twenty-three years old now. He came to me about six months ago and told me that he was about to retire from the mine. This is a common occurrence, and I know that in almost every instance they will come back again before a great while. But he told me that he was going to leave the mine; that he had acquired sufficient to take him to college, and he was going to sit down with his wife alongside of the Methodist College at Santa Clara, and with the means that he had gained in that mine he was going to educate himself for the profession of a mining engineer. There, gentlemen, is a young man, the product of California life—California practical life. There is the union of an able and practical man; beginning in his case with the practical. There is a young man of twenty-two or three years of age, a father, a husband, a miner, and going to be a scholar. Go and imitate his example.

A VOICE.—All but the miner, and in reverse order—scholar, *husband*, FATHER!

MR. DAY (continuing).—Now, Mr. President, when that young man gets through his rhetoric, his grammar, his arithmetic, his trigo-

nometry, his Latin, and the other elementary branches through which he is destined to go, where, I ask, sir, is the institution in which he will fit himself for the higher branches of his education? Where, sir, is your mining college, your laboratory, your geological cabinet, with those professors, and appliances, and appurtenances which we need for the education of not only that young man, but a thousand of similarly situated young men who are toiling in the dark holes of the mines of this State? Where is that institution? It is not here. It is not even in this College, although we wish that it may be; and I wish upon this occasion to call upon the educated men of this State—call upon the successful men, those who have been successful in business, those who have been successful in mining speculations, to come up and aid us in a work of this kind, and supply a demand, a practical business demand, for something that we have not got here, an institution of home manufacture; and I ask them to come and bring to the work not only their heads and hands, but I would like to ask those who have been successful to bring also the aid of their *feet*, if they have any. The demand upon the feet is reciprocal in this case; for it is necessary for the development of more feet, the generation of more feet, that we should have a mining college.

Mr. President, if you wish to see how this diadem of jewels will sparkle, sir; if you will be good enough to set it in motion, you will see its brilliancy.

THE PRESIDENT.—There is a gentleman here present who was present at a meeting of the Alumni of Hamilton College, in the State of New York, some time since, and who, I notice, on that occasion stood up manfully for California and her sons. I am sure we shall all be glad to hear from the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of San José.

REV. MR. HAMILTON.—MR. PRESIDENT: This certainly is rather unexpected to me, and yet what has been said respecting my presence at the semi-centennial Commencement of my Alma Mater is strictly true. So far as any *evidence* in that announcement is concerned, I am fully satisfied that our excellent President is a man of truth, bating any extraordinary speech that I made there which he seems to indicate. I did get up there in the presence of perhaps three thousand persons gathered in a tent—because there was no room in the place large enough to hold us—and, assuming the ken

of a prophet, I told them I would venture to prophesy that on this Pacific Coast, in due time, they would hear of an Alumna of my Alma Mater at the East. I further solemnly promised them that if I spoke as a prophet, I should return to this coast with the firm purpose of fulfilling my own prophecy so far as my own efforts would go. I do not mean by this that the College of California is an Alumna exclusively of my own Alma Mater; but I have somewhere read in a book of a certain wonderful young man, who was very bright indeed, and who lost his father by some means or another, and came to be the child of thirty-six fathers before he found his own. Now I hope that this Alumna may become the child of thirty-six mothers, without having any cloud cast upon her pedigree either. I am glad to see the representatives of so many colleges here claiming a share in the honor of building up college on this coast, and I wish I might say something on this great occasion—which may never happen again—about this College, that might stimulate an interest; and I wish to say to those noble laborers here who have raised this goodly tree, go on with your work, dig about its roots, don't get discouraged; and I want to say to the men of wealth, pour into their treasury your golden stores; and I want to say to those who have sons that they wish to be men, send them here to be grafted into this tree—to be ripened and developed until they shall be prepared for the use of the great world; and I want to say further, that if there are any rich old bachelors here to-night that have got plenty of money and don't know what to do with it, and, having graduated in the East, cannot make this College exactly their Alma Mater and support her in her old age, let them make her their *cara sposa*, and see that you give her a good loyal maintenance, and God prolong your days. And when you die, don't forget to leave a good, legal, loyal, liberal portion of that which God has given you as the portion of your said *cara sposa*.

THE PRESIDENT. The Judiciary; the safe depository of the nation's honor and the States' rights. We exult in its independence, and glory in its purity, when it dare be unpopular, but dare not be wrong! Judge Haight, of the Federal Judiciary will respond.

JUDGE HAIGHT. The gentleman who was to respond to this is, I believe, absent, and I have been called upon to do it, to which arrangement I have no particular objection. I did not know that I should have a chance to make a speech when I came. When you



heard the names of the graduates of the different colleges as they were read, perhaps you observed that I was the oldest graduate here present, and I might well say as the boy, "You'd scarce expect one of my age." But I claim to be something like the prophet, with an eye not dimmed, nor natural strength abated. In natural strength, probably, I am more fortunate than some of my juniors.

It was said in the oration to-day, that the decisions of the Courts of California would be the guides in future litigation. I doubt not but that is quite true; though I must confess, so far as my own decisions are concerned, if they guide anybody they will do more than they have done for me. Still, so much has been said and written about the purity of the judiciary, the *ermine*—I don't know whether I have got any *ermine* or not—that it is hardly necessary to dilate upon the subject to intelligent men. You all know, or ought to know, that we want upon the bench of our several Courts learned, honest, impartial men. Not having had much to do with our State Courts, lately, I don't know much about them. In regard to the Federal Courts, the Supreme Court of the United States enjoys a jurisdiction upon which depend the great interests of the country. Although its jurisdiction is limited to particular cases, yet it is exactly those cases which enter into and become part of the political history of the country. It is, therefore, eminently proper, eminently desirable I should say, that that Court should be composed of this class of men.

This toast has a sentiment. [Taking out his glasses.] I don't like to show my glasses, but I shall have to in this dim light. [Reading.] "We exult in its independence." "The Judiciary; the safe depository of the nation's honor and the States' rights." Well, now, I suppose—I don't know—I don't exactly know what that means. The nation's honor—it is in the keeping, I suppose, somewhat, of the Supreme Court of the United States; and the States' rights may come before that tribunal. I presume that was intended for the Federal judiciary. "We exult in its independence and glory in its purity when it dare be unpopular, but dare not be wrong." Well, that is a noble sentiment. "When it dare be unpopular." I tell you, as long as you have an elective judiciary, you won't find many Judges that dare to be unpopular. The Government of the United States, you know, appoints her Judges during good behavior. If that was strictly followed, though, a good many of us wouldn't hold office for a very long time.

However, really, to speak seriously, it is hardly necessary to try to say—it is too trite for this occasion—that upon the judiciary we have to depend for life, liberty, and property, honor, and reputation. It is one thing to organize anything—the judiciary for instance—and it is another thing to put its execution into the right hands. Now, although I say it myself who ought not to say it, I am inclined to think that California is fortunate in her Courts, that we probably shall have nothing to complain of for the want of wisdom, integrity, and learning, because, as one gentleman has said this evening, he believed in following out the regular practice; and I suppose that that man will make a better Judge who has studied some law than one who has not—other things being equal. It depends a little, perhaps, upon the place where he kept his office.

However, gentlemen, as I have already said, it is rather late in the evening, and entirely unnecessary for me to go into an elaborate argument upon this sentiment. With thanks for your attention to the little I have said, I close.

THE PRESIDENT.—We are honored by the presence of a representative of the judiciary of Nevada. We would like to hear from Judge Turner.

JUDGE TURNER.—MR. PRESIDENT AND BRETHREN OF THE ALUMNI: I shall ask your attention for a very few moments only, and I wish to express my thanks *in limine* to the society for its kind invitation, which crossed the mountains twice before I received it. I am indebted to a sort of accident, even now, for the privilege of meeting with you upon this occasion, and as Nevada regards California in the light of an Alma Mater so we, the graduates of various colleges now resident therein, desire ever to be remembered when the Alumni of California meet in festivity and counsel.

This is a beautiful scene to me, brethren, we the children of the colleges of the Orient meeting together in fraternal concord in the Occident, and that, too, almost upon the borders of the very gardens of the Hesperides. Nothing is more tasteful and appropriate than the gathering together of educated men in a clannish guild for mutual pleasure and improvement, as well as for the purpose of devising ways and means for the advancement of learning, and the education of after-coming generations.

It is fitting, gentlemen, that you to-day open a new *Heliconian* fount—it is appropriate that you open a new *Pierian* spring. Why,

sirs, your California is entitled to be considered a classic land; your valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento are smoother than the vales of Arcadia; your peak of Shasta is statelier than Parnassus; your mammoth trees than the sacred groves of Academus; your Almaden is stranger than the fount of Helicon; your Geysers than the Delphic caves; and while your lofty Sierras, clad in cloud and snow, lift themselves toward heaven more grandly than ever did Olympus, your wondrous harbor and Golden Gate are ampler than any Roman port, or even the historic Piræus of the Athenians. Oh! wonderful California; so beautiful in thy youth, so youthful in thy beauty—*esto perpetua*, be thou eternal. No history records so rich, so grand, so fair a land; behold her sitting like a queen beside the sea, bearing in her right hand the peak of Shasta upon the north, while in her left are clustering the green grapes of Los Angeles upon the south, and her young brow is lifted to heaven upon the summits of her own Sierras, whilst her virgin feet are laving in the waters that Balboa saw and loved. Breathes there a man that would not love a land so rich and bright as this?

But, gentlemen, we are gathered together at a strange period in history; we, a company of educated men, are meeting in peaceful convocation, while our country is rocked by the throes of a rebellion as with an earthquake; and this recalls to my mind some remarks which were dropped by the worthily distinguished gentleman who first addressed you—I mean the Rev. Dr. Bellows. My honorable friend, the Doctor, rather twitted the legal profession, and I propose to pay my respects to him. He paid a merited compliment to the clergy for their good works, passed an unctious eulogium upon the brethren of the medical profession for their services, and rather “hung fire” when he came to the bar. He said several things for which I propose here and now to call him to account; for instance, he remarked that “he did not know what the lawyers had done in this war;” again, “the practice of law is connected purely with the money-making department; if they keep themselves unspotted from the world, I presume this is doing very well for them;” and yet again, “if the lawyers need any defense, however, we of the other professions ought charitably to help them out.” I do not pretend that these are his exact words, but they embody the spirit of what he said, and lest judgment be entered by default, I propose to enter right here a plea of the “general issue,” as lawyers call it. And now,

my dear Doctor [and saying this the speaker turned smilingly toward him] I propose to tell you what the lawyers have done in this war, and in this world; and I propose to show that not only in this Rebellion have the lawyers done manly work, but that they have been in the van of all political, social, moral, and educational movements for the amelioration of the race ever since the world was made. This is a bold boast, and I propose to prove it now.

When Philip of Macedon was moving forward to subjugate all Greece, whose burning lips aroused the fires of valor in Athenian breasts? Those of Demosthenes, a lawyer. When Catiline had pushed his conspiracy against Rome into the very Senate house, what clarion voice proclaimed his guilt, and what gallant arm drove him from the forum? Those of Cicero, a lawyer. When the French Revolution shook that beautiful realm, and blood flowed shoe-mouth deep in the streets of Paris, who stood for the people against the patricians with the valor and eloquence of a demi-god? Mirabeau! How has it been in England, Ireland, and our own land? Need I tell an audience like this of Pitt, and Fox, and Burke— of Mansfield, Erskine, and Buller in the first-named country; or Curran, and Emmet, and Grattan, or Phillips, Shiel, and O'Connell in the second? But let us come at once to America, and tell our dear beloved friend, the Doctor, for he is dear to us all and beloved by us all, although he upbraids us without cause—"with all his faults we love him still." I said I would come to America and see what lawyers had done for her. Has anyone forgotten how in the early days of the Revolutionary struggle, the gifted Otis, with tongue of fire, aroused the patriotism of Massachusetts, while at the self same time, as if by providential order, the thunder tones of Patrick Henry fulminated over Virginia, calling his countrymen to arms? Has anyone forgotten what lawyers lived, and ruled, and labored in that fearful struggle, and up till now in American history? The judiciary of America has given us a Marshall, a Bushrod Washington, and a McLean, and a list that it would be tedious to name to you. [The Doctor here interrupted the speaker and added, audibly, Hamilton and Burr. In reply the Judge said, I thought the Doctor was going to quote Nicodemus on me, for I believe the brethren of the cloth were always prejudiced against him because he was ignorant of the second birth.]

But how is it in this present terrible and criminal Rebellion? Have

the members of the legal profession done nothing for our land? Who gave you a Halleck at the council board, and a Butler at Fortress Monroe? The bar! [At the mention of the name of Butler, cheers and shouts for a long time resounded through the hall.] Who gave to the nation General Schenck, who has lost one arm in his country's service and is ready to part with the other? Who gave you General Frank Blair to oscillate between Congress and the battle-field? Who gave you the McCooks, those six gallant men—father and sons together—all from that dear old State of Ohio, some living and some dead, who have been fighting this battle from the first? And yet, again, who was that valiant man who uttered that sentiment now historic—"If any man attempts to lower the American flag, shoot him on the spot"? General Dix, a lawyer. All, all were lawyers; the gifts of a patriotic profession to a bleeding country. These are the kind of men of whom the bar is made; these are the godlike men, brave in the forum, and braver on the field.

"These are among the immortal names  
That were not born to die!"

Surely, Doctor, it was not to such as these that it was said of old,  
"Woe unto you, lawyers."

But I have reserved my best argument for the last; for there is yet another name that I would recall to your recollection. Who has stood in the storm for the last four years? What man is that who has stood upon the deck of the old Ship of State, while she has been raked this way by canister, and that way by grape, and tossed upon the wildest tempest of rebellion that history records—his hand upon the helm, and his eye upon heaven—guiding and guarding that sacred vessel? I refer, as you already know, to Abraham Lincoln, a lawyer! The speaker, in conclusion, made some remarks as to the veneration and respect which he felt for the gentleman to whom he had replied, and cautioned him pleasantly never again to snub the bar, and wound up by saying, in a most pleasant manner, that if he had known the Doctor was coming over here to crack a joke upon his beloved profession, he would have remained one day longer, last week, at the Geysers, with Doctor Bellows, and put him in the Witches' Cauldron, or he should have put the speaker in. Thanking the audience for their kind attention, the Judge then resumed his seat, amid cheers and applause from all the gentlemen present.

THE PRESIDENT.—Our Army; glorious teachers of the power of patriotism and education combined. The bright pages of history that they are writing will have no weightier truth for the ages than that *the more men know, the better they fight for the right*. Represented on our coast by a commander who is always *right*, there can be no mistake in our asking now to hear from General Wright.

GENERAL WRIGHT.—I thank the gentlemen for their kind greeting and acceptance of the sentiment which has just been announced. I might plead surprise at being called out before this distinguished assembly, but it is unsoldierlike for one to suffer himself to be surprised. The soldier must always be ready for any emergency. He must be always ready either to meet the flash of the red artillery, or the sometimes more dangerous flash of bright eyes. Since this arm had thirteen years' pith, a soldier I have been. My duties have called me into every section of our country, but whether serving in the sunny South, or in the frozen regions of the North, or looking out on our own loved Pacific, my thoughts have daily wandered back, and I have offered up a prayer for the prosperity of my dear old Alma Mater on the banks of the Hudson. Soon I leave you, gentlemen, for service in the East, but if God spares my life, I hope to return to this coast at the close of this contest, to spend the remainder of my days.

But, gentlemen, I do not rise to speak of myself. I was called upon to respond to, "Our Army." Oh! how much is embodied in those two words! On our army depends the fate of this country. On our army hangs the very life of this nation. The armies of the Republic are now teaching both rebels within our borders and their sympathizers abroad, that patriotism and education are all-powerful, and sufficient to preserve our glorious and free institutions, and maintain the integrity of this nation through all coming ages, and for all coming generations! Our army is fighting for right! Our enemies have appealed to the sword, and let the sword decide it. My faith has never wavered, since the commencement of this great struggle, as to its final result. We shall pass through this fiery ordeal unscathed. We shall emerge, bright, pure, and etherealized, and resume our old natural standpoint as a beacon of hope to the oppressed nations of the whole world.

But I will detain you no longer, gentlemen. [Go on, go on.] It is already past 9 o'clock, and I will close. I return my thanks for myself and the gentlemen who have accompanied me, to the

Faculty for their kind invitation to be present on this occasion; hoping that the College of California may long prosper and flourish amid these peaceful groves of Oakland, and that its graduated class may go forth to-morrow strongly armed with patriotism and education, and become useful members of society, and reflect credit on the distinguished Faculty of the College.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Clergy; truth is the first fruit—the preachers of truth the crowning glory of all true education. There is a gentleman present whose heart is so full of love for every good word and every good work that I know that it is just as much as he has been able to do to keep quiet until now. Let us hear from the Rev. Mr. Kittredge.

MR. KITTREDGE.—MR PRESIDENT: You have chosen a very small specimen of a clergyman to respond to that sentiment. I know, sir, that it is said that the richest articles are done up in the smallest parcels, but you know very well that there are exceptions to all general rules, and the present company is always excepted. But, sir, I am very happy to respond to the toast which you have just read. According to the idea, sir, of the Old World, we have come *down* from the position of the old priesthood to the common people; according to the American idea, the clergy have gone *up* to the common people—to their hearts and into their hearts.

If I understand the theory and the constitution of this College, and of all our New England and United States colleges as distinguished from others, it is this, that religion and education join hands; and that Faculty and students, not only on California's shores, but throughout our loved America, in principle and in fact, are ever sending up, sir, to the great Teacher—looking away from metaphysical works and the dead languages, and looking up as little children to the Great God to ask, "What is truth?" And, sir, the contest in which we are now engaged is bringing us closer to that great Teacher. I have seen, sir, and conversed with the American missionary in almost every missionary field, over whom there is the care of almost every denomination, and I can testify here to-day that those who have borne our loved religion to other shores are the noblest specimens of American men—true patriots, sir, to the very core—loving man, loving God; and I have seen the tear glisten and fall from the eye as home and country have been mentioned. I was present, sir, in Syria, at a little prayer-meeting

over which the American Minister presided ; and if you could have seen those men bowing in supplianee in a heathen land, with but one petition, but one prayer, " God bless our country," you would have known that there are hearts beating for us and with us far away to-night.

It seems to me, sir, that there is this peculiarity of our Government which has been brought out more clearly in this crisis—the lack of monuments. We are very poorly off, sir, for monuments. You can walk through the cities of the Old World and be fascinated by the crumbling monuments ; or you can stand within the aisles of Westminster Abbey, your heart and mind enchanted with its wondrous beauty and solemnity ; or you can gaze, enraptured, through the cathedral-like, palace-like, church-like ruins of Italy, Greece, and Egypt ; and you can ask yourself, sir, as many a traveler does, why with all this education, why with the pyramids, and these Egyptian ruins, and that solitary pyramid, the Heliopolis, giving witness, perhaps, that we are only going up the ladder which has been traversed before—and yet, sir, the question comes again and again, Why has Greece fallen ? why has Rome fallen ? why has Egypt fallen ? And upon the Grecian ruins, amid the ruins of the Acropolis, upon the fallen pillars of Rome, you will read the answer : " Their people wandered far away from their God." And among the ruins of Egypt you read the solemn warning, " The cow and wolf, and the God-cursed serpent are the gods of the Egyptian people." And, sir, that is the glory of America to-day, that her people are coming closer to God, and that, as my brother has said to-night, although of a different denomination from me, the sectarian walls are being broken down as far as it is right to break them down ; and, sir, the people are beginning to feel that a preacher of the gospel is a man like themselves, and that he is beginning to emerge from his long seclusion. Where, sir, is there a more beautiful picture than an American student to-day as he walks forth from the shadows of our colleges, with his conscience unfettered, with his mind opened to all the streams of learning that are pouring into his soul ; with his heart beating with a patriotism, a love of country, that he never thought or dreamed of, until God brought this blessed crisis upon us ; and, sir, with the dews of truth upon his white brow, and it seems to me with a dove resting upon his head, and a voice coming through the open heavens, " That is my dear son "—mind open, heart open, conscience unshackled, to be a blessing to



the world and a servant of man! Why, sir, has there ever been a more sublime picture than that witnessed?

I think it was in the city of Richmond, when that young man from one of our colleges, an American, a Christian young man, taken as a spy—and I knew him well—confined in that low and abominable prison, was at last led out to execution; after having written a letter—which I wish I had with me to-night that I might read it to you—and while standing on that ground which he knew was to drink his blood, and from home—only, I think, eighteen years of age—and with as much love for life as have you or I, when asked if he had anything to say before he passed into eternity, he stopped, looked around upon that mute and blinded assembly, and said: “I have one thing to say: Three cheers for the stars and stripes!” No sooner, sir, had he uttered it than he fell, pierced by more than twenty bullets. Such are the young men that America has produced, and over whom as they pass out to the battle is spoken the blessing of the minister of God. And religion, sir, is exalted to-day in that she is permitted to walk through the fields of blood, and, though blood, not one thread of her garments is stained.

Mr. President, I have been with you in this State but a little over four months. I listened this afternoon with intense interest to the oration by him whom you selected to represent you on this occasion. Unknown personally, sir, to myself, I know that he will take whatever I say only as the utterances of a heart that I know is true to our country. If I know anything, sir, of California, if I can judge anything, sir, from the beating of my own heart—a heart that is telling me every day more and more that I am a citizen among you—California, Mr. President, at the present hour has no complaints to make to the general Government, not even for five per cent tax upon the mines. Mr. President, no! Right or wrong as is the measure that has been spoken of, never in an hour like this, never when the altars of the general Government and the great national altar are trembling under the blows of treason, never when the ocean of blood has nearly overtopped that altar—that blood of our own sons and brothers—never in such an hour would California, can she go to the Federal Government and say: “There will be anarchy if you do not attend to our legislation. We don’t care, sir, what she does to us, if she saves our blessed Union.”

Mr. Chairman, I have been struck with the fact that California, sir, more than any other State, but San Francisco more than any other city, has erected on her houses and her public buildings the staff upon which to unfurl the national banner; and anyone visiting this State from the East is struck with the fact. And I feel that I can appeal safely to those here this evening, whether it is not true that as she lifts up the staff and unfurls the banner over thousands of houses in her golden city, so, sir, her loyal hearts are going upwards the way that staff points; and to our brother and loving friend of the Sanitary Commission, and to other commissions, she is showing that she loves our country, by pouring out from her loaded stores those blessed little mementoes, not only of California's affection, and the blessed soothers of soldiers' sufferings, and telling him to-night on the field of battle that whatever may be true of the South, the farthest State in our Union—far off on the Pacific—is as true, as noble, and as devoted to the interests of country as my own Massachusetts, as our brother's of New York, as any State in our glorious Union.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Law: a sword and a shield! They who wield the one worthily, will never fail to use the other to ward off every assault of public treason or private wrong. Mr. John W. Dwinelle will respond.

MR. DWINELLE.—MR. CHAIRMAN: I have had process served on me here since I sat at this table—what we lawyers call a short summons. Now, Mr. Chairman, do you think that is fair? You call this a kind of "free collation!" It don't cost anything! Why, sir, did you ever hear of an Arab trying to cut the throat of a man who had eaten his salt? Why, the meanest Piute Indian, when he shared his roasted dog with a white man, would be above trying to roast him alive. A *free* collation! Next time I hope you will allow me to pay for my ticket. But I remember when I was in college they used to *roast* Freshmen, and I presume that trotting out an old fogey is a correlative process. Now, I came here to speak my mind, and I am going to do it. I was retained on the "other side," and you know we have always to speak for the first retainer. Now, I came here to be impressed very much in favor of this College. I knew some of the professors, all of them gentlemen, and some of them good-looking. Then this free collation rather impressed me favorably. I like to collate, myself. Very favorably impressed I was—asked my son

to go down with me and be entertained. The music was good; the oration was splendid; the poem was a gem; procession large and fine; audience numerous; pretty ladies there; grounds looking fine, buildings fine, new thing apparently; very much impressed; collation first-rate; waiters splendid. But it happens sometimes to a traveler that while everything looks all right and nice, there is a pistol ready to be presented at his head. I used to be inspector of a lunatic asylum; it was in first-rate condition; everything looked in perfect order when I took charge, yet it was not always safe to look behind the beds or into the closets. But there is another thing that has impressed me very much. Look at that picture [pointing to a large painting of the State arms]—a picture of Eureka, twice as large as life, and about as natural, too, and tending bar at that! I think, now, for the honor of the College with which the future of California is so much interested and involved, that we ought to take a silent vow to say nothing about it.

It is very hard for me to say anything under these circumstances, particularly as I have been preceded by Judge Haight and Chief Justice Turner on the subject of the judiciary. But there is one thing well known to lawyers, which for the honor of the clergy we have kept secret, but which, after the attack made on the profession by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, I am not going to keep any longer. You are all aware that the Saviour denounced lawyers—even went so far as to say, “Woe unto you lawyers.” Now, who were the lawyers of those days? Why, they occupied the very position that the clergy occupies now. There were no lawyers in those days as we understand the term. There was a class of men that expounded the law, but they were the clergy. That was the class of men that the Saviour denounced, and you know what a catastrophe they brought upon the world about eighteen hundred years ago. We had nothing to do with that. It was that profession that has so well represented itself here to-night at both ends of the room. They took us by the beard, and said, “How is it with you, now?”

I regard the law, Mr. President, as one of the noblest, the highest branches of knowledge. What is the Judge? What does he assume? Why he assumes one of the highest attributes of Deity, so far as man can assume it. He assumes to sit like a god in his impartiality, in his inflexibility, in his justice, and in his truth. His infallibility and omniscience man cannot assume; but he swears to assume

those other qualities, and that he will administer justice with truth and impartiality.

A man who is a lawyer is always becoming better or growing worse. The discipline of his profession is such that he cannot stand still. We have secrets intrusted to us such as clergymen never reach. The lessons of life come home to us in such a way, wickedness is so sure to get its reward, immorality is so sure to breed vengeance, that a man, if he takes that discipline to his heart, is always becoming better; and the man who deviates from his oath and violates the confidence reposed in him is becoming worse.

Dr. Bellows suggested to Judge Turner the names of Hamilton and Burr as examples of lawyers. From the time that Hamilton came to the bar until he committed that fatal error of his life, he was becoming better; and from the time that Burr came to the bar with his imperfect morality until the time he sank into an ignominious grave, he was becoming worse and worse, and he became so bad that his character stank before his carcass did.

It is said that in some of the States—and I am sorry to believe that it is true, for I went home once with all the fortune I wanted, to settle down there in the practice of the law, and I came back *because* I believed it—that the profession is broken down. And I will tell you why it is broken down. It is because of those changes in public sentiment which brought about the elective judiciary, broke down those barriers, those credential rules that required that lawyers should be educated men—which required students to be in the office of respectable attorneys, and associated with them for a certain number of years, before they should be entitled to admission to the bar, in order that they should be in some measure competent to discharge the high and honorable duties of the profession—until their character should become fixed, their morals firmly established. In many of those States if a man can go into an obscure court and get admission to the bar, he is as good a man as one who has been matriculated and got his degree. Well, such men come to the bar with their imperfect training and imperfect morals, and that is the reason why the profession is broken down in some of the States, and probably will be broken down in others. And, therefore, I say that lawyers are as much interested in the cause of education as any class of people; and for my part I am willing to pledge myself to devote myself to the interests of this institution, and of kindred institutions, as far as I shall ever be able to do so.

THE PRESIDENT.—We have heard from the oldest member of the profession here. I think that the younger men connected with the bar should have a word to say. Will Mr. Blatchley favor us with a further response to this toast?

MR. BLATCHLEY.—I don't know as I can avoid accepting your very polite invitation. I do not know how to express the pleasure I feel, that it is my privilege to attend the first Alumni gathering upon the Pacific Coast, under the auspices of this institution, in which thousands of the people of this coast have an interest. I trust, Mr. President, that we are witnesses of the inauguration, as it were, of an institution which, one of these years (and the time which shall elapse, I think, will not be measured by centuries) will afford means of education as good; which will afford means as ample for prosecuting studies in science, in literature, and in art; which will be an institution as rich and as proud—as any institution anywhere in the land. Certainly, sir, Eastern institutions, let them be as excellent as they may, cannot take the place of educational institutions in California. The Eastern-educated gentleman is not necessarily just like what a California-educated gentleman should be. I take it, sir, that a man who would pass muster as an educated gentleman in New England might not be qualified to discharge the duties of the position of a trustee of a mining company. Every land, sir, has its peculiarities: California has her peculiarities—her peculiarities of soil, and climate, and productions, and people—and there must be corresponding peculiarities of education. He cannot be considered a well-informed Californian who is not well acquainted with matters peculiar to the State—matters which cannot be as well learned anywhere else as in this State. Our mines, sir, are certainly peculiar, and there is little danger that anyone thoroughly acquainted with all matters pertaining to them, will not be able to find employment for all his knowledge. We may go a thousand miles in any direction, and not go beyond mines of gold and silver, which send for their supplies to California. The people of this coast must study mining, sir—must study those arts and sciences immediately connected with mining. The educational institutions must act accordingly, and there is ample evidence that they are acting accordingly.

But there are other peculiarities connected with this coast. One need not walk a great way in any of our principal cities, to hear at least five different languages spoken—English, German, French,

Spanish, and Chinese, and, probably, Italian and Danish. Libraries, to represent properly the literature of the country, would have to represent some half a dozen languages. It seems to me, therefore, that the study of the languages will have an important place in the education of this country. I do not know, sir, admitting that we had the books and the teachers, of any city in this country, or in the world, which affords facilities for the study of the modern languages equal to those afforded by San Francisco. And when we recollect that the living languages are all, to some extent, connected with, and some of them wholly based upon, the dead languages, I think there is little danger that we shall attempt strictly to pursue the study of living languages, merely for the sake of expressing in different ways our ideas, rather than to study language as a science—to study the facts for the sake of the facts as truth.

BUT, MR. PRESIDENT, I believe that I am waxing somewhat didactic, so, thanking the meeting and you, Mr. President, for the honor you have conferred upon me by inviting me to address the meeting, I take my seat.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Medical Profession; sharers in earth's most blessed mission, "going about to heal the sick." The education that fits them for their work is but the prelude to that higher culture of the heart that adorns and crowns it. Dr. Henry Gibbons will respond.

DR. GIBBONS.—FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: I believe it is, I know it is customary, in arranging a feast or a meal, to deal out certain substantial— to begin with such as meat, and bread, and potatoes, and to leave the tarts and dainties until the appetite is somewhat sated with solid food. But it appears to me that the order of things— so far as calling upon me to perform my part in this intellectual feast— the order of things on the present occasion is somewhat reversed; that, after the ruddy dumplings, and the luscious tarts and sweetmeats, you call upon me to distribute a few cold potatoes, or a sort of dinner-pill, after eating so heartily, or a dose of Seidlitz powders to carry off the load.

However, without any further preliminary remarks, I will proceed to say what little I have to say, and I shall make but a very small dose, for I have studied, in the latter part of my career as a physician, to put the medicine in as small a dose as possible, and to disguise it with as much sugar as possible.

I was very near committing a grievous sin to day. In this quiet place, and in the presence of so many clergymen, I am permitted to come to the confessional, particularly as I didn't commit the sin. I was very near it, but I am not quite guilty. For some time past I have had my mind directed toward this occasion, or toward some occasion in the future, about which I had a vague idea, but in reference to which there was something attractive. I had been over on another occasion similar to this, some time since, when we, or many of us that are here assembled, listened to the silvery tones of a dear friend now no more, but whose memory is fresh in the heart of every individual present. I was, I say, here once, on an occasion similar to this, and an impression was left on my mind so agreeable that I wanted to be present at this. But I have got so in the habit of running around like an old horse in a bark-mill, in the streets of San Francisco, that, although I wanted to come, I could not make up my mind to break through the fence of habit. There I was, thinking whether I would come or not. I felt the responsibility of the duties of a medical man; I thought I was under obligation to those who depended upon me for professional aid—that it was not right to be running away from the post of duty, and all that. Well, this kind of idea, dictated by habit more than anything else, by and by was encountered by the opposite sentiment, a sentiment which is represented in this toast—the part which refers to the higher culture. [Looking at a slip of paper, as if reading.] I have the advantage of my friend, Judge Haight, who, although he quoted Scripture and compared himself to Moses, in reference to his vision, had to take out his glasses in order to read his summons.” Now, my eyes are good yet—they are actually improving. A few years ago, when I wanted to read a paper like that, I was under the necessity of holding it at about that distance [holding the paper near his eyes]. Now I can see a great deal better when I hold it off there at arm's length. This is a fact of science which I announce for the benefit of students in this college. The idea of the “higher culture” struck my mind, and I felt that whatever the duties of a physician were, binding him to his home—to the rounds of his profession—there were higher duties requiring his attention at times. This view of the case crept over my mind, until I concluded I could come and would come. I had no expectation of being able to throw any of my light to aid proceedings in any way. I came with the selfish feeling

of benefiting myself—of cultivating those higher motives, those better feelings—taking advantage of that culture which we always derive from personal intercourse. And I came; but, gentlemen, I was so honored in coming that I trembled almost at the very idea of almost having committed that sin, and I hope that it will be voted a sin hereafter, not to come to meetings of this kind. Why, look at the advantage that we derive from it. Who is there in this room that has not enjoyed himself on the present occasion? and who is there here that does not feel that there is enough in the human mind and brain from which to derive enjoyment, without resorting to any factitious source? Was there ever, where the tables groan beneath the weight of other articles than we find here—stimulating drinks, and so forth—was there ever an occasion in which there was more social, and pure, and sound enjoyment than we have had here to-night? Would it be possible to aid by any artificial means the rich feast that everyone here has imbibed this evening—the rich intellectual feast imbibed from all sources, and all professions.

A word in regard to the list, which was deemed interminable by some of our friends. It is a long list, but it is still not large enough. Some of the names even are not sufficiently multiplied; and I wish to make a complaint in regard to my own name, which occurs on that list three times only. I protest against that; it ought to appear there four times—for there is another graduate of a California school, whose name should have been there. I am proud to mention the name—indulge me in a little paternal vanity—Henry Gibbons, Jr., M. D., a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific in 1863; not present, nor having it in his power to be present, because, I presume, at this very moment he is occupied in the Douglas Hospital at Washington. And there are more to come. And within these walls there is another one of the tribe, who, in the course of three years, will have his name down on that list. Then I will be proud to say there are five of them—representatives, too, of the littlest State in the Union, Delaware. South of that wonderful line, it is true; but true and loyal to the core.

Now, since I have been here, looking around and thinking, I have reflected upon what a motley crowd we have got here, and what occasion there can be or could be, to bring together such a



heterogeneous mass of people—military men and Quakers, to some extent antipodes everywhere else. Here is my friend, General Wright; we never, I believe, stuck together, except when we used to play chess together in Philadelphia; I think I beat you, General, then, if I mistake not.

THE PRESIDENT.—I would suggest, Doctor, that the General belongs to an army that never knows when it is beaten.

DR. GIBBONS.—Well, it is a good thing that such opposite material should be thus brought together. What is there on earth, except an occasion of this sort, that could bring together such a heterogeneous mass, unless it be—and I do hope that the spirit of patriotism and loyal devotion to the stars and stripes might do it. In every other pursuit of life we are antipodal, many of us; but here can be brought together the entire head and brains of the entire community, for there never was before, I suppose, on this Western coast, such an amount of human brains in a room twenty by forty. Why, gentlemen, here is a mighty power in this room at the present moment—a mighty power—a power capable of wielding, and which will, to a great extent, wield the destinies of California. Never before was congregated on this coast the means of accomplishing so much good in one small room as now in this room. Let the programme be carried out that has been read by the Chairman; let this thing be repeated—repeated with additions year by year. Let it go on in arithmetical, if not geometrical, progression. Let us a year hence have another gathering of this kind, but of necessity in a larger room. Let the brains of California and of this Western coast congregate here. Let them call each other by that blessed and endearing title with which the Chairman commenced his address, “Friends and brothers.” Let occasions of this kind, my friends and brothers, never be allowed to fail; and depend upon it, we shall in the end have accomplished more for the good of California than by any labor that can be performed under sordid motives in connection with our business, our trade, our occupations, or any other means whatever.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Press; the great educated and the great educator; all colleges have helped to make it what it is, that it may help to make all colleges what they should be hereafter. Dr. Tuthill will respond.

DR. TUTHILL.—MR. PRESIDENT AND BRETHREN: It is eminently

proper, of course, that if a *power* is talked about you should put the press on. It is not quite so certain, however, that I should be called on to speak for the press, especially as there are members of the press present who must be a great deal older than I am, though they may use more hair-dye. I have seen a miracle wrought here to-night—no reference to the sudden disappearance of the edibles that lately loaded these tables—but I entered this room a youth, and now I discover that I am old. Thanks to Judge Haight, personal thanks to General Wright and our venerable friend Mr. Sessions, who confess that their college age is greater even than mine.

This is a splendid toast. I remember the beginning of it perfectly. It starts off with "The Press," and then it states something about the "great educated" and the "great educator." Now, if I understand the toast, it means this: Whereas the press is an engine of tremendous suction power, it is equally remarkable for the force with which it returns to the public all that it receives; and, whereas, it was once in leading-strings and went to school and got birched by libel suits, now it has become its own master and plays the birch itself and teaches manners and morals. It more than intimates that the colleges have made the press the great institution that it is—that it speaks for itself and don't have to pitch into the clergy to protect its merits from depreciation. That may be true; first, there is a large number of college men who are controlling the press as editors, though it still remains that there is a great quantity of old brains editorially employed that never were bred in college; but the length of that list of Alumni on the Pacific Coast suggests another way that the colleges have affected the press—the mixing of so many educated, cultivated men in with the reading community has compelled a better taste to guide and supervise its issues.

Mr. President, as I perceive that I am unable to remember the balance of the toast, and as it is so excellent, I shall have to treat it as General Lee was treated when he got in between the two Annas. When General Grant came down and saw what a fine position Lee was in, he said, "Let him alone," and flanked him and went around him. Will you permit me, sir, to flank that toast and go around it? You intended it as a compliment—you compliment your own taste by the intention. It is a handsome compliment to our profession, that every other profession, while thinking its own

the clenched nail and glue that holds society together, gives ours the second place. If it were not for this self-satisfaction of every other profession, what would become of ours! What a rush there would be to it of briefless lawyers, of clergymen with harrowed throats, of physicians chagrined at seeing patients slip through their hands into health—or the hearse! In consideration for the press, a kind Providence has ordained that when a little removed from the petty annoyances of their daily business, the members of these other professions should fancy their own more important and desirable even than ours. But being the second choice of all out of it, and first in our own conceit, is it not proven that the first and most potent of modern professions is the press? You all have your little jealousies of us, of course. The doctor is naturally annoyed to see the quack advertising himself into a practice and wealth. Many a lawyer curls his lip with scorn at the mention of a newspaper, yet when he is going to defend a particularly hard case, he will tempt and egg on the honest, unsuspecting press to flame with indignation, and denounce his client, for the sake of getting the whole community so down on him that it will be impossible to select an unbiased jury to try him in the county. The clergy believe in us. They know what helps we are to forward every good work, and yet I am not amazed that they do not on every Sunday advise their people to subscribe to *all* the papers. It must abate somewhat from the pure pleasure with which they look upon some eloquent sermon of theirs faithfully reported in their favorite newspaper, to see it flanked in one adjoining column by a brilliant sketch of a horse-race, and in another by the charming details of the last prize-fight. Such things will happen sometimes.

It cannot be denied that public speakers do sometimes suffer at the hands of persons who, mistaking themselves as reporters, are not even fair porters. I remember the horrified aspect of a distinguished clergyman at a great public meeting where, because the press had not been invited, the orators had presumed they were to have it all their own way. He entered, walked forward upon the platform, shook hands with his brethren, then peering over the altar rails caught sight of the table where sat the representatives of the entire daily press of New York. He smote his hands together, and exclaimed: "Is it possible that we are at the mercy of these men!" They had dropped a comma out of one of his previous speeches in

reporting him, and made him a heretic by omitting a "not" in the rendering of his faith on a delicate point. I am going to get through in a moment.

VOICES —Go on, go on.

DR. TUTHILL.—In honor of Uncle Abraham, then, may I tell you a story? It is a very little one. It shows how the common mind is above the jealousies of the members of the learned professions. After one of the naval conflicts of this war, as they were clearing up the ship's decks, and the doctor had passed along and pointed out those who were dead and those at whom he would have to take another turn in the hospital, they came to one poor fellow who, though numbered among the dead, showed such resistance as only a live man makes. "What are you up to?" asked Jack, with a growl. "We are going to put you in a sack and bury you," they replied. "But I'm not dead," exclaimed Jack. "Can't help that," answered his companions, "the doctor said you were dead, and our orders are to bury you." "Is that so? Did the doctor say I was dead? Then I *am* dead; the doctor knows what he's about, but hang me if I know myself, so pitch me overboard." He had faith—he believed in the regular doctor; and what the doctor was to Jack, the press is to the people. They believe in the newspapers. The press is expected to tell a man all that he knows and that he wants to know. I would like to have you consider what a fix you would be in to-night, if it were not for the press. How would you be situated to-morrow, if the press should omit to make mention of this collation? How could you prove at home that you had not been at your club as usual? How could any one of these gentlemen face his *cara sposa* or his Alma Mater with his own testimony, unaided by the ever-faithful press? Then, again, I hope we all understand how nobly the press treats us when it refrains from telling all it knows—when it doesn't take down speeches that it might report if it chose.

Nothing seems more ephemeral than the daily paper. It is old before it is fairly dry; stale the hour it is read. If you have ever read, sir, you cannot have forgotten Hugh Miller's magnificent sketch of a tertiary landscape in Scotland. On the bank of a river, burrowing its roots among the already crumbling old red sandstone, stood a stately pine of a species now extinct, which, when touched with slight decay, bled amber. The golden gum trickling from its

side attracted myriads of insects, arrested the leaves of ferns, bits of shrubs upturned mosses that the wind wafted near, pieces of bark, and cones, and spikes dropping from its parent tree, and the shed scales of reptiles. Whatever touched it adhered and was embalmed. So that now, after clusters of centuries have passed, after the solemn procession of icebergs over the submerged land has ceased, and the island rising again has parted with its last glacier: after coast lines have been raised again and again, and the last formed rocks are crumbling into soil, the amber still remains, preserving its burden of ephemera and extinct species. The amber pine of the Historic Era is the press. Its attractive issue draws to it and embalms all passing news—all current events. A great deal of what it embalms is trash, I admit. Every one of you has contributed to the press. Much of it will never see the light again, yet out of the stratified collections of libraries—out from under corner-stones, and from the rubbish of antiquarian museums, historians will exhume some of them, and with them unearth the only memorials of a thousand events that have greatly stirred us in their day. The most hastily-jotted paragraph may be the sole authority to settle questions centuries hence, of which only the seeds are in our time.

Mr. President, remembering what has been said to-day, let me state that information has just been received by telegraph that the five per cent mining tax which was going to ruin California—and I believe myself that it would have been playing it down pretty low on us, though our patriotism is not to be measured by any tax—tax us to the utmost that the Union requires, is our doctrine— is not to be levied after all. The United States Senate, yesterday, finding how California felt about it, waived its unquestionable privilege, and agreed to tax the gold product but one-half of one per cent!—just one-tenth of the figure originally proposed! There is an Alma Mater for you! And now, sir, let me give you a toast—not that it concerns my subject at all, but because one must conclude with something. While we have been sitting here, our thoughts have wandered back to college groves and old homes, and not seldom have turned to our brethren who in Virginia are struggling to bring this infamous Rebellion to an end. Let me give you a sentiment which I know you will all respond to in every struggle for the right, especially in this Virginia campaign: God—Grant—Victory.

THE PRESIDENT.—We cannot let the press off so. Mr. Livingston is here.

MR. H. B. LIVINGSTON.—MR. PRESIDENT: This is hardly fair. Everyone else here has had either a long or a short summons; but, with me, the summons and response are simultaneous. I call that rather severe on the junior member of the profession.

As an humble member of the press, however, I am exceedingly happy to respond to this toast. As one of the earlier, if not *the* oldest member now in this State, I feel grateful for the privilege of responding to the sentiment; and particularly in behalf of the cause of education. When first I landed on these shores—without the pale of San Francisco, and north of the Bay of San Francisco—I think there was not a single log cabin or tenement that was used as a school-house; not even a tent, not a collection of children to receive education, from Shasta to the mouth of the Sacramento River. By degrees the immigrants came in across the plains; in the month of July or August, I think, the first came in, who settled in the upper country. As early as July, there was a little school established in Sacramento, and afterwards one at Marysville.

A VOICE.—What year?

MR. LIVINGSTON.—1849. At all events there were very few common schools in existence before the spring of 1850. Since then, I have seen the common-school system established and put into operation, which is the glory and honor of our State. I have seen the preliminary preparations for the establishment of this College, now confirmed as one of the *institutions* of this coast. I have marked the progress of the graduates who are to leave to-morrow. I had the pleasure of being present at the time they entered the institution; I have been present at all their examinations since; and I think I can safely say, that they go forward to-morrow to mingle in the battles of the world, as well prepared and as thoroughly educated as are a great majority of the students who graduate at our colleges in the East.

Mr. President, before I take my seat, I wish to say a word in defense of the Governor. I thought there was a sinister smile playing upon your countenance, when you said that my worthy friend, who sits at the end of your table, the Mayor of San Francisco, was the next *in dignity* to the Governor of the State. I don't think the Governor is much of an "indignity;" and if he is, is the Mayor of

San Francisco one also? He and I were in the same class in "Old Williams," and he was never considered an "indignity" there.

Mr. President, is it fair or honorable to call upon the bachelors this evening to state the dates at which they graduated? I saw then a smirk or a smile upon your countenance, and a frown upon many around—some whose years are even fewer than mine. I believe that about one-third of those here are in the happy condition in which I am myself. In conclusion, let me propose as a sentiment: The Harvard of the Pacific; may these first graduates present be spared to attend the first semi-centennial anniversary celebration of their institution, and witness it then in as flourishing a condition as is now the parent university of the Union, on the shores of the Atlantic Coast!

THE PRESIDENT.—Common Schools; the nurseries of the colleges; may they speedily become as free as the air, and as universal as the race.

Mr. Swett, the State Superintendent, will respond.

MR. SWETT.—MR. PRESIDENT: After some little experience in keeping school, I have learned to know when the boys get uneasy, and when they think it is about time that school should "let out." I think it is now about time that the boys here should be let out, for they seem to be getting somewhat tired, and even my excellent friend, Rev. J. E. Benton—who, the politicians allow, is a first-rate boy—is getting uneasy and playing under the table. Therefore I shall make my remarks very brief.

If it is true that the public schools are the nurseries of colleges, I hardly need invoke the aid of all the graduates of colleges and universities here in behalf of the public schools of our State. The best and shortest way in which to make this college worthy of the State, is to foster the public schools which must develop the minds that are to come here to be polished off. I think that it is an indisputable fact, that in those States where the public schools are the best sustained, the most students come forward to fill the colleges. And while money is needed to organize, and support, and sustain this institution, it needs no less talent, and mind, and brain, and heart, and soul to fill these walls and to build up a model university. And I say that can only be gained by developing the great mass of mind through the public schools. In this State heretofore it has been too much the custom of those who are founding our institutions of

learning, to build up a wall of exclusiveness and to turn the cold shoulder against our public schools, and against anything which would aid and strengthen them. I am aware that it never has been said, cannot be said, of the men who are interested in this institution; for the Vice-President and the teachers are all men who have cheerfully given their aid and countenance to any and every measure for the maintenance and support of the public schools. Therefore let me invoke you as men who can look abroad over the public in this State, and can comprehend in some measure the interests of the State in supporting and maintaining the public schools. Let me invoke you, wherever you are, to give your aid and your influence. It is needed here. We have in every part of the State hundreds and hundreds of children who are not educated at all; and we have thousands more that only receive a miserable apology for an education. And we need the *aid*—not the mere sentiment of men, not the mere sentiment of the tongue—that the people should be educated. We need the living faith of educated men, and of the graduates of universities, in public schools; not only as the nurseries of colleges, but as the nurseries of *men*. And let me remind you here, gentlemen, that the public schools sometimes give to the boys who attend them the right to issue their own diplomas by their acts in the great battle of life.

Let me remind you that our State of California is represented in the Senate of the United States by a poor boy, who came from Ireland and entered a little public school in New York; and we owe it to that public school that we are represented to-day by a *man* whose loyalty and devotion to the Union is exceeded by none, and whose character in all that constitutes manhood is equaled by few. And we may bear in mind here, that one whose voice was the first to be heard for freedom in this our golden State—whose voice was heard in the cañons and on the mountain-tops—he, too, was indebted to the public schools for his education. And further, we might remember that the man to whom it was given first in this State to strike down the influences which might have driven us out of the Union before this day, was not a man bred in the polishing schools. It was not given to the polished blade, flashing in the sunlight, but to the mighty sledge-hammer which ground the power into the dust—ground it down as the stone-cutter's hammer breaks the massive granite. I refer to David C. Broderick. I beg pardon for alluding to those



names and those instances here; but I only name them to show that it is the duty of educated men, of professional men, to sustain, and foster, and protect the public schools—not only as the nurseries of colleges, but as the nurseries of men.

THE PRESIDENT.—Mr. Swett wondered what Brother Benton was doing under the table. I can tell him. He was stirring up that speech that is in him, and that he was afraid would not keep much longer. I have got a sentiment here that will bring it out: Our Best Teachers; our mothers, our sweethearts, and our wives.

REV. J. E. BENTON.—MR. PRESIDENT: If there is any sentiment in a man, a mother, a wife, or a sweetheart will be sure to bring it out of him. But, sir, I have no sentiment in me, notwithstanding all that has been said; and I doubt whether you can bring any out of me at this stage of the meeting. My feelings were hurt, however, by the allusion of the School-master General, and I must explain to you. I saw him with a lean and hungry look in the hall a short distance from me, and I passed him over a couple of quarts of strawberries, and that is the pay he gave me for them. He called it “playing under the table!” And then, sir, he alluded to me as a boy, and he allowed that the politicians regarded me as considerable of a boy—and that brings me to our Alma Maters and to the subject of boys. He has found, and so have all his friends, the politicians, that the boys of California are able to clean out the men every time; and he will find that it is not only true of political, but also of educational matters all over the United States. Why, sir, I can’t attend even an examination of a high school, nor can I even go into one of our public schools here in California, without finding that not only is the boy father to the man, but that the boys are becoming the fathers of the men. Some of you were trying to play smart about the time when you graduated, and all of you were pretending that you were not fogies. You *are* fogies, and the boys have got you. You may just as well surrender, and the only business that you have got now to attend to is to see that these boys have a fair start, and you have got to clear yourselves out of the way. Give up what you have got in your pockets—give up what you have got anywhere, and make way for the boys as soon as possible. There is no other way to do it.

Now you think you are smart, and that your old Alma Maters trained you well and cultured you; but I tell you that there are men

here that I see that don't know as much as they knew when they graduated—as much as would let them into the College of California. Oh, you needn't laugh; it is the honest truth, and I will take you and turn you over to-morrow for examination, and you can't get into the College of California! Why, now, look at it! Why—I am going to tell you a secret now—the boys of Yale College have taken that old Faculty, and that set of old fogies, and they have absolutely run 'em out. What have they done in New Haven? You talk about boys! They have got a ten-pin alley in New Haven. I tell you the boys have got possession. What's the use of fighting? They are bound to have possession of the college, and the only responsibility we have is to clear the way and show them what there is to learn.

Now, one man speaking of the kind of men that ought to come out of our California colleges, says it is perfectly indispensable that we should raise up a set of civil engineers. Felton, the orator of the day, tells us that the miner of California is to develop the sinews of war, that shall save this great nation. Day, the superintendent of the Almaden Mine, tells us that the only way we can get out this gold that is contained in our veins, is to raise up a race of geologists and mineralogists—young men with wives and children, etc. Dr. Tuthill undertakes to tell about what Hugh Miller found in the remains of an old Scotch forest; and then he tries to ring in the press as the amber drops that can save for future ages the foot-prints of the ephemeral beings of the times. Let Dr. Tuthill go home and undertake to give a description in the *Bulletin* of the kind of men that ought to grow up in California. Talk about his describing them! He can't draw a charcoal sketch of the first graduate of a California College. Why, he and Hugh Miller may dig up all the amber chock down to the old red sandstone; Day, of the Almaden, Whitney, the State Geologist, Earl, the President of the Gould & Curry, may go through all the mines they have got, and what do they know about it! They all come out acknowledging that there isn't a man on this coast that knows anything about the mines. And that blundering old Butternut, who, when he went to some boys camped up there on the river, and asked them where was a good place to mine, was told by them for a joke that there was a good place right across the river, where they supposed there wasn't anything, and went over and dug out an eight-pound lump of gold—puts them all to shame. They

don't know anything. Now, up in the little mountain town of Folsom, where I live, I can fairly hear the electricity passing down from the North Pole, cutting into the veins of gold, and copper, and iron, and criss-crossing into silver veins, and then it gets into the air, and it spreads out the horses' tails; and I get up in the morning and comb out my whiskers, and it cra-a-a-cks! Why, it is an absolute fact. I mean it. I can comb the fire out of my whiskers every morning; and there is not a man on this coast that knows anything about the electrical currents and their connections with mineral veins. And who is going to tell about that? Dr. Tuthill, come, and Hugh Miller, and tell us—all you graduates of colleges, that think you have exhausted the wisdom of the world. There's Dr. Coon says when he graduated he thought he could respond to a toast for any Governor, and now he has found out he don't know anything. And there's General Wright, who graduated in 1822, when I was about two years old, thinks he knows how to fight! Why, little Ellsworth could teach him more somersaults, more falling down, rolling over, more lying on his back, more uses of the bayonet, more running here and there, than he ever knew! These boys are the men now. We have got to retire. But there is one thing that we have got to do before we retire, and that is, we have got to lay out the field of knowledge, and we have got to come out with the spondulics to build up the College of California. Good-by!

THE PRESIDENT.—I told you that speech would not keep any longer. The poet of the day has sent up a sentiment, and with it the name of a gentleman to respond: The Roger Williams College; Providence gave it to New England. Toast it brown. Mr. French.

MR. J. E. BENTON.—French is a feeble young man.

MR. FRENCH.—MR. PRESIDENT: In view of the long-continued time that these exercises have lasted, it seems to me that I shall serve the company best by declining to speak further this evening; and I hope that you, sir, will excuse me.

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen have been *twining* wreaths, each for his own loved profession, to-night; we would all be glad if the Rev. Mr. Twining would add another to the chaplets that have been woven.

MR. TWINING.—MR. PRESIDENT: I cannot but express my deep satisfaction and very great pleasure in what I have enjoyed and what I have seen to-night. I must say, however, that a very large part of

my enjoyment has come from the feeling that I had from the first, that I would not be called upon to make a speech. I have in my mind the same feeling expressed by Mr. French, that this meeting has been prolonged long enough already. I feel that we have got ready to go home.

I should like, however, to express the hope that if I am in this country next year at this time, I shall be able to meet with those who are here to-night, and as many others as can be assembled at that time, in the repetition of this meeting. As I was coming in here this evening, and, indeed, while we were crossing the bay, a number of persons suggested the idea that an association should be formed for that purpose, and that steps should be taken to secure the regular attendance of college graduates at these Commencement occasions. I hope this will not be neglected. I hope that those present here this evening will make it a point to carry the meeting in their minds, and that we may have next year as full and happy a meeting as we have had this. It reminds me of the happy times I have had in my own college. It makes me feel that California is going to produce here a race of educated men to shape her destinies for her. I feel very sorry that the orator of the day did not deal more at length with the subject he announced in the beginning of his oration, and show, as he might have done, the great power and influence which the educated men of this State must have in developing the civilization of the State. What is needed here in California is educated men—men who are acquainted with the world and the history of the world. We need not merely energetic, active men, but we need wise men—men who know what they are about, and who can give a permanent character to this civilization, and guide it in the right direction.

In conclusion, I would express the hope that this College will develop in the minds of its graduates that same feeling that has been spoken of here to-night—that clannishness, if you choose to call it so—which will adhere to them, as my feeling for my Alma Mater, Yale, adheres to me; and that those graduates, in whatever part of the world they are called to serve God and man, will look to this, their Alma Mater, with that peculiar feeling which is developed in them by a long and peculiar discipline of college life; and that that feeling may all their life long be a bond strong as life itself, of connection with this, their Alma Mater.

THE PRESIDENT.—We have heard from quite a number of our

clerical brothers to-night, and yet I think we all want to hear "Mooar."

REV. MR. MOOAR.—I am quite sure that the President of this meeting is wrong; I do not believe that there are any persons here that want to hear *more*. But I wish to express one practical thought that has followed me through the exercises of this evening, and that is, that this general Alumni gathering ought to have some practical fruits visible. It has been always true of the Alumni meetings of my Alma Mater at Williamstown, that on almost every occasion some person has brought forward some practical suggestion with reference to the increase of the endowment of the institution. If I were a moneyed man, I should know how to do that for this College to-night. As it is, I can only hope that somebody will do it for me. Perhaps one way of organizing these Alumni meetings so that they shall be permanently connected with the institution, would be for all of us who are Bachelors of Art, to enter *ad eundem*—to take the *ad eundem* degree, and pay for the privilege our five dollars, which perhaps in this State would be twenty.

THE PRESIDENT.—Education has had no better friend in this State than the Rev. Mr. Walsworth. Let us hear from him.

REV. MR. WALSWORTH.—As I was not down on the "slate," and as it is so very late, I hoped I should escape altogether; and now I can say but a word.

You have called me up on the subject of education. I suppose you mean by that to refer to this College, and what has been done in relation to it. A little knot of us met together twelve years ago on the twenty-seventh of this month, and talked over the necessity which existed for the establishment of some such institution as this; and at that time a committee was appointed to devise ways and means. As a result of that meeting we have what you have seen to-day, or what you can see here on the grounds where we are assembled. First we bought these blocks, getting the squatters' right; then, next, the right of the Peraltas. Then after that there was a decision of the Supreme Court which seemed to throw everything open again, and we were threatened with the loss of the whole by squatters, so we took the money that we had raised and built the fence around it, and in that way we saved it. Since then we have gone on building—first one, and then another, and then another,

and then another, and this is now the crowning glory; and we are to-morrow to send forth our first class—those of whom we are proud, whose training thus far we have watched with all the interest with which a parent would watch the growth and education of a child. And they are worthy of the institution. We believe they will go forth and bear throughout their lives the banners that we have put into their hands.

But, Mr. Chairman, while I have tried to do, in my humble sphere, all that I could for this institution, I have always felt that there was one thing more that ought to be done, and the past year my thoughts have rather turned into that direction. I have thought that some provision should be made for the education of the women of California, more than is at present afforded; and out of that thought has come the female college that crowns the first hill as you go north from Oakland—the building of which is now done—completed this week at a cost of about \$30,000, and will be opened about the first of July with accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five young ladies. Now, in this endeavor we seek to do for the Alumni of this institution what this College cannot do. You perhaps know what I mean. We want to place upon their heads a crown that this College cannot supply. This is their *Alma Mater*, but we want to give them also their *cara sposa*. We want to give each of the Alumni of this College an educated, polished female mind, to give intensity, and worth, and brilliancy, and power to the brains that the young men are getting here. If it were not so late I would talk more.

THE PRESIDENT.—There is one source from which we have heard nothing. We can all understand that within a very small circuit here there are at least four anxious individuals; and there are the Faculty and the Trustees of the College of California, who are listening with all their ears to the picking against the shell of the four fledgelings that are to spread their wings to-morrow. I think that we should hear from somebody on behalf of those Trustees, and I will call on Mr. Rankin.

MR. RANKIN.—MR. PRESIDENT: This audience cannot desire a speech from me at this late hour of the evening, nor am I disposed to try their patience by any prolonged remarks. I cannot, however, refuse to say a few words in response to your call upon me as one of the Trustees of the College of California. In behalf of this insti-

tution I am always willing to do what I can. My interest in it is only what should be the interest of every good citizen of this State—every friend of good morals, education, and religion. But possibly, from the fact that for several years I have been connected with it in the capacity in which you have called upon me, I do feel an interest in its prosperity and success so deep and intense that I would gladly communicate it, if I could, to others.

In a new State like California, Mr. President, with a population active, energetic, and impulsive—with society and institutions only partially formed and consolidated—with a civilization, though vigorous and progressive, as yet in the rough; in a community like this, beyond most others, is there a most urgent necessity for precisely that influence and culture which flow from well-organized and well-endowed institutions, capable of laying the foundations of a liberal education.

If ever I feel disposed to envy rich men, it is in view of both the pleasure and the power for usefulness which they have at their command in the ability to build up and endow institutions like this. And, sir, if men would do good from lower considerations than those of duty and beneficence, why does it not occur to our rich men that there is no such sure way to secure immortality as by liberal educational benefactions. A donation of \$25,000 to this College for the endowment of a professorship, which I will engage shall be called by the name of the founder, would keep a memory fresh for ages, which otherwise would in a few years be utterly lost. Let one rich man think of these things, and though there may not be many here present who are able to do the large things to which I have referred, all can do something. You can give *some* money, and you can give us, what in behalf of the College I most earnestly ask of all of you, your sympathies, your influence, your good wishes, and your prayers.

It was now time for the San Francisco train to leave, and the assembly reluctantly broke up. Necessity alone prevented another four hours of speaking as good as that which had been enjoyed. The President of the evening had not nearly gone through the list of such as "*must* be called out." Those whose lips inexorable time kept sealed must wait their opportunity; they shall have it another year.

The meeting adjourned after singing "Gaudeamus" and "Auld Lang Syne," and left the hall marching to the song of the "Battle Cry of Freedom."

The Faculty of the College were not represented among the speakers of the evening, and did not care to be. They had done their part in preparing the way for so pleasant a reunion. Delighted to see their guests so happy, they much preferred to have them fill up the speeding hours. And in closing this account of the gathering, they have only to say that they were more than satisfied with the success of what had seemed a doubtful experiment. It is now certain that the liberally-educated men of California remember the ties of their common brotherhood, and have not lost the relish for the sweetest and purest literary enjoyments. The Faculty will be most happy to welcome them all another year.

This occasion, moreover, elicited written responses from the gentlemen named in the following list:—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. F. F. LOW.....			
CH. JUSTICE S. W. SANDERSON.....	Placerville.....		
GEN. L. H. ALLEN.....	San Francisco.....		
PRES. W. E. BARNARD.....	Seattle, W. T.....	Dartmouth.....	1856
WILLIAM D. BLISS.....	Petaluma.....	Harvard.....	
REV. J. H. BRODT.....	Marysville.....	Rensselaer Institute.....	
DR. BENJAMIN CORV.....	San Jose.....	Miami University.....	
EX-PRESIDENT JEREMIAH DAY.....	New Haven.....		
REV. I. E. DWINELL.....	Sacramento.....	University Vermont.....	1843
RT. REV. W. I. KIP, D. D.....	San Francisco.....	Yale.....	1831
REV. PRES. S. H. MARSH.....	Forest Grove, Or.....	University Vermont.....	
REV. W. M. MARTIN.....	Columbia.....	University N. Y. City.....	1837
REV. W. W. MARTIN.....	Sonora.....	Yale.....	1860
REV. W. C. POND.....	Downieville.....	Bowdoin.....	1848
REV. F. S. RISING.....	Virginia City.....	N. Y. Free Academy.....	
D. R. SAMPLE.....	Marysville.....	University Michigan.....	
PROF. E. D. SANBORN.....	Hanover, N. H.....	Dartmouth.....	1832
REV. H. A. SAWTELLE.....	San Francisco.....	Waterville.....	1854
DR. A. F. SAWYER.....	San Francisco.....	Harvard.....	
WM. H. SCOTT.....	Grass Valley.....	Oberlin.....	
PROF. B. SILLIMAN, JR.....		Yale.....	1837
D. C. STONE.....	Marysville.....	Marietta.....	
PROF. H. B. SMITH.....	New York.....		
PRES. J. M. STURTEVANT.....			



# APPENDIX.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
JACKSON TEMPLE.....	Santa Rosa.....	Williams.....	1851
EDWIN TYLER.....	Michigan Bluff.....	Yale.....	1848
REV. D. E. WILLES.....	Marysville.....	Yale.....	1850
HON. JAMES WILSON.....	San Francisco.....	Middlebury.....	
J. W. WINANS.....	San Francisco.....	Columbia.....	

Of these letters a few are here reproduced:—

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 30, 1864.

REV. HENRY DURANT—*Dear Sir:* I have been requested to write a letter to the Alumni of different colleges who may meet at Oakland on the first of June. The notice is so late that my communication must be very brief. This is of no consequence, as men in middle life are in a better condition to aid in laying the foundation of a new college than those who are more than ninety years of age. A college cannot be got up at once *to order*, as may a steamboat or railroad car. It must have time *to grow*. Yale College, though it began on a small scale, has been growing for more than a century and a half, is now very prosperous, and its course of instruction, in its various departments, is more thorough than ever. Its graduates disperse throughout the United States of America, and throughout the world. Wherever they go I hope they will be zealous in promoting sound learning and elevated education.

I am gratified to learn that the Alumni of different colleges propose to assemble at Oakland. They may throw light upon a common cause by bringing forward the peculiar features of their various institutions. I hope they will unite in recommending measures for laying a solid basis for a college in California; such a basis as will favor a long-continued growth in superior excellence. To obtain a goodly number of pupils, it ought to furnish such facilities of education as will be attractive even to young men who, in so new a country, have strong inducements to enter early into the active business of life. A general diffusion of knowledge is necessary to the preservation of republican forms of government. The education in our common schools will be under the influence of our higher seminaries of learning.

With high regard, affectionately yours,

JEREMIAH DAY.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE, May 11, 1864.

REV. HENRY DURANT—*My Dear Sir:* Your esteemed favor of the thirtieth of March postmarked April 5, did not reach me till

May 5. As your "good time coming" is to be on the thirty-first inst., there is no hope that this letter can arrive in time to represent me on that occasion. If you say I have delayed the answer for six days, I reply that a prompt answer could hardly have been in time, and I have been so busy during those six days in duties growing out of sending off to the war one of our professors and a large portion of our students, that I could not give earlier attention to your much esteemed letter.

My heart sends an earnest greeting to the college Alumni who are about to enjoy a reunion on the shores of the Pacific. Brethren, we are just beginning to value and love OUR COUNTRY as we ought. America has long been known as the "New World," but the events of the last three years, and a brief sojourn during last year on the other side of the Atlantic, have taught me that it is the "New World" in a sense much more comprehensive and important than I have been accustomed to think;—new not merely in the fact of its recent discovery, but still more new politically, socially, and morally. God grant that our American colleges may do their whole duty to the youth of our country, in teaching them to love and cherish as they ought, A GREAT AMERICAN REPUBLIC—bounded only by the oceans, founded on a full, practical recognition of the equal rights of all men. This should have been my sentiment if my letter could have reached you in time.

And never was there a better time for such a sentiment. We are living in hourly hope of hearing that "Beast" Butler has marched into Richmond at the head of his victorious negro army. God grant it. I am sure that liberty, true Christian liberty, is to have a *home* on earth, and that home is to be North America; and if our schools, colleges, and churches are true to their trust, a magnificent home it will be.

My thoughts are often on the shores of the Pacific, and I have a strong desire to stand there and look out on its waters before I die. I am sure that land is a part of the promised inheritance of Christian freedom, and no schemes of a French despot, an English aristocracy, or an American slavocracy shall be able to alienate any part of that inheritance.

Yours very truly and affectionately,  
J. M. STURTEVANT.

HANOVER, N. H., May 5, 1864.

REV. S. H. WILLEY—*Dear Sir:* Your letter reached me on the

first instant, having been a month on the way. This leads me to doubt whether a reply will reach you in season for your festival. I will, however, write a few words for your own eye. Since the commencement of the civil war I have often thought of the comparative quiet which California enjoys, and in attempting to form some idea of the future greatness of our country, the conviction has never deserted me that the territory west of the Rocky Mountains is destined to be the richest portion of this continent. Its soil, climate, and mineral resources make it a very desirable place of residence. There is no great "West" beyond it. Here the old and the new civilizations meet. In its ports will be moored the ships of all nations. The commerce of the world will ultimately center here. Those vast mountain ranges, which were once regarded with terror and awe, are now supporting large inland cities, and yielding up their "un-sunned treasures" to stimulate the enterprise of the civilized world. The institutions which the pioneer settlers of this territory establish will, hereafter, determine the happiness and destiny of the coming millions. It is a delightful thought that the educational interests of California have not been overlooked; that wise master-builders have been laying, strong and deep, the foundations of a college which will yet prove a Pharos to the shores of the Pacific seas. It was only about ten years after the arrival of the Massachusetts Bay colonists before they founded Harvard College. The same spirit, in about the same time, has established the College of California. Its plan is all that could be desired. A liberal platform is laid; literature and science here find a congenial home, and it is to be hoped that the "*commune cœculum*," which Cicero speaks of, will forever unite them in fraternal bonds. You can hardly expect too much from this infant college. It must become one of the great lights of this western continent. You may not live to witness its complete growth, but its progress, it seems to me, is among the *certainities* of the future. I rejoice in your success. May God prosper you and all the friends of sound learning in your new land of promise. "In due season ye shall reap, if ye faint not."

Yours very truly, E. D. SANBORN.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, New York, May 3, 1864.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR: I am honored by your kind request to send you a word of greeting for your first College Commencement. Several of my former pupils are now among the honored names of your new and prosperous State. We feel a just pride in them as the

representatives of our Seminary, and cordially bid them godspeed in the great work they have in hand.

Your very name—The College of California—stirs the pulse of every Christian scholar. It is a most auspicious omen for the future of our country that there should be such a college, modeled, as your excellent catalogue shows, after the best institutions of our Eastern States, and firmly planted on the western slope of this magnificent continent. By such institutions, established for classical culture on a generous Christian basis, the East and the farthest West will be more closely bound together than even by the telegraph or the railroad, for these are but the arteries—the life-blood of union must be moral and spiritual.

I have often imagined the feelings with which some of the noble Englishmen who early foresaw the future expansion and culture of this land, would look upon our present unequaled growth. The well-known lines of the great and good Bishop Berkeley come to all our minds, though I hope none of you will cite them as they were once repeated at a meeting of one of our historical societies, thus:

“Westward the course of Empire takes its way;  
Time’s *latest* offspring is its last.”

George Herbert, the dearest and best of all the old church poets of England, in his *Church Militant* has the noted lines:

“Religion stands a tiptoe in our land,  
Ready to pass to the American strand.”

It is said that when the devout Mr. Ferrar sent the book containing this (it was a posthumous publication) to Cambridge to be licensed for the press, that the Vice-Chancellor, Doctor Laney, would by no means allow these verses to be printed, and Mr. Ferrar “would by no means allow the book to be printed and want them.” But after some time the Vice-Chancellor said: “I knew Mr. Herbert well, and know that he had many heavenly speculations, and was a divine poet, but I hope the world will not take him to be an inspired prophet, and therefore I license the whole book.” What would the Vice-Chancellor now say to see religion “standing a tiptoe” on the *western* shores of this continent, ready to pass on, as its divine mission,

“To unpathed waters, undreamed shores.”

We at the East, in our most thoughtful moods, are almost inclined

to envy you—so far distant, yet so near in heart—your great privilege and opportunity. You are truly laying the foundations of empire. All that the old civilization can give you is now, or will soon be, at your feet. May you appropriate whatever is excellent, and know how to reject what is noxious. Tacitus gives us the secret of Rome's hold over the nations it subdued—that it was: *Transferendo huc quod usquam egregium fuit*. Here, too, under Providence, is the secret of the real progress of mankind as it passes round from East to West, in its unflinching course, subduing it in the name of civilization and Christianity. In that progress your State and your College may have no insignificant work to do.

Let me greet you, too, not only in the name of good learning, and of Christian brotherhood, but also in the name of our common Republic—one and indivisible. Your State has done nobly for that Union which we have all learned to love and honor more deeply in the hours of its adversity than we ever did in the pride of its prosperity. Our great conflict with this terrible Rebellion approaches its crisis. The news from our Potomac army is most encouraging; never has it been in so high a state of vigor, and discipline, and unity. We hope and pray for its success in the imminent struggle, because—as an officer of the army said to me—“because we believe in God.” Our national cause is identified with the principles of republican government, of civil liberty, and of human freedom; and so, too, with the progress of civilization and Christianity. And when this cause shall triumph, then the Atlantic States and the Pacific States will clasp inseparable hands.

May the College of California help to bind these States together in the name of good letters and of one common Christian faith.

Yours most truly,

HENRY B. SMITH.

PROF. MARTIN KELLOGG.

BEAR VALLEY, Cal., May 18, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I do not see that it is possible for me to discharge my obligations to Mr. O. and return to San Francisco in season for the festival at Oakland. Do tell Mr. Willey how willingly I would make the journey, seeing how much (too much) importance he attaches to my being there, if it were possible for me to do so. Your poem would be to me the strong inducement on the occasion. I might, perhaps, tell them how we have watered, and sowed seed, and waited until the time of germination, which story has a moral, viz: Labor and wait; patience, there's a good time coming. I hardly dare

hold out the faintest hope of my being there. If by any means I can squeeze out the days needed to reach San Francisco, I will do so you may be sure; but I despair of doing so.

Yours truly,

B. SILLIMAN, JR.

C. T. H. PALMER, ESQ.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27, 1864.

REV. MR. WILLEY—*Dear Sir:* I received your note this morning, and doubly regret that I shall not be able to be at Oakland next Tuesday. I have an old engagement on hand to give the diplomas, etc., at the Benicia Seminary (as you did last year), and I find that the time is the same as that of your festival.

I wrote up a few days ago to be released from my engagement, not with any reference to your Commencement, but because I have been so ill, lately, that I do not want to leave home. I received, however, such a protest against it that I feel bound in honor not to disappoint them, but to keep my original engagement; of course I cannot be at Oakland.

It is, I assure you, a great disappointment to me, but I must ask you to make my apologies to your gathering.

Yours faithfully,

WM. INGRAHAM KIP,  
*Bishop of California.*

SEATTLE, W. T., May 24, 1864.

REV. S. H. WILLEY, A. M.—*Dear Sir:* I am happy to acknowledge the circular addressed to college graduates, inviting their attendance at a general Alumni meeting to be held at Oakland May 31. It would afford me great pleasure to share in the festivities of that occasion, and by my presence add one to the throng of the many graduates who on that day shall assemble to do honor to their respective Alma Maters, but owing to the pressure of my official duties just at this particular season, I can only send my cordial greeting to the common brotherhood, while my heart throbs with especial yearnings toward the honored sons of "Old Dartmouth," who shall on that occasion, in common with the sons of Harvard, Yale, and other institutions, less venerable but none the less honored, hasten to this new shrine erected on the Pacific, to pay their vows and offer their oblations. Let us ever cherish with fondness and affection the memory of our respective Alma Maters, under whose fostering care the early years of opening manhood were so pleasantly spent, and manifest our devotion by being ever found doing faithful service in the cause of sound learning, religion, and progress, and hearty sup-

porters of the general Government, so that our mothers—both marital and educational—may, with pride and exaltation, say of us as did the Roman matron. "These are my jewels."

Hoping that at some future reunion I may be permitted to enjoy what on this occasion I so much regret to lose, I will close this communication, expressing the desire and hope that I may be privileged to welcome at the University of Washington Territory some, if not all, of the college "boys," of whatever name, that shall assemble on the thirty-first. May none of them ever grow old, but annually plunge into this fountain of youth, which, not like that myth of Ponce de Leon, shall ever renew their youth.

Trusting that I may hear the result of this first, but ever-to-be-continued meeting of Alumni on the Pacific,

I remain very respectfully,

W. E. BARNARD,

*Pres. University of W. T.*

THE GROVE, Oregon, May 10, 1864.

REV. SAMUEL H. WILLEY—*Dear Sir:* I have received an invitation to attend the first Commencement of the College of California on the thirty-first inst. It would give me great pleasure to do so. I think I could sympathize with the joy that you will all feel on that occasion. I know the thankfulness that you all feel for the success that has so far crowned your efforts in so great and noble an enterprise. None of you even would be disposed to more magnify, in thought and speech, the far-reaching importance of these colleges, which, amid all kinds of discouragements, we are trying to found upon this coast.

You could have no guest more heartily in sympathy with the occasion, if I could attend, but it is impossible for me to take such a journey this summer.

I should like much to represent in person *our* college among you, and claim fraternity in *aims* and *labors*, for I should feel that we were actuated by a common sentiment, which I might express thus: That men of an *intellectual culture*, that was *spiritual* also, and a *character* that was the growth of a religious as well as highly intellectual culture, were the great want of society here as well as elsewhere in our country, and that under God the college was the instrument for obtaining them. May the College of California be the means of bringing forth many men of wisdom and might, to do great things for the cause of truth and the best interests of man in the times to come.

Very sincerely yours, etc.,

S. H. MARSH.

### III. COMMENCEMENT ORATION—"THE UNIVERSITY."<sup>1</sup>

BY HENRY DURANT.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN : Were it "The University," as *contra-distinguished* from the more *common* methods of our popular education, that I were about to discourse of, I should hardly introduce the fact directly, and to begin with (invidious as this would be), but only through some sort of *insinuation* by which I might seem to have won your sympathy, or your prejudice, in its behalf. But as it is of "The University," in *connection* with the popular methods, and not in *contrariety* to them, as working with them and for them, fostering them in its loving care, drawing them into its own life, and growing them, with itself, into the same structure, that I venture to speak, may I not hope to have given no offense to the partisans of either a common or a liberal education, possibly to have conciliated both in the interest of a common cause, in having thus announced my theme.

It has seemed strange to some persons, that "the tree" (if it were a tree) "whose mortal taste brought death into the world, and all our woe," should have been "the tree of the knowledge of good and evil," and that man should not have found, in the fruit of that very tree, a proper preventative to his fall, and all the ills which have followed in its train. But if we no longer make the eating in question, and the knowledge, interchangeable terms; if by the *eating* of good and evil, we understand a practical experiment at living, in the contradiction of the two, and by the *knowledge* that observation of nature and that light of the reason and of the conscience which, preliminary to choice, and anticipating its consequences, should have

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<sup>1</sup> This oration was delivered June 7, 1865.



forestalled any such experiment—then we have a distinction, which shows us the nature and the origin of evil, the sphere of good, and vindicates knowledge as a faithful monitor and a righteous judge—the fiery cherubim set in the milder form of fruit and flower, in the midst of the garden, to keep the thoughtful soul in “the way of the tree of life.”

But knowledge, to serve such a purpose, must be knowledge in the proper sense of the term; knowledge in the sense of science; knowledge not of things, merely, but of principles; not of elements alone, but of organisms; not of parts only, but of wholes. There are three states, or moods, of matter, as likewise of humanity, and of universal mind, in the distinctions of which we have the characteristics, also, of three methods of education (the only methods possible), and in the history of which moods, as developed by these methods, all knowledge and all good and evil. The *first* of the moods is that of merely occupying space, or simple existence, without distinction of form or sort, everywhere the same, homogeneous. The *second* is that of elements—individuals, and is a progress upon the first by the intervention of the law of species, or specialization. The *third* is that of organisms, under a law of proportion or harmony, constructing the simple forms of the second into unities and wholes. This last mood is the proper ultimatum of all existence, the perfection of all ends, the ideal and the realization of good and of right, the soul and the embodiment of science. It is the fulfillment, as we see, of the two laws of which we have spoken, which are the two laws of all development and progress—the right hand, if I may so say, and the left hand of the Creator and of his providence, and of all subordinate, responsible power working everywhere through the realm of created existence, in the first mood of it, producing thence, on the one side, individuality and multitude; on the other, society—organization; in the one of which we have the higher law, in the other the lower; in the subordination of the lower of which to the higher—all good; in that of the higher to the lower—all evil; in the conflict and alternation of the two—the whole history of the world—the eating of good and evil.

Of the three methods of education answering to these distinctions, one limits itself to the sphere of the lower law, and is special; another allows neither of the laws, and seeks to suppress all development and progress; the other unites the two in itself, and affords the idea of the true university.

Now, it is obvious that any education which denies all liberty to its subjects, allowing them neither to run into diversity, nor to grow into union, but attempts to coerce them into sameness or uniformity, must be wrong, inasmuch as it is contrary to destiny, which implies progress; contrary to nature, which is a something yet to become, and not already finished—contrary to creation itself, crushing back its beautiful order into chaos. It is equally obvious that any education which has for its sphere that merely of the lower law, or which revolves about the lower as its center, at whatever distance, is wrong, and just in proportion wrong, as it disallows the domination of the higher; and that the true method is one which unites and fulfills in itself the two laws—is at once elementary and constructive, the one for the other, in the interest alike of the parts and of the whole.

This idea of education will startle no one, we trust, as seeming new; for it is new only to those who are ignorant of what is the very first and most familiar of all the ideas that have ever been in the world. It is new only in the sense in which love was new as a proclamation of gospel, only because it had been blindly overlooked from the beginning, or grown obsolete through long disuse. It is that very light in whose shining man woke to his first consciousness of himself as man—as an individual, that is to say, responsible to the law of his whole kind; that light which already confronted his very first outlook upon life, and anticipated even the first step of what was yet to be his eventful, adventurous career: "Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth, and subdue it"—divide and conquer, by virtue of the lower law; by that of the higher: *reconstruct, unite, and "have dominion."*

Give to every clime and zone its own especial type of man—to every place its especial individual, till the whole earth is filled with its peoples, and every son and daughter of Adam has wrought the special task assigned to each in subduing it, so it be subdued for *all* as a common good, and ruled for *all* by the higher law of a common right and a common duty. A work for everyone and everyone for a work, so the division of labor merges private convenience into public economy, and makes private advantage promotive of the common weal. A place for everything and everything in its place; a use for every talent and every talent to its use; a sphere for every social order; a polity for every State; the greater the number, and the greater

the liberty of each—the better the union of all, provided the union be impartial, and provided it be maintained. Analyze and differentiate to any extent; disintegrate the masses; break down the sects to their lowest denominations—even to insects—so you construct from these lower forms which you have destroyed, the higher unities. If there be a harmony of colors more beautiful than the unity of light in which the colors are all lost, it is well that light should resolve itself into its elements, so it paint in that higher beauty the world which it reveals. It is well that water should give up its oxygen to the fire, and its hydrogen to burn with it, that in the heat of its own elements thus reunited it may spring again into steam, to drive the ships of commerce over its own wide wastes, so it near the nations which it has been wont to separate, and annihilate itself as a barrier between them, and “there be no more sea.” Sharpen the points of character in everything and every person, no matter how acutely; project them, no matter how extremely; differentiate them, no matter how widely, so you hold them in their due relations to one another, and unite them in beautiful, loyal consistency of system, to serve the uses, not of your single self, indeed, nor of a single people, nor of a single color or type of men, but all the proper uses together of the whole human race. So win, so wear your crown. This be your culture, this your Alma Mater, this your degree. Educated thus in processes of thought and of practice so special and yet so comprehensive, so particular and yet so liberal—true Alumnus of such a university graduate, at once, a subject and a king.

This is the idea—the normal idea—of a truly liberal education, set forth in the basis and curriculum of God’s own university.

As opposed to this, the other two methods must be noticed again, and with more particularity. First, the special method; and I know not how I may better introduce it in this connection, or illustrate it at all, than by recalling the very brief history of its origin. Its best exponent, I would observe, is to be found in the cognomen of its author, Diabolos—derived, no doubt, from the peculiarities of his own profession—the *divider, dissipater, analyzer*. It followed into the world immediately upon the first method; indeed, as an experiment—an accomplished fact—it anticipated the first and superseded it. It took the form of a private enterprise, on the very plausible line of observation and experiment; the Baconian method anticipated—all but the method; the facts and phenomena the same, without

the laws—a polytechnic school; rolling stock, without a railway; a curriculum without a *basis*. It began with *object teaching*, in the favorite way of analysis and specialization—the grand significance of the object, its own integrity, and its relations to other objects, as parts of a greater whole—left out. It was to have nothing to do with *wholes*. “Take care of the parts; wholes take care of themselves:” “Masticate well; digestion follows, of course:” “Or whether it follow or not, the whole interest in eating ends with the pleasure of the palate:” “All beyond is *terra incognita*:” “Life and assimilation are neither here nor there:” “These do not come within the range of observation:” “We have to do with *phenomena*:” “Substance is a mystery or a myth:” “The tailor makes the man:” “Society is nothing better than a dress parade, if it be anything better than a parade of dress:” “The kingdom of heaven cometh by observation:” “The life is *not* more than meat:” “Nor the body than raiment.” This we suppose to have been the introduction of his first lecture, delivered to his auditory, Adam and Eve. The lecturer proceeds: “Lady and Gentleman: Rare tree is this which we have here in the midst of the garden—this ‘tree of the knowledge of good and evil’—fine shade—fine fruit! Rare apple this which reaches itself down to us on this bending bough! Let us pluck it and analyze it. Handle it, weigh it, measure it, look at it, smell it, taste it, eat it—and be wise. Mellow tints! What a fragrance! How delicious it must be to the taste! Paragon of fruits! Crowning luxury of Paradise! Who would be a drudge, a slave to reclaim the earth, in the preposterous hope of emerging, at some time or other, from such a degradation, a king! when, if you only eat this apple, just now, forthwith ye become as gods, knowing good and evil.”

Never was special pleading more specious. Never was specific more plausibly palmed upon the world. The first of the quacks may have had his imitators in abundance, scarcely his equals, either for the magnitude of the mischief compressed into the minuteness of his doses, or the amount of credulity with which his patients were made to swallow them.

It was a *special* point which the tempter pressed upon man. It was a special passion in man which was touched by the temptation. “Only *eat* (a felicity in itself) and the keys of knowledge and of heaven are your own.” Self-aggrandizement by self-indulgence.



The bait is no sooner taken than the death-fall is sprung; the tie that binds man to his Maker, and to his kind, is severed; the law of separation becomes supreme; society is dissolved; the age of individuality, carried to its ultimatum, in absolute selfishness, ensues. Cain and Lamech and the Giants become its representatives; lust and license prevail, and run riot; and ruffianism rides rough-shod over the world. Costly experiment at specialty! Cheap, had it been the last!

It will help us still the better to appreciate the method which we have assumed to be the true method of education if we notice more particularly than we have done that other false one which we have characterized as the method of uniformity. Despairing of any orderly reconstruction, by force of the higher laws, when once the elements are set loose under license of the lower, it goes back for relief to the first mood of all things, homogeneousness. Unlike conservatism, which it assumes to be, which, at the worst, only stereotypes humanity where it is, this method, so far from fixing the types, which it finds already set up, breaks down and fuses them into the mass from which they were originally molded, to secure them against collision on the one hand, or dissipation on the other. It would reproduce the old glacial period, and stiffen our fluent seas and oceans into solid ice, to save the fishes from running wild through the deep, or making havoc upon one another. It is the recoil of timidity and distrust from what seems to have happened so disastrously to the world through its attempts hitherto at progress. It seeks peace and stability in consolidation. This has had much to do with the social life and civilization of the race; it must have something to do with our estimate of the true university. It crops out into history, for the first, in the institution of Babel. That "the whole earth was of one language and of one speech," implies much less a community of mere *words* or *letters* than of beliefs and sentiments; just as language and speech are matters much less of sound and sight than of significance. The people were one in their professions, their formularies of faith, and their terms of social intercourse; they had not yet fallen to wrangling about usages and doctrines; their faith in each other had been implicit. But a new era has come. Some signs of disaffection appear; some fears of it, at least, are felt. Prudence dictates the adoption of some means to forestall the recurrence of the late disastrous adventure of the race.

What shall it be? Individuality had wrought the mischief before; individuality must therefore be repressed. Personal liberty must be denied. Society, which results from the interflow and interaction of individual wills, ideas, and affections, is impracticable. The conflict between "the law of the members," and "the law of the mind," is irreconcilable. The parties to it can never be pacificated; they must both be emptied of their respective powers, and then fused or compressed into one brute mass. The idea of Babel, doubtless, was to destroy the individual and the kind, alike, in an absolute consolidation. What could not be held in one, by mutual attractions, like the molecules of a crystal, must be piled like bricks, and cemented together by slime. The living body of society must be reduced to a petrification; or rather its vitalities, its liberties, its wishes, and its wills, like the fossils of the old geology, must be caught and entombed in a formation of rocks. "Go to, let us make brick, and burn them thoroughly. And they had brick for stone, and slime had they for mortar. And they said, Go to, let us build us a city, and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name [*shem—ism—charm—talisman*], lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth."

"They formed the design," suggests Morison, author of "The Religious History of Man," "of rearing a building, or temple, whereon the *insignia*, or sensible images, of a common faith and a common practice, should be portrayed, and a *standard* erected, that *non-conformity* might be prevented, schisms avoided, and diversities of sentiment and culture averted from the world." The execution of such a scheme would, of itself, unite them in a work of many years; and then standing before them visibly, as the realization and triumph of their common hopes and labors, how would this temple with its "*insignia*" emblazoned upon its walls for belles-lettres alike, and ritual, liturgy, and cook-book, Lord Chesterfield, and "Statesman's Manual," serve as a charm—a talisman—to draw them together, and to trance them it might be into uniformity! With their eyes all fixed on the same objects, like any modern circle of mutual mesmerizers, spelling out the same characters, and their lips all rehearsing the same sounds, their minds also following after each other in the same rounds; and their hearts all flowing together in the same mold, would they not soon become as uniform and fixed in idea and character as in ceremony and discipline? No circle of mesmerized

mortals would be more likely to fall into common *rapport*, and to lose their personal faculties in a common passivity and stupefaction, than these formalists of Babel. We recall, as an illustration of the talismanic force that might be expected to result from this contrivance, the rallying center of the Mohammedan world, the city of Mecca, to which, from every quarter of the earth, the Moslem pilgrim repairs to drink of its holy zenzem, or well; to stand in its sacred mountain, Arafat; to enter its consecrated Kaaba, and there to kiss the black stone—Kebba—which was dropped from heaven, and towards which, as towards heaven itself, the eyes and the hearts of the faithful are turned forevermore in their devotions.

Such was the idea of Babel. It must be arrested. It is no less hostile to the genius and the mission of man than the scheme before the flood. "And the Lord came down to see the city and the tower which the children of men builded. And the Lord said, Behold, the people is one, and they have all one language; and this they begin to do; and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do. Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not *hearken to* each other's speech. So the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth." Not, however, that they began to talk in unknown tongues, or in different dialects—a difficulty easily to be overruled—their *written signs*, or hieroglyphics, remaining the same to all, as now is the case with the many dialects of China, but began to *hold a different language*, or to express a disagreement between themselves, as to the objects and merits of the enterprise in hand. Their individualities began to appear. They were not to be forced or cajoled by a few usurpers, into an unnatural uniformity. From this point dates a new era—the era of that conflict, which events are now fast bringing to a close—the conflict between the spirit of independency in man, roused and fired by the providence of God, yet guarded by the same providence; and the idea of uniformity, as laid down in the foundations of the tower and the city of Babylon. Into this great structure—Babel and Babylon—no mean Bastille of Paris, or Tower of London—this world-prison, were the whole human race to be cast, as beasts into a den, by that "mighty hunter before the Lord," or to follow the Hebrew closely, "that mighty religious marauder, Nimrod." This was the beginning of the Papacy. In Babel and Babylon we have the germ of "world-empire," and of the Church of Rome.

So long does this establishment antedate its name. Nimrod, the father (*papa*) of this scheme of uniformity, and the first persecutor to sustain it, was the first Pope. Shall it prevail? Not without resistance. The spirit that is stirred up against it, and in behalf of the individual, and of the human race alike, shall be allayed only in reaching its own ends. Its destiny is that of man himself,—“to be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it and have dominion.” Sliding down from Nimrod and his times, through many centuries, along the line of prescription and conformity—a *facilis descensus*—we reach the fatal break, which no ages shall ever repair—the defection of the Greeks from the Romish Church, and the fall and partition of the Roman Empire. In these great events which inaugurate our own era, the many causes which had long been threatening dismemberment, culminated, not to find a level where to rest, but a head, from which to flow the more freely and widely over the world; as if the bands, which had held the fountains of the great deep to their places, had been broken up, and the waters had come over the earth, to sap and loosen its solidarities of Church and State, and to set its peoples afloat, each in their own ark, to drift their several ways, upon new coasts of life, there to settle themselves apart, and there to grow the more freely out of centers of their own, according to their own understanding, and after the desires of their own hearts.

And what a spectacle of peoples and of human developments it is, with which the world is presenting us to-day! Not a continent, nor a peninsula, nor scarcely an island; not a mountain range, nor outspread valley; not a desert waste, nor forest wild, without its own special multitude of men—not less peculiar to itself in type of constitution, than in circumstance and place, nor more peculiar in either, or in all, than in language, sentiment, and character. Diversity and multitude would seem to have approximated their limits. What peculiarity of station for a man to fill, without its peculiarity of a man to fill it! What peculiarity of a task for humanity to achieve, without its peculiarity of human talent to achieve it! What place so eccentric, or outlandish, that the “schoolmaster abroad” does not find it? What field of observation, on land or water, which the prospector does not traverse, with the merchant, or the settler in his tracks, to appropriate his discoveries? Scarcely a rood of the ocean’s bed that has not been meas-



ured, and its substance analyzed, and booked. 'The very winds are identified, and traced to the places whence they come, and whither they go. The climates, the fauna and flora of each, this soil and that, adapted to this and to that sort of vegetation—all have been discovered and reported, and the whole earth is being comprehended and possessed. The poet's wail over the waste of nature's profusion scarcely excites sympathy any more—scarcely longer is it true, that

—“many a gem of purest ray serene,  
The dark, *unfathomed* caves of ocean bear;  
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.”

But what of it all? “Counting *one by one*, saith the preacher, to find out the account”—what of it all? That the human race have replenished the earth? that men have subdued it piecemeal? that they possess it all, in *fee simple*, between themselves, as so many *individuals*? This were a poor dominion over it, to have realized. It may be well that the emperor of the French should have given to each of his Algerines a freehold in the soil of their own native land. *Fee simple* is a first step in progress from *solidarity*, but *fee simple* is the lowest of all titles. What signifies *fee simple* without the State to uphold and ennoble it? Who so mean as to be content with a homestead without a country? or with a country for the sake of a homestead? or for the sake of country itself? There is a wider range of sentiment. There is a higher organism; a unity answering to all the possibilities of man's social being—made immortal and illimitable, as it is, in the image of God. Is it that we may sit, each of us, under “our own vine and fig tree, having none to molest us or make us afraid,” that we sacrifice vine and fig tree, that our country may be saved? Is it that we may have a *country to live in*, that we *die* for our country's sake? and not, rather, that there is a higher principle that survives the grave—that lives after us—for our country to perpetuate—that lives on in us, immortal as ourselves? What humanity now needs is its reconstruction upon this enduring principle: The education of its peoples in that which shall make them one, and one forever—that which shall bring to pass, as a *universal* fact, the sentiment, so familiar to us all, as the motto writtten in the scroll of our national escutcheon, so prophetic of our destiny, and of our part, we trust, in the destiny of the race—*E Pluribus Unum*.

And this we assume is to be the work of what I would call the University—that institution which every man, who is a man, and every woman, who is a woman, has at least *entered*—from which I know not who has graduated. Not a local institution, nor a material one, but the educational power of all legitimate and loyal institutions—not the *close* corporation of a few partisan educators, but the “*open communion*” of all denominations of genuine instruction and enlightenment in the world, with those light-giving, life-giving influences of divine grace which come directly from above—the pulpit with its sanctities, and its inspirations; the press, with its liberty, restrained only by the truth; the common school, and the college; the nursery, and the play-ground; the whole apparatus and economy of life, with whatever of instrumentality or influence may incorporate itself into the same method, to work out the grand result.

Nor is there little in the spirit of the age to encourage our hope of such a co-operation. Never before were the agencies for good so numerous in the world as now; never before were these agencies so active in their several spheres as now; never before did they ensphere themselves in combinations of such a compass and of such a unity as now; never before, as now, did the spirit of union flow through them all and overflow them, like a baptism, to consecrate them all—to initiate and enchurch them, if I may so say, in one communion. What was once attempted occasionally and by here and there an individual, in the way of doing good, is now pursued as a business by large associations. The spirit of philanthropy that embodied itself in the person of a single Howard, nay, rather in that diviner form which stood so conspicuously alone before the world in the person of Christ, is now represented by multitudes, not of individuals only, but of organized committees, of churches, national and international societies, and world-wide missions, that no human woe or want may escape its notice or fail of its relief. What, a generation ago, afforded only a playful experiment to a Franklin flying his kite, is putting minds and hearts, the world over, into communication with one another, and into each other's moods, and this by millions, at the same moment. Commerce, which began in piracy between near neighbors who had hated each other, has become, like the ocean itself which once separated nations, one of the great pacificators of the world. Steam power, whose first historic ob-

server, a century since, was the youthful Watt, watching its play on the lid of his aunt's tea-kettle, and thought to be an idler at that, is known and read of all men now as the grand motor of commerce, travel, and the industrial arts; and as a socializer, though less observed, is not less efficient or less extensive in its influence. If it has increased mechanical production a million-fold, and distribution in the same ratio, it has done much to retire servile toil from the field of competition, and to lift the menial classes into something like society. It has given to mind its proper liberty and leisure for study; to social life, its proper means of enjoyment and culture; has broken down partitions and annihilated distances which alienated men; and set the same men, face to face, and side by side, together, to contemplate each other, to study and understand each other, and to accept each other as neighbors and brethren.

Arkwright invented the spinning-jenny, and realized a private fortune from the sale of his patent to a few subordinate monopolists. Wheelwright, our own countryman, if it be lawful to identify such a man with any country, is laying down his railroad systems along the mountain slopes, and over the table-lands, and through the wide savannas of South America; building school-houses and churches alongside of his depots of business, for the home instruction of the people, while, by the inter-oceanic steamship systems which he has organized, he is giving locomotion, as it were, to the continent itself, and putting the people into correspondence, commercially and socially, with whatever is progressive or productive elsewhere in the world. If Arkwright was justly famous, in his time, for the contribution which he sold to the arts, Wheelwright deserves to be famous through *all* times—immortal honor to his name—for he is working not for himself, as his friends who know him well well know, nor yet for the development of so small a field as South America alone; but (we speak in the style of his own modesty) “to contribute his mite,” in this auspicious day, to the education of the whole world.

While many of our own countrymen, like Wheelwright, are devoting themselves to the common interests of humanity, what shall we say of our beloved country herself? For what is she beloved the most? The great and bloody sacrifice which she has made—shall we say, *for herself*, or for *universal* right and liberty as well? To maintain the Union of her States? or to maintain the *principles*

on which that Union rests?—principles on which States everywhere may rest, and rest forever. Had it been a Union on narrower grounds, like that of the German independencies, a mere compact; had it been a holy alliance, to crush out the liberty of the masses, or to absorb the weaker powers; or, like that provided in “The Pragmatic Sanction” of Charles of Austria, to secure the succession of a crown after an arbitrary line; or, like that of the *late* confederacy of our own Southern States, built on a foundation of cotton and State rights, in the *pragmatic sanction* of treason, secession, and rebellion; to perpetuate its crown of slavery, after the arbitrary line of a spurious chivalry—would our loyal Unionists have fought for it? Would they have won in it what they have won—a Union worthy of our love? We love our country for the *moral* of her example. We love her, that while she rises among the nations, as a *power*, she rises also as a *light*; that having honored God as his magistrate, “not bearing the sword in vain, but as a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to them that do well,” she is honored of him, in turn, as his own chosen type of the beautiful consistency possible between the independence of a free people and their loyalty to the State—between civil liberty and constitutional law. We love her, because He who has chastened her and taught her to see and recognize His hand, in her discomfitures and reverses, as well as in her triumphs, and to center all her hopes and wishes on His blessing still—that He who brought the light out of darkness at first,—the natural light, —and thereupon the harmonies of nature, out of chaos—is bringing her forth, a moral light in these latter days; and crystallizing around the principles which she illustrates, the social order of the world.

With such a prestige, and such a responsibility, how well may we feel not only what the poet has written for us, that

“We are living  
In a grand and solemn time;”

but that we owe the privilege and the sublimity of our position, and should look for grace, that we be true to it, to Him whose is the kingdom, for which we have been taught to pray ever since we lisped the prayer, “Thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven.”

We give the thanks, O God, to thee—  
The glory of our nation's birth;  
It was thy power that made us free—  
The power that guides the rolling earth.

As planets prove thy wise control,  
As if in love together bound;  
And the successive seasons roll  
In harmony and beauty round;

Empires, in all their changes, show  
The law of thine unerring will;  
They rise and fall, decline and grow,  
A perfect order to fulfill.

Yes, order here shall rise at last,  
And wars and party strifes be done;  
A few more revolutions past,  
And all mankind shall be as one.

And higher *this* than *nature's* plan—  
Perfection of our social good—  
Enthronement of the rights of man—  
A universal brotherhood.

We give the thanks, O God, to thee—  
The glory of our nation's birth;  
It was thy power that made us free—  
The power that yet shall free the earth.



## IV. THE PROJECT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLLEGE PROPERTY.

BY FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD, ESQ.

REV. S. H. WILLEY, Chairman of Committee—*Sir*: The portion of the estate of the College of California, for the improvement of which a plan is required, lies immediately below the steep declivities of the coast range, north and east of that which has already been laid out in rectangular blocks and streets, and sold in village house lots by the Trustees. No change is proposed to be made in the existing public roads and streets, with which, therefore, any improvements to be made are required to be conveniently associated.

When I first visited the ground at your request, it was proposed that the buildings to be erected for the institution should be placed upon a site which looked down upon the surrounding country on every side except that which would be to their rear, and that the remainder of the property should be formed into a *park*, for which it was desired that I should furnish a plan.

After some preliminary study, I advised you that whatever advantages such an arrangement might have in a different climate and soil, it would in my judgment be inappropriate to your site and inconvenient to your purposes, while it would permanently entail burdensome expenses upon your institution.

My objections to the original project having been deemed conclusive, I was requested to review the whole question of the placing of the College buildings and the disposition to be made of the tract within which it had been determined that a situation for them should be selected. The general conclusions to which I was brought by this review having been verbally presented to your committee, I was instructed to draft a plan in accordance with them. This I have done, and in the present report I have to show how this plan is adapted to serve the main purposes of your corporation, as well as some others of public interest.

The question as to the local circumstances that would be most favorable to the attainment of the objects of a college, is mainly a question of adjustment between a suitable degree of seclusion and a suitable degree of association with the active life of that part of the world not given to the pursuits of scholars. The organic error in this respect of the institutions of the middle ages and the barrenness of monastic study in the present day, is too apparent to be disregarded. Scholars should be prepared to lead, not to follow reluctantly after, the advancing line of civilization. To be qualified as leaders they must have an intelligent appreciation of and sympathy with the real life of civilization, and this can only be acquired through a familiarity with the higher and more characteristic forms in which it is developed. For this reason it is desirable that scholars, at least during the period of life in which character is most easily moulded, should be surrounded by manifestations of refined domestic life, these being unquestionably the ripest and best fruits of civilization. It is also desirable that they should be free to use at frequent intervals those opportunities of enjoying treasures of art which are generally found in large towns and seldom elsewhere.

Such is the argument against a completely rural situation for a college.

On the other hand, the heated, noisy life of a large town is obviously not favorable to the formation of habits of methodical scholarship.

The locality which you have selected is presumed to be judiciously chosen in respect to its proximity to San Francisco. Although it has the advantage of being close by a large town, however, the vicinity is nevertheless as yet not merely in a rural but a completely rustic and almost uninhabited condition. two small families of farmers only having an established home within half a mile of it. This is its chief defect, and the first requirement of a plan for its improvement is that it should present sufficient inducements to the formation of a neighborhood of refined and elegant homes in the immediate vicinity of the principal College buildings.

The second requirement of a plan is that, while presenting advantages for scholarly and domestic life, it shall not be calculated to draw noisy and disturbing commerce to the neighborhood, or anything else which would destroy its general tranquillity.

The third requirement of a plan is, that it shall admit of the

erection of all the buildings, the need of which for college duties can be distinctly foreseen, in convenient and dignified positions, and leave free a sufficient space of ground for such additional buildings as experience may hereafter suggest, as well as for exercise grounds, gardens, etc.

I proceed to a consideration of the means of meeting the first of these requirements.

San Francisco is so situated with regard to the commercial demands of various bodies of the human race, that it may be adopted as one of the elements of the problem to be solved, that many men will gain wealth there, that the number of such men will be constantly increasing for a long time to come, and that a large number of residences will be needed for these, suited to a family life in accordance with a high scale of civilized requirements. If these requirements can be more completely satisfied in the neighborhood of the college than elsewhere, it may be reasonably anticipated that it will eventually be occupied by such a class as is desired.

We have to consider, then, what these requirements are, and whether, by any arrangements you can make or initiate, they may be provided for in an especially complete way on the property which you have to dispose of.

We shall gain but little light in this matter by studying the practice of those who have had it in their power to choose the circumstances of their residence, the difference in this respect being very great, and leading to no clear, general conclusions. Some, for instance, as soon as they are able to withdraw from the active and regular pursuit of their business in towns, seem to have cared for nothing but to go far away from their friends, and to rid themselves of the refinements of life and the various civilized comforts to which they have been previously accustomed. Others can only make a choice among lofty structures, the windows of which look out on busy streets, so that the roar of toiling, pushing crowds is never escaped from, while for any enjoyment of natural beauty, the occupants might as well be confined in a prison.

In England, the prevailing fashion of wealthy men for several centuries has been to build great stacks of buildings, more nearly represented by some of our hotels than anything else we have, and to place these in the most isolated positions possible, in the midst of large domains, with every sign of human surroundings not in a con-



dition of servility or of friendly obligation to themselves, carefully obliterated or planted out.

This fashion, growing, as it doubtless has, out of a conservative disposition in regard to feudal social forms, has also been frequently followed in a cheap and shabby way by many in America, especially in the Southern States; yet no argument can be needed to show its utter inadaptation, even with profuse expenditure, to the commonest domestic requirements of our period of civilization.

The incompleteness of all these arrangements is easily traced to the ordinary inclination of mankind to overestimate the value of that which happens to have been difficult to obtain or to have seemed to be so, and to overlook the importance of things which are within comparatively easy reach.

It is only by reference to some general rule that will satisfy the common sense, that the comparative value of one or the other of the possible conditions of a residence can be safely estimated, so that those things which are essentially important may not be sacrificed to matters which are of value only as they gratify a temporary personal fancy or caprice of taste.

Such a general rule may, I think, be stated as follows:—

The relative importance of the different provisions for human comfort that go to make up a residence is proportionate to the degree in which, ultimately, the health of the inmates is likely to be favorably influenced by each, whether through the facility it offers to the cheerful occupation of time and a healthful exercise of the faculties, or through any more direct and constant action.

Every civilized home centers in an artificial shelter from the elements: a contrivance to shut out rain, and wind, and cold. But little judgment is required to make a shelter sufficiently large and effective. To accomplish this in a way that will be compatible with a due provision of sunlight and fresh air, however, is more difficult. In fact, perfect shelter at all times and as free a supply of fresh air and sunlight as is desirable to be used by every human being at intervals, is impossible. Yet, as their use seems to be always free to the poorest and least intelligent of men, it seldom occurs to such as are intent on making good provision in other respects for the comfort of their families, to take great care to make the use of sunlight and air easy and agreeable. The consequence is that their houses are really no better in this respect than those of careless and indolent men; often

not as good, the advantages of the latter in this one particular being sacrificed by the more prudent to more complete arrangements for accomplishing the primary purpose of shelter.

More unhappiness probably arises from this cause, in houses which are in most respects luxuriously appointed, than from any other which can be clearly defined and guarded against.

✓ *Attractive open-air apartments*, so formed that they can be often occupied for hours at a time, with convenience and ease in every respect, without the interruption of ordinary occupations or difficulty of conversation, are indeed indispensable in the present state of society to the preservation of health and cheerfulness in families otherwise living in luxury. The inmates of houses which are well built and furnished in other respects, but in which such apartments are lacking, are almost certain, before many years, to be much troubled with languor, dullness of perceptions, nervous debility or distinct nervous diseases. The effort to resist or overcome these tendencies, except by very inconvenient expedients, such as traveling abroad, or others of which it is impossible to make habitual use without a sacrifice of the most valuable domestic influences, leads to a disposition to indulge in unhealthy excitements, to depraved imaginations and appetites, and frequently to habits of dissipation.

It may be thought that this is a defect which, in most houses with private grounds about them, might be so easily remedied that it is hardly credible that I do not exaggerate the degree in which it mars the happiness of families who are so fortunate as to live out of the midst of towns. But it is a great mistake to suppose that it is a simple matter to make it convenient and agreeable, to delicate women especially, to spend much time healthfully in the open air. Lord Bacon, three hundred years ago, sagaciously observed:—

“God Almighty *first* planted a garden, and, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures; it is the greatest of refreshment to the spirits of man, without which buildings and palaces are but gross handiworks; and a man shall ever see that when ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely—as if gardening were the greater perfection.”

In the formation of country residences of the smallest pretensions far greater study and a far larger proportionate expenditure is generally made in England, and in most countries where civilization has been long established, upon matters of out-of-door domestic convenience

than in America. Yet the difficulties to be overcome and the need to overcome them are incomparably greater in America, and especially in California, than in England. The truth is they are so great that they are commonly regarded as insurmountable, and a deliberate effort to make sure that the out-of-door part of a residence shall be conveniently habitable and enjoyable is not thought of. The "garden" and "grounds" are regarded merely as ornamental appendages of a house, marks of the social ambitions of the owner, like the plate and carpets within, rather than as essentials of health and comfort, like the beds and baths. Yet the frequent action of free, sun-lighted air upon the lungs for a considerable space of time is unquestionably more important than the frequent washing of the skin with water or the perfection of nightly repose.

Another class of civilized requirements frequently forgotten by men who have earned, by their skill and industry in providing for the wants of others, the right to live luxuriously, consists of those which can only be met by the services of numerous persons who are not members of the family requiring them, such as purveyors of various articles of food and bodily refreshments; artisans, musicians, nurses, seamstresses, and various occasional servants. (Physicians, teachers, and clergymen might be added, but the absence of these from a neighborhood is less frequently overlooked.) Townspeople who have been accustomed to find those able to render such services always within ready call are particularly apt to neglect to consider how much of their comfort is dependent on this circumstance, and often discover it only after they have, by a large expenditure, made a home for themselves in which they are obliged to live in a state which, by comparison with their town life, seems one of almost savage privation.

The first of the two classes of requirements to which I have referred, it is obvious, can never be satisfactorily provided for in a town house, as towns are usually laid out. Hence, as statistics testify, families living in such towns, except where habitual resort is had to parks or garden, or to annual journeys in the country, constantly tend to increasing feebleness of constitution, and generally become extinct from this cause in a few generations. The second class cannot be provided for in an isolated country house. Hence, in a great measure the frequency with which wealthy men who have spent enormous sums to provide themselves country houses abounding in

luxury, are willing, after the experience of a few years, to dispose of them at great pecuniary sacrifice.

It is true that, by great expenditure, many of the usual inconveniences and deprivations of a residence in the country may be made of small account. But often it is found that with double the current expenditure in a country house of the most luxurious equipment, the same variety of civilized enjoyments cannot be obtained as are to be had in town houses of a much more modest description. There are certain very desirable commodities, indeed, that very poor families can enjoy when living in or near large towns, that even the very rich commonly dispense with when they live in the country. These constitute a large part of the attractions which such towns have for poor and rich alike.

There can be no question that, as a general rule, people of easy circumstances, especially those who have the habits of townspeople, if they want to make the most of life, should not undertake to live where they will be necessarily dependent in any degree much greater than is usual in towns for the supply of their every day material requirements upon labor performed within their own walls, nor where they can be deprived at any time of year, much more than they would be in towns, of good roads and walks, and other advantages for exercise, and easy, cheerful use of whatever advantages there may be near them for social intercourse. Yet it is equally certain that if they fail to secure fresh air in abundance, pleasant natural scenery, trees, flowers, birds, and, in short, all the essential advantages of a rural residence, they will possess but a meager share of the reward which Providence offers in this world to the exercise of prudence, economy, and wise forecast. But if we are thus compelled to seek the site for a residence "out of town," and to take care that all effort to secure comfort in it is not exhausted in the plan of the mere house, or shelter from the elements, we must also remember that to keep extensive private grounds in good repair, and perfectly fresh and clean, requires more skill and labor, as well as administrative ability, than all the rest of the ordinary house-keeping affairs of a moderate family. And as, unless they are so kept, extensive private grounds are not simply useless, but absolutely irksome, when associated with a family residence, and as it is hardly possible in America to maintain for any lengthened period a large body of efficient domestic servants, however extravagantly disposed a man may

be in this particular, the folly of attempting to imitate the aristocratic English custom which has been referred to is evident.

It may be laid down, then, as a rule, to which there will be but few exceptions, and these only in the case of families not only of very unusual wealth, but of quite exceptional tastes, that for the daily use of a family, no matter how rich, if the site be well chosen, and the *surrounding circumstances are favorable*, a space of private ground of many acres in extent, is entirely undesirable.

If the surrounding circumstances are *not* favorable—if there are dirty roads, ugly buildings, noisy taverns, or the haunts of drunken or disorderly people near by, ground which it would otherwise be undesirable to hold may be wanted in which to plant them out of sight and hearing; if the country in the neighborhood is not agreeable to walk, ride, or drive through, a large space may be wanted in which to form extended private walks, rides, and drives, which shall be artificially agreeable; if one's neighbors are of surly, hot-blooded, undisciplined, quarrelsome character, he will want to buy them out of their land in order to have them at a greater distance, and to be free from the danger of their return. If he is himself of an ostentatious, romantic, and dramatic disposition, he may require, more than any other luxury, to have a large body of servile dependents about him, and may want to disguise the fact of his actual insignificance among his neighbors by establishing his house at a distance from anything that he cannot think of as belonging to himself or subordinate to his will. But the great majority of men who have the ability to gain or hold wealth in America come under neither of these heads, and in the choice of a place of residence will find it best, at the outset, to avoid, if they have the opportunity to do so, all such conditions as have been enumerated.

A respectable college could not be established in any locality without bringing to it a certain amount of neighborhood advantages, while if it is not positively repellant to, it at least can have no direct attraction for, the more common constituents of a bad neighborhood, that is, for those things which every man must wish to keep at a great distance from his house. If, then, you can make your neighborhood positively attractive in other respects, especially if you can make it in important particulars more attractive than any other suburb of San Francisco, you can offer your land for sale, for villa residences, in lots of moderate size, with entire confidence that you will thus cause

to grow up about it such a neighborhood as is most desirable, with reference to your first purpose.

What, then, are the requisites (exterior to private ground) of an attractive neighborhood, besides good neighbors, and such institutions as are tolerably sure to be established among good neighbors? The most important, I believe, will be found in all cases to be that of good *out-goings* from the private grounds, whether with reference to social visiting, or merely to the pleasure and healthfulness of occasional changes of scene, and more extended free movement than it is convenient to maintain the means of exercising within private grounds.

For this purpose the common roads and walks of the immediate neighborhood, at all times of the year, must be neither muddy nor dusty, nor rough, nor steep, nor excessively exposed to the heat of the sun or the fierceness of the wind. Just so far as they fail in any of these respects, whatever is beautiful in the neighborhood, whatever is useful—churches, schools, and neighbors included—becomes in a certain degree disagreeable, and a source of discomfort and privation. No matter what a neighborhood may be in all other respects, therefore, if it fails in these it must be condemned as unfit for a civilized residence. It is folly to suppose that compensation for the ill health and the vexations that will daily arise from a poor provision in this respect will be found in such other circumstances as a beautiful prospect from a house, or a rich soil, or springs of water, or fine trees about it, or any other merely private or local possession, for the lack of these can generally be remedied in large degree by individual wisdom and expenditure, while the lack of good out-goings cannot.

The desideratum of a residence next in importance will be points in the neighborhood at which there are scenes, either local or distant, either natural or artificial, calculated to draw women out of their houses and private grounds, or which will at least form apparent objects before them when they go out. It will be all the better if many are likely to resort to these points, and they thus become social rendezvous of the neighborhood.

Next to points at some distance from a house commanding beautiful views, it is desirable to be able to look out from the house itself upon an interesting distant scene. This is generally not too little but too much thought of, the location of many houses being deter-

mined by regard for this circumstance alone, and things of far greater importance being sacrificed to it. It will be found that when this is the case—when, for instance, a house is placed in a lonely, bleak position, on the top of a hill difficult to ascend—the most charming prospect soon loses its attractiveness, and from association with privation and fatigue becomes absolutely repulsive.

Nor is it desirable that a fine distant view should be seen from all parts of the house, or of the grounds about it. This, indeed, is impossible, if the house and grounds are in themselves completely agreeable. The first and most essential condition of a home is domestic seclusion. It is this which makes it home, the special belonging of a family. If it is not attractive within itself, and chiefly and generally within itself, and made so by, or for the sake of, the family, it is no home, but merely a camp; an expedient of barbarism made use of to serve a temporary purpose of a civilized family. Yet it is a good thing to be able at times, without going far, within or without the house, to take a seat from which, while in the midst of the comfort and freedom from anxiety of a home, a beautiful or interesting distant scene can be commanded. It is not desirable to have such a scene constantly before one. If within control, it should be held only where it can be enjoyed under circumstances favorable to sympathetic contemplation.

The class of views most desirable thus to be had within easy reach is probably that which will include all well-balanced and complete landscapes. The general quality of the distant scene should be natural and tranquil; in the details, however, there had better be something of human interest. But whatever the character of the distant outlook, it is always desirable that the line or space of division between that which is interior and essential to the home itself and that without which is looked upon from it, should be distinct and unmistakable. That is to say, whenever there is an open or distant view from a residence, the grounds, constructions, and plantations about the house should form a fitting foreground to that view, well defined, suitably proportioned, salient, elegant, and finished.

It may be observed that such an arrangement is not compatible with what some writers on landscape gardening have said of "appropriation of ground;" but it need hardly be argued that a man is going wrongly to work to make a home for himself when he begins by studying how he can make that appear to be a part of his home which is not so.

Even if this appropriated ground were public ground, to look at it from a private house without seeing a well-defined line of separation between it and the family property, or without a marked distinction of character between the two, in the details of the scenery, would be to have the family property made public rather than the public property made private.

If it is desirable that the distinction between the character of the ground which forms a part of the home and of that which forms a part of the neighborhood beyond the home, should be thus emphasized, it is also desirable, and for a like reason, that there should be a somewhat similar gradation between that which constitutes the neighborhood and that which is more distant. In other words, a neighborhood being desirable, the existence of a neighborhood should be obvious, and for this reason the scenery which marks the neighborhood should be readily distinguishable. The view from the window or balcony should, in short, be artistically divisible into the three parts of, first, the home view, or immediate foreground; second, the neighborhood view, or middle distance; and third, the far outlook, or background. Each one of these points should be so related to each other one as to enhance its distinctive beauty, and it will be fortunate if the whole should form a symmetrical, harmonious, and complete landscape composition.

Of these three desiderata, the first only can be supplied by private effort. A site for a residence, therefore, should be selected, if possible, where the other two are found ready to hand.

For the purpose of ascertaining what was necessary to be supplied upon your ground to give it the advantages which have been described, and others generally recognized to be essential to a neighborhood of the best form of civilized homes, I visited it under a variety of circumstances, in summer and winter, by night and by day, and I now propose to state what are its natural conditions, what are the artificial conditions required, and how these may be best secured:—

*First.* In respect of soil, exposure, natural foliage, and water supply, your ground is, to say the least, unsurpassed in the vicinity of San Francisco.

*Second.* There are few if any suburbs which command as fine a distant prospect. The undulations of the ground and the difference of elevation between the upper and the lower parts give the advantage of this prospect in its main features to a large number of points



of view, so situated that the erection of buildings and the growth of trees at other points will be no interruption to it.

*Third.* With respect to climate and adaptation to out of door occupation, persons who had resided upon the ground or who had had frequent occasion to cross it, having stated that the sea-winds which nearly everywhere else near San Francisco are in summer extremely harsh, chilling, and disagreeable to all, and often very trying to delicate persons, were felt at this point very little, I gave this alleged advantage particular consideration.

During the month of August I spent ten days on the ground, usually coming from San Francisco in the morning and returning at night. The climate of San Francisco was at this time extremely disagreeable, while that of the College property was as fine as possible. One morning, when I left San Francisco at 9 o'clock, though the air was clear, a light but chilling northwest wind was blowing. The same wind, somewhat modified, prevailed at Oakland. At Berkeley the air was perfectly calm. Ascending the mountain-side a few hundred feet, I again encountered the wind. Descending, it was lost, and the air remained calm until I left at 5 in the afternoon, the temperature being at the same time agreeably mild. During all the day I observed that San Francisco was enveloped in fog and that fog and smoke drifted rapidly from it over the bay and over Oakland. At 5 o'clock, in returning to San Francisco, after driving two miles toward Oakland, I had need to put on my overcoat. In the cabin of the ferry-boat, with doors closed, I saw women and children shivering, and heard the suggestion that the boat should be warmed in such weather. At San Francisco I found a blustering, damp wind and my friends sitting about a fire. The following day there was in the morning a pleasant, soft breeze at Berkeley, but late in the afternoon it fell to a complete calm. I determined to remain on the ground for the purpose of ascertaining whether this would continue or whether it preceded a change of temperature and a visit of the sea-wind after night-fall. At sunset the fog clouds were rolling over the mountain-tops back of San Francisco, gorgeous in rosy and golden light; the city itself was obscured by a drifting scud. At Berkeley the air remained perfectly serene, and, except for the fog banks in the southwest, which soon became silvery and very beautiful in the moonlight, I never saw a clearer or brighter sky. It remained the same, the air being still of a delightful temperature, till morning,

when the sun, rising over the mountains in the rear, gave a new glory to the constant clouds overhanging the heights on each side of the Golden Gate. Going back in the afternoon to San Francisco, I again found the temperature in contrast to that of Berkeley disagreeably chilling, though the day was considered there an uncommonly fine one and the wind was less severe than usual.

I have visited the other suburbs of San Francisco and studied them with some care, and without being able to express a definite estimate of the degree of difference between their climate and that of Berkeley, and without being able to assert from my limited observation, that the immunity of the latter from the chilling sea wind is absolutely complete and constant. I think that I am warranted in indorsing the opinion that the climate of Berkeley is distinguished for a peculiar serenity, cheerfulness, and healthfulness.

I know of no entirely satisfactory explanation of the fact. But it may be observed that it lies to the northward of the course of the northwest wind which draws through the Golden Gate and which sweeps the peninsula to the southward of the city and the Contra Costa country south of Oakland, and that there are to the northward and northwestward of it several spurs of the Monte Diablo range, the form of which is calculated to deflect currents of air setting down the bay from the northward. The form of the trees on the top of the nearest of these hills indicates an upward deflection of the northerly wind.

It will be seen that the natural advantages which led to the choice of the locality for the College, adapt it still more for a neighborhood of luxurious family residences.

The disadvantages of the site, as compared with districts in other parts of the world, which are considered to be of choice character for rural or suburban residences, are those which are common to all the country near San Francisco, and most of these it possesses in less degree than any other I have seen, while, at the same time, there are in the local conditions unusual advantages for overcoming them. If, therefore, these advantages are made use of in a large, bold, and resolute way, the neighborhood will ultimately possess attractions, especially for those with whose memories of childhood the rural scenes of the Atlantic States, or of most of Northern Europe, are associated, with which there will be nothing else to compare in the vicinity. I say this, not out of regard for the charm which such

scenes would have from mere association with youthful pleasures, but for the fact that there is a real relationship of cause and effect between the conditions which are necessary to the elements of those scenes, and those which are required to contribute to the comfort of mankind. For instance, the ground will not often be found hard, nor harsh, nor sticky, and neither mud nor dust will cause annoyance when a ramble is taken over surface all of which is either sheltered by foliage, or covered with turf. Again, in a country of thick, umbrageous, pendulous woods, coppices, and thickets, protection from severe winds, and from the direct rays of the sun everywhere, appears to be close at hand, and we feel less instinctively disinclined to venture forth freely in it. Moreover, when these elements of scenery are found in profusion, the scene before us, as we move in any direction, is constantly interrupted by the bodies of foliage, and re-arranged into new combinations, and these often have a proportion and relation of parts which satisfies the requirements of an artistic instinct, and which, in a complete realization, constitutes what is technically termed a composition. For this reason, although it may not command our wonder, or any profound feeling, it gives promise of constant interest, and cheerfully influences the imagination. There will be greater interest, also, in the details of such scenery, which must be closely observed, than in any other. Birds and flowers, for instance, will be more evenly distributed over it, so that even in their absence we never know that we may not, at the next moment, come upon them.

But let anyone go out into the country near San Francisco, in any direction, and he will rarely find his interest thus stimulated. At one season he will everywhere find abundant flowers, and in some of the gulches he may always find bushes and birds. Looking at the distant hills from a high position again, he may see a certain beauty of scenery, yet it can seldom be said that he has before him a completely beautiful landscape, probably never, in any place otherwise suitable for a home, and during any considerable part of the year. The nearer part of the natural landscape will nearly everywhere be coarse, rude, raw; grand or picturesque possibly, but never beautiful or appropriate to a home. Nor, however great the beauty, in certain states of the atmosphere, of the distant hills and water, is there anything in nature which seems to invite or welcome one to ramble. The surface of the ground beyond the immediate fore-

ground commonly seems hard, bare, dead, and bleak. What few trees there are appear stiff and rigid, and are as dull and monotonous in color as they are ungraceful in form. Even the atmosphere, when it is not foggy and chilly, is colorless and toneless. Only in the far distance is there any delicacy and softness.

Thus, however grand it may be, and whatever interest it may possess, the region about San Francisco is peculiarly destitute of what I may denominate domestic beauty, and of that kind of interest which is appropriate to domestic occupation.

It would be audacious to suppose that even in a neighborhood of a mile or two in extent these defects could be completely remedied, or that they could be remedied in any notable degree in a very short time, or without much judiciously applied labor. But if what is proposed to be accomplished is modestly conceived, and the requisite effort is made and sustained for a sufficient period, it is unquestionable that the more uninviting elements of the existing scenery may be reduced in importance, and its more attractive features presented to much greater advantage than they are under merely natural circumstances, or under any artificial conditions yet in existence. It may also be confidently anticipated that the result will be peculiarly home-like and grateful in contrast to the ordinary aspect of the open country of California.

For instance, if we imagine the greater part of your property to have passed in tracts of from two to five acres into the possession of men each of whom shall have formed, as a part of his private residence, a proper foreground of foliage to his own home outlook, it follows, from what I have before argued, that one of the chief defects of the scenery would be in a great degree remedied; for these bodies of rich and carefully nurtured foliage would form part of an artistic middle distance to all other points in the vicinity which would overlook them, and would so frame under the more distant prospect from these exterior points of view that a strong gradation of aerial perspective would occur. And the fact will be observed that if the range of the eye is thus carried but to a certain distance, especially to the westward or southward, the view is everywhere exceedingly beautiful, both in respect to the form of the hills and their beauty of color and tone, under all atmospheric conditions. Even in stormy weather there is great grandeur in the movement of the clouds rolling over their somber slopes and declivities; and

I remember a single scene of this kind as one of the most impressive that I have ever witnessed. But on ordinary occasions the view to the westward, if the eye does not regard the dullness of the nearer part of the landscape, while it is one of great depth and breadth, is also one of peculiarly cheerful interest.

The main requirements of a plan, then, for the improvement of this region, with reference to residences, must be, first, so to arrange the roads upon which private property will front as to secure the best practicable landscape effects from the largest number of points of view; second, so to arrange the roads and public ground as to give the owners of the private property satisfactory outgoings in respect, first, to convenience of use; second, to attractiveness in their borders; and, third, to command of occasional distant views and complete landscapes.

To meet the second of these requirements, the borders of the roads should be absolutely neat, or even nice. There should be no raw banks or bare, neglected-looking places, nor drifts of rubbish by their side.

This, in the climate of the locality, implies one of two things, either that the whole road-side is watered daily during several months of the year, or that it is closely lined and draped over with living foliage.

The latter might be undesirable if there were pleasant open scenery along the road; but where, as it must be supposed will be the case here, there will generally be within a distance of a hundred feet or more of the road only a choice between a harsh, brown surface, as at present, or a private garden (it may be a vegetable garden), or a continuous grove, it will be the more agreeable as well as much the cheaper arrangement.

I can think of nothing to which the imagination turns with more eagerness in the bleak and open scenery, and the exceeding and all-pervading lightness of the daylight of California, than to memories of shady old lanes running through a close and overarching bowery of foliage, and such an ideal should be fixed before whoever is placed in charge of your improvements. Until the experiment has been tried on your soil, perfect success cannot be predicated, perhaps, with entire confidence, unless you should conclude to lay on water in such a way that it would be applied freely and without fail, by mechanical action, to your road borders. That the ideal might be

thus perfectly realized will be evident to anyone who will follow up the water-course in the ravine a few rods below the Simmons house, near the point where a bridge is indicated on the plan. Here water stands near the surface of the ground during the entire summer, even when it disappears further down the arroyo, and trees in the rear shade the undergrowth, which is consequently thick, intricate, luxuriant, rich, and graceful, completely sheltering the visitor from the sun, and all the ordinary untidiness of the surface of the ground is lost. But I do not suppose that any artificial application of water would be necessary on any of the ground where in the plan roads are laid down, to secure a high degree of the desired effect, if properly selected shrubs are once well established on the soil and backed up with trees such as have already spontaneously grown in it, in many cases to good size.

The course of the roads, as laid down in the plan, generally follows the natural depressions of the surface; and I am strongly of the opinion that in these situations, if not on the more elevated parts of all the ground included in the plan, there would soon be a natural growth of trees and shrubs, if perfect protection were secured for a few years from the action of fire and the close cropping of animals. And I can have no doubt that when the ground shall have been well trenched, nearly all the trees and shrubs which grow naturally in the more favorable cañons of the Coast Range, as well as many others, if planted and carefully tended for two or three years, would thereafter grow healthfully, rapidly, and in graceful forms.

It will be seen, by reference to the large drawing, that all the ground not required for other purposes is laid out in a number of divisions, varying in length and breadth, but each of such a form that it could be easily subdivided by simple lines into lots, each of one to five acres in extent, of suitable shape and favorably situated in all respects for a family home. The relative position of the houses erected, and trees grown upon the different lots, may be such that the best view from each site will remain not only uninterrupted, but rather improved, by that below it. The divisions are separated one from the other by lanes bordered, as already explained, on each side by continuous thick groves, and access to each private lot from these lanes is arranged by short approaches branching from them. The area of ground contained in these divisions is 195 acres (in-

cluding nearly 90 acres belonging to private owners between the college property and the adjoining public roads), and might with advantage be occupied by from 50 to 100 private families.

The lanes are arranged with reference to continuations to the northward and southward, should additional accommodation of the same character be hereafter found desirable. Connection is also made by shaded roads with the village already laid out in the vicinity, and a public garden, containing a children's play-ground, with a series of shaded walks and arbors about it, is provided for, adjoining this village. Between the garden and the village, a street is widened so as to form a small plaza or village market-place.

There are three entrances to the series of lanes from the general direction of San Francisco. One of these is intended to be approached by a projected street railroad, and also by a direct avenue from the proposed steam-boat landing at that point of the bay which is nearest to the property. The second approach is through the midst of the village. The third is by a new road which I recommend should be laid out as a pleasure drive from Oakland. This road would be to the southward of, and run parallel with, the present telegraph road, until after it has passed the vicinity of the new cemetery, where it would curve upon a long radius to the left, and passing to the eastward of some of the lowest foot-hills, cross the Telegraph road near the foot of the mountains, and approach Berkeley on a line parallel with the range, passing along the east side of the public garden, and reaching the vicinity of the College without entering the village, as shown upon the plan. Such a road would form a drive much more attractive than any now in use out of Oakland, and would lay open a most desirable region for residences all along the foot of the mountains.

One of the neighborhood lanes is extended eastwardly to the mouth of the valley or gorge in the mountains, which is a part of the property of the College, but which it would be inconvenient to show upon the drawing. This lane is intended to be extended up the gorge, first, however, crossing to the other side, not far beyond the point at which it terminates in the drawing. Thence it is intended to follow up the course of the brook as I have verbally explained to you, and as close upon its banks as is practicable, until the point is reached at which the branch enters from the left. There the lane should fork, being carried up the branch to the left with

such curves as will be necessary to reach the small table-land at present occupied by a grazier's house. From this it would return on the left bank of the southerly branch of the stream to the main stem, crossing near the fork by a bridge.

There should be a convenient stopping-place for carriages upon the table-land, from which a walk should be formed to the highest point of the knoll around which the lane passes. At this point there is a very interesting view through the gorge and out upon the bay, and it would be a suitable place for a small summer-house or pavilion. The lane within the gorge would have to be formed by excavation in the hill-side, and a thick plantation should be carefully established on the upper slope so as to confine attention to the damp ravine below and the opposite bank, which to a considerable height is abundantly covered with native foliage of a very beautiful character.

As this road follows a stream of water from the open landscape of the bay region into the midst of the mountains, it offers a great change of scenery within a short distance, and will constitute a unique and most valuable appendage to the general local attractions of the neighborhood.

The plan, as shown in the drawing, encroaches slightly upon the land which does not at present belong to your corporation, on the westward and northward, but you advise me to assume that you would be able to acquire possession of this land if desirable.

The extent of the sylvan lanes which I have described, exclusive of the village streets, the avenue to the bay shore, and the road into the mountain gorge, would be about five miles. At several points upon them there would be very fine distant views, each having some distinctive advantage. The local scenery would also at many points be not only quite interesting, even without any effort to produce special effects by planting, but it would have considerable variety, much more so than might be supposed from the drawing. The road is designed to be laid out in such a way as to make the most of the natural features, while preserving their completely sylvan and rural character, being carried with frequent curves in such a way as to make the best use of the picturesque banks of the arroyos and the existing trees upon them. These are sometimes allowed to divide it into two parts. Notwithstanding the varied curves which the arrangement involves, the general course of the lanes will be found



simple and the connection between the more important points sufficiently direct. This is especially the case with the approaches to the College site from the points nearest it at which the neighborhood is entered.

A tract of low, flat ground, twenty-seven acres in extent, pleasantly surrounded on three sides by moderate elevations, two of which retire so as to form a long bay or dell, is proposed to be formed into a small park or general pleasure ground. The site is naturally more moist, fertile, and meadow-like than any other in the vicinity, and a considerable number of oid and somewhat quaint and picturesque oaks are growing in a portion of it. This occurrence, with a thick growth of underwood and of rank, herbaceous plants, leads me to think that if it were thoroughly drained, cleaned, and tilled, trees would naturally grow upon it in more umbrageous and elegant forms than elsewhere, and that turf could be more easily formed and maintained upon its surface. I recommend that it should be surrounded by a thick plantation similar to that proposed to be formed by the side of the lanes, and that in the front of this, trees should be planted singly and in small detached groups, as they are often seen in open pastures in the East, while in the central portions of it a perfect living greensward should, if possible, be formed.

For this purpose, after the thorough under-drainage of all parts of the ground, it should be trench-plowed as deeply as possible, or trenched with a spade to the depth of two feet or more, manure or rich, loose soil being placed at the bottom. The surface should then be worked very fine and assorted grass seeds of the kinds which experience in Oakland and San Francisco indicates to possess the most enduring vitality in the climate, should be sown very thickly—at the rate at least of three bushels to the acre. The surface should then be rolled with a heavy roller. As soon as the grass has grown to an average height of two inches, it should be mown and rolled again with a lawn machine, drawn by a horse with his feet muffled. The mowing and rolling should be repeated at intervals of from three to ten days, whenever the grass is growing fairly, and it should never be allowed to reach the height of three inches or to form seed. With this treatment it will probably form a firm sod which will remain green, soft and velvety during the greater part of the year. At the height of the dry season, however, it would, I presume, require daily watering, and for this purpose there should be a series of hydrants

concealed in the shrubbery around it, and others at intervals in the midst of it, the latter being set entirely below the surface of the ground in cases covered with a small cap, by lifting which the butt of the hose could be inserted.

I would strongly urge that not the least ground should appear outside of the necessary walks and roadway anywhere within your property, which cannot be hidden from sight by the foliage of trees, shrubs, or vines, except so much as you feel confident you can afford to treat in the manner which I have thus suggested. The expense of such a treatment is so great, and it is so unlikely to be constantly maintained through a long series of years, that I have reluctantly embodied any greensward at all in the plan. I am influenced to do so, however, by regard not only for your original desire for a much larger extent of it than is now proposed, but for the very great addition to the general beauty of the neighborhood which would be gained by such an arrangement and by a consideration of the advantages which would come from it to the institution, by supplying a suitable field for athletic games and other agreeable exercises, and the effect which it would thus have upon the health and spirits of the students and those who would be associated with them.

If this part of the plan should not be approved on account of the expense which would be required to properly carry it out, then I would suggest that at least so much turf should be formed and kept as would be contained in the strip immediately in front of the central College building, in the line of the Golden Gate. Arrangements could be made by which this might be all sprinkled, with very little labor. The remainder should be planted with trees, except an arena a little south and east of the center, to be made perfectly level and used as a ball-ground. The whole of the ground not covered with turf should be very thoroughly cleaned by repeated plowings and harrowings, then covered with three or four inches of gravel from which sand and dust, as well as all pebbles larger than a small olive, should have been removed by a double screening. This should be heavily rolled, and every spring afterwards it should be scuffled, dressed with salt, and again rolled until hard enough and smooth enough to be swept with a common corn-broom. It might, in this way, probably be kept clean enough for use, and surrounded, or overhung, by trees, it would not be offensive to the eye.

A part of the ground (D) reserved for general College purposes on

the high land to the eastward of the park may be used for a garden if required, or if the plan neither of a park nor of a glade of turf extending to the westward, before the College site, should be approved, a garden would more appropriately occupy that position than private residences, or a road or walk with coppice border. A garden, however, of the same extent, whether a scientific garden, or an ornamental flower garden, would be even more expensive to maintain than good turf, while it would add nothing like as much to the beauty and interest of the neighborhood and would be less directly useful to your students.

The main features of the plan have thus been sufficiently explained to show how it is intended to meet the principal requirement, namely, to offer inducements which will draw about the College a neighborhood of refined and elegant homes.

The second requirement of a plan was stated to be that, while presenting domestic attractions, the improvements proposed should not be of a character to draw about your College a noisy, disturbing commerce, or anything calculated to destroy the general tranquillity of the neighborhood. It will be observed, that with reference to this requirement, while the roads are so laid out as to afford moderately direct routes of communication between the different parts of the neighborhood, they would be inconvenient to be followed for any purpose of business beyond the mere supplying of the wants of the neighborhood itself,—that is to say, it would be easier for any man wishing to convey merchandise from any point a short distance on one side of your neighborhood to a point a short distance on the other side, to go around it rather than go through it. As a further protection, when it shall be found necessary, the property may be inclosed and gates established at the entrances, so as to exclude from the lanes whatever it may be thought undesirable to admit. This precaution would probably be unnecessary, however, for many years to come.

As you have been unable to instruct me what College buildings should be introduced, I have been obliged to trust to my own judgment of your probable requirements, and form a general building plan accordingly, taking care, however, that the area and the shape of the ground proposed to be reserved for the purpose, while fitted to such an arrangement as I conjecture will be satisfactory, should at the same time leave you with considerable freedom to vary from it.

I have thought it best to assume that two considerable buildings would be required at an early period of the history of the College. One designed to contain its library, records, and scientific collections, and therefore constructed of brick, stone, and iron, and as nearly fire-proof as you could afford to make it; the other to contain a general hall of assembly, and a series of class-rooms, lecture-rooms, and rooms for the use of your Faculty.

Whenever it should be found necessary, in the future, to enlarge the library accommodations, the scientific collections might be removed to a new building, to be erected especially for that purpose, and the whole of the original building thus devoted to the library, or if less than this should be required, a smaller building might be erected for a special division, or for certain departments of the scientific collections, as has been done at Amherst College, a single large building being there devoted to a special class of fossils, while the general geological collection remains in another. Whenever, also, the accommodations of the second building should be found insufficient, a new one may be erected for the purpose of general assembly, and the class-rooms be enlarged by the addition of the space occupied by the assembly hall in the original building.

With regard to dwellings for the students, my inquiries lead me to believe that the experience of Eastern colleges is equally unfavorable with regard to the old plan of large barracks and commons, and to the plan of trusting that the student will be properly accommodated with board and lodging by arrangements with private families or at hotels. Establishments seem likely to be finally preferred, in which buildings erected by the College will be used, having the general appearance of large domestic houses, and containing a respectably furnished drawing-room and dining-room for the common use of the students, together with a sufficient number of private rooms to accommodate from twenty to forty lodgers.

If a similar plan should be adopted at Berkeley, there need never be any very large buildings erected there in addition to the two central ones which have been proposed, and as it would be equally convenient for all purposes, as far as I can see, and much more consistent with the character of scholarly and domestic seclusion, which it is desirable should pervade the neighborhood, I should contemplate the erection of no buildings for college purposes, whether large or small,

except as detached structures, each designed by itself, and as would be found most convenient for the purpose to which it was to be devoted. In other words, I would propose to adopt a picturesque, rather than a formal and perfectly symmetrical arrangement, for the two reasons that the former would better harmonize artistically with the general character desired for the neighborhood, and that it would allow any enlargement or modification of the general plan of building at present adopted for the College, which may in the future be found desirable.

I may observe that in the large Eastern colleges the original design of arranging all the buildings of a growing institution in a symmetrical way has in every case proved impracticable and been given up, while so far as it has been carried out it is a cause of great inconvenience and perplexity to those at present concerned.

With these views, having fixed a center with which the different buildings to be hereafter erected as from time to time shall be found necessary, may be expected to have convenient connection, I propose to reserve from sale for private residences as much ground in the vicinity of this center as is likely to be needed for all purposes by your corporation in future.

The central buildings are intended to be placed upon an artificial plateau at the head of the dell before described. This site, while moderately elevated, yet appears slightly embayed among the slopes of the hills on all sides except that toward the park, over which the outlook to the westward is unconfined and reaches to the horizon of the ocean. The west front of this plateau is designed to take the form of an architectural terrace from which two broad walks between the lines of a formal avenue lead directly to the head of the dell in the park. At the foot of these walks appropriate entrances are provided from a carriage way.

The general arrangement is shown more fully in a working plan drawn to a larger scale than the principal drawing.

The construction of the necessary plateau upon the site proposed will not be an expensive undertaking, as the working plan will show, and the terrace may be finished, if desired, very plainly and cheaply. **At** the same time the introduction of a high degree of art, at any time in the future, will be practicable, in the form of statues, fountains, and a highly decorated parapet with tile and marble pavement

upon the terrace, and on each side of the broad walks, the intermediate quadrangle and the stair and entrance ways.

Respectfully,

FRED LAW OLNSTED,  
Olmsted, Vaux & Co.,  
*Landscape Architects.*

*110 Broadway, New York, June 29, 1866.*

To the foregoing report as published, the following note was added:—

SAN FRANCISCO, September, 1866.

An edition of the foregoing report is printed by order of the Corporation of the College of California, for general distribution.

With it, there was furnished, by Mr. Olmsted, the plan in detail, for the improvement of the central portion of the proposed site for the College buildings; also the engineer's plan (on linen) to be used in the field in laying down the road-lines, and photographic copies of the large map, presenting a general view of the improvements contemplated.

The Trustees of the College desire to commence the proposed work on these grounds immediately, and prosecute it as fast as possible. But, for the means to do so, they will depend on sales of land, in building lots, to those who may wish, by and by, to avail themselves of the fine advantages of this location.

Therefore, the rapidity with which the improvements will go forward will be in proportion to the interest manifested by the public in purchases of property to be benefited.

A portion of the ground is already divided into lots, and may be sold at once, so that improvements on them may be commenced during the coming rainy season.

The Trustees of the College consider themselves exceedingly fortunate in having been able to secure the services of Mr. Olmsted, to make this survey and plan for the improvement of their grounds, and they are confident that the public will appreciate the enterprise according to its high value, and readily invest the necessary means to carry it on successfully.

To accomplish this, the Trustees themselves will spare no pains, and they hope to meet with the prompt and efficient co-operation of citizens generally.

Photographic copies of the map of the grounds and proposed improvements will be sent to those desiring them.

Any further information may be obtained on application to William Sherman, Esq., Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board, 412 and 414 Sansome Street, or to S. H. Willey, Vice-President of the College, on the College grounds, or at Towne & Bacon's printing office, 536 Clay Street, near Montgomery.



## V. ADDRESS BEFORE THE ASSOCIATED ALUMNI.

BY REV. A. L. STONE, D. D.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ALUMNI: In the ordinary habit of our thought, we do not associate maternity with youth. A mother's welcome, while it breathes the cherishing tenderness which never grows old, has in it also, as we usually conceive it, something of the venerableness of age. All the more is this true, if we speak the word not in reference to the household tie, but as expressing the gentle providence of institutions which have moulded and nurtured our intellectual life. But as we turn back this day from the manifold dusty paths our feet have been treading, to keep the annual tryst of our literary memories and fellowship, the genius of this scene, greeting us at her gateway, is so young and fair that it seems a liberty for bearded lips to offer filial salutations. Youthful vows were a more appropriate tribute to this girlish matron than the sentiment of veneration. Here are no ancient academic shades, keeping in their whispering leaves, and telling to-day on the summer air, the memorial of classic generations. Our grove wears, indeed, the honors of many years, but the antiquity is of nature, not of humanity, much less of the lineage of student life.

We have a new College and a new State, adventuring the future together. If here are no smooth-worn thresholds of halls of learning, here also around us are no moss-grown walls of empire. The youngest of these "*magistri artium*" is older than California as an American State, and thrice as old as the young mother dismissing him to-day with the laurels of her favor, to work out practically the horoscope of his destiny.

Let me keep hold of this association of civic and literary life, and detain you, for a while, upon this theme—*The relation of the College to the State*. While I use the term "State" in its fuller and more comprehensive meaning, the discussion will have its chief bearing



upon the growth and fortunes of our own Pacific commonwealth. Certainly, unless all our hopes deceive us, unless the bright prophecies of our brief but rapid and almost miraculous progress speak with lying lips, unless the indomitable energy and enterprise of our American character fail this once, and on a theater so inspiring, there is before us, on these shores, a splendid and marvelous future. If we measure our coming advance only by the past, what a prodigious growth in all the fruits of a prospering and victorious civilization will not the next score of years display. Before we shall have exhausted the last third of this declining century, the waters of this bay will be girded with one almost unbroken zone of population and wealth; around this serrated margin of twice a hundred miles, parted only by the seaward gate and the northern strait, village will stretch its hand to village, and town to town; the gardens of fair country seats will touch one another; yonder metropolis, crowned Queen of the Pacific, will be peer in her jeweled magnificence to any throned rival on this Western Continent; a hundred convoys of trade, travel, and treasure will tread, with flashing feet, the length and breadth of this sunny harbor; from these mountain-sides, tolerant of culture to the very summit, and on the twin rivers that drain our broad interior valley, will pour down agricultural supplies enough to fill the granaries of a nation; the marshy wastes of tule lands, redeemed from winter overflow and cleared of their reedy forests, will show the bloom of boundless garden-prairies; the torn ravines of mining regions will be built into picturesque and populous towns; iron tracks will stretch away through the interminable northern forest, making Oregon and Sitka our neighbors; between the snowy peaks of the Sierra Nevadas, shaking the dust of the desert from his mane, the iron horse, caparisoned in our farthest East, will thunder down these Western slopes; the confluent streams of a world-wide immigration will pour in their floods of vigorous life; the peaceful ocean will empty through the ever-open Golden Gate the spoils of fleets freighted in China and the Indies; and the ceaseless engineery of our mints will coin from out our hills the shining currency of a wealth to whose copiousness God and nature alone can set bounds.

I know the American dialect is thought to have a large capacity for boastful periods, and this picture which I have sketched may seem to some colored with hues of dreamland. But only recite the sober record of facts which half the life-time of a generation has

chronicled amid these homes, and we have a more wondrous poem than I have sung for twice that range of future years. To this large coming development, we of the present stand in the relation of foster parents. We are architects and builders of this rising greatness. Not that in our indolence or neglect the august fabric will not go up, but that the strength of that fabric and the moral aspect of that greatness will depend upon the foundations thus early laid, and the aims and uses which the builders propose. The determinate influence of educational institutions upon the whole problem, we cannot, without underlying the just imputation of folly and crime, refuse to weigh. Our citizenship in the State, as well as our allegiance to letters, or, in fewer words, our duty as patriot scholars, constrains the discussion to which we now advance.

1. We want the College in the new young life of the State, as a bond with the past. There is no such thing as a full and complete life for the individual or for the State, if that life does not join itself to the whole life of humanity. Much of the past will, indeed, empty itself in upon us without our consciousness. The rudest will inherit more generously than he knows of the treasures accumulated in by-gone ages. He is the child of a long line of progenitors, though he cannot name his ancestry. But in proportion as his ignorance isolates him from the results of the sum total of human progress, must his life be fragmentary and unendowed. He is a foundling, for whom there is waiting an heirship of riches and honors unrevealed to him, and by which, therefore, his poverty and obscurity will never be relieved.

By our circumstances and history, this same isolation characterized our early beginnings as a commonwealth. Our infancy was that of a foundling. We were disconnected with the old. Laws, religions, home-ties, and all the sweet and solemn voices of philosophy, faith, and letters, were left behind when we were flung upon these Western shores to struggle as we could out of anarchy and barbarism. Our social being was not the onflow of a stream holding in its deep and broad channel the tributaries of all past times and growths, but a solitary fountain, gushing single, fitful, and turbid, in the wilderness. We have to connect the issue of this fountain with that grand current bearing on its bosom and mingling in its waters the world's full life and thought. Deny to us, deny to any people, no matter what their origin and story, the record and knowledge of the past, the

testimony of humanity's long empiric travail, and such connection remains impossible. How great the forfeiture! "When ancient opinions and rules of life are taken away," says Burke, "the loss cannot possibly be estimated. From that moment we have no compass to govern us: nor can we know distinctly to what port to steer." Lost are the influence and example of the illustrious dead, the heroic deeds that kindle and feed the flame of valor and self-devotion, the quickening and instructive annals of history, the songs of the bards—stairways to the heaven of imagination—the warning voiced forth in the reiterated lessons of man's errors, frailties, and passions; the teachings of philosophy wrestling with the great questions of truth and the soul, the painful but resolute steps of explorers and discoverers leading on the ages after them up the heights of science, the full intelligence of causes, natural and philosophic, seen at work in the present, but whose origin, nature, and alliances lie remote up the centuries; the slow but grand drama of the mute earth, proceeding under the twin ministry of two great magicians—fire and water—from her primal chaos to the fair completeness of her verdurous hills, her islanded deep, and her steadfast mountains, and the lengthening golden chain that makes us one in blood and sympathy, history and heritage with the whole human family.

Would it be but a trifling bereavement of our modern civilization thus to orphan it from the maternity and nurture of the past? As well girdle an oak, and expect its branches to bear up the same wealth of frondent and lusty life; as well cut off in mid-length that northern river that empties the great lakes, and expect its channel to bear on the same majestic stream to the sea.

But the guardianship and transmission of this dowry of the past are in the hands of the world's teachers as trustees for mankind. These treasures are locked up in the languages of dead empires, the systems of buried sages, the alcoves of old libraries, the laboratories of science. The halls of liberal culture open backward into these galleries of antiquity, and onward into the life of the present, giving to the exploring eye, beneath their arches, the long vista of the progress of the race.

What is our sacred trust for the future? What have we to transmit to those who come after us? A name only, and a clear field for adventure? or the entire riches which the ages have accumulated, and for which the generations which have gone down to the dust have wrought through the heat of great harvest-days?

We ask no unreasoning homage for the wisdom of the elders; but a little more reverence for the antiquity will not hurt us in our personal and national development. It is needed as a corrective of that flippant self-sufficiency that dashes with arrogance our confident American energy, and of that smattering of universal knowledge that conceives it has nothing to learn. The spirit of the true scholar is the spirit of humility, and the reverent inquirer after truth finds that—

“Study is like the heaven’s glorious sun,  
That will not be deep-search’d with saucy looks.”

2. We want the College, again, in alliance with the life of the State, for the security and honor of republican principles. We believe in a Government not of despotic force, nor of kings enthroned “*jure divino*,” nor of a privileged class, of better blood and clay and larger political rights than the mass of the governed, but of equal laws, framed by the popular will, expressing and guarding popular rights, and administered by representatives elected by popular suffrage. It is one of the commonplaces of political truths, that despotism can maintain itself only in the unreasoning debasement of its subjects. Ignorance and superstition are the twin pillars of all unequal and oppressive political systems. These sayings are as familiar with us as household words, but they need continual and emphatic re-utterance. Against every form of unjust privilege and political absolutism, the one conquering and invincible champion is popular education. Light antagonizes force with a soft and silent but resistless mastery. It debates the questions of privilege, it examines the foundations of caste; it sifts the theories of special and restricted rights; it illumines and dispels the illusions of kingcraft and tyranny, as the beams of morning the dark retiring shadows of night; it discovers the true sources of political power, and gives voice to the deathless instinct of humanity, pleading before in dumb murmurings for its inalienable endowments of “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

Education, especially where it is large and liberal, gives the broad mind and the catholic spirit, enlarges from all narrowness, emancipates from prejudice, and nurtures universal sympathies. This is the original force of the term *liberal* education, the fine and true philosophy shut up in language itself. Education is a liberator; it makes thought free, inquiry free, belief the child of light and full conviction, the whole manhood free. And in this disenthraling process it

quickens in us the fraternal recognition of all other manhood. The close, encircling barriers that isolate man from man, by the accidents of birth and place, of race and color, are thrown down by this expansive force; and a large and just view of our common nature, as in origin, faculties, and possibilities one, sweeps all who wear the image of God within the wide horizon and the tender bonds of the universal human family.

By such enlargement, we touch the deep, vital principle of genuine Republicanism—the true doctrine of political equality. That doctrine is the equality of man with man, as a creature of God—in all the powers of a reasoning mind and an immortal soul; an equality which titles and purples, and political prescriptions, and social interdicts, however they may overlay and obscure, cannot disturb. A republican equality thus discerned and understood will be fearless and consistent. It will outlaw all caste. It will suffer no brand of serfdom and villenage, and no shadow of such a brand to rest upon any forehead that covers a human brain. In due process of enfranchisement, it will crown with the full honors and immunities of citizenship all within the bounds of the State whom it calls its fellow-men.

But the provision for liberal culture does not content itself with a mere proclamation of republican equality, however true in principle and noble as a testimony. It works out the practical elevation of the lowly. It lets down a ladder to the very lowest grade of social life, on which the humblest aspirant may climb to the highest. In lands where aristocratic institutions order the social scale, as in England, the chief places of honor and emolument are awarded, as the rule, by interest, and birth, and titled precedence. With us the class is larger than with any other people, of those who are dependent upon self-help for all personal and professional success; and while our political theories say to the brown son of penury and toil, the child of the plowman and the artisan, "You are the peer of the heirs of wealth and station," our system of education offers to his hand the prizes which the slack fingers of effeminate fortune reach after in vain. The wealth of a nation's intellectual life is thus immeasurably increased, and she is served in her high places of trust and duty by the most vigorous of her sons. The succession of her great men and strong leaders is veined continually by fresh blood. There is no ruling class, keeping its overshadowing ascendancy long after it has become effete with indolence, luxury, and vice. New names and

new families rise out of the stern schools of want and hardship, bringing up from such nurture men of bone and muscle for the charge of great enterprises, and the tasks of public life. The purest gems of mental brilliance, which had else kept their lusters hid in "dull imprisonment," are thus unearthed, wrought, and polished, and set to shine with guiding splendor in the nation's coronet. Nor is this the triumph of plebian weakness, the crowning of rudeness and rusticity, to the shame and discountenancing of elegance and courtliness. It is the promotion and the accrediting of the only worthy aristocracy, the peerage of intellect, the nobility of learning and thought, starred with the brilliants of wit, and ermined with the refinement of lettered culture.

And this issue guards our republican development from peril on another side. The wide diffusion of popular intelligence overthrows the supremacy of tyrannic force, but does it not create the ambitious demagogue, and lead to a war of factions and parties? Where the many are stimulated by uncontrolled aspirations, and the prizes of advancement, free to all, are the reward of the strongest and most resolute, what is to prevent that war of Titans in which the many shall contend with equal arms, as when Greek meets Greek, each for his own pre-eminence. And when it is found (as it soon must be found in such a conflict), what force there is in combinations, what shall prevent the renewal of the strife, with broader front and more formidable tactics, by those stronger spirits who will seize the truncheon of command, and march against their rivals with a partisan host at their heels? But this same intelligence gives authority to the calm counsels of reason, inspires just conceptions of the public good, connects that common welfare with the best hopes of all and of each, instructs the popular mind as to the horrors of anarchy, evolves the true nature and limitations as well as the proper beneficence of the social compact, and cuts short the career of selfish ambition, by a demand for what is just and equal for the commonwealth. The demagogue finds no leadership save with those whom he can deceive and beguile; and anarchy seeks its throne in Mexico, rather than under the shining heavens of the land of Washington.

Thus our Republicanism is not only conserved, but ennobled. Its institutes and laws are not the creatures of ignorance and prejudice, carrying on their front, as they invite the scrutiny of mankind, the confession of weakness, coarseness, and puerility. Self government

with us is the government of a nation of readers, a nation of thinkers, a nation of debaters, guided by the freest and fullest philosophic discussion of every great measure incorporated in its treaties, statutes, and policies. Let the archives of courts and cabinets, kingly and imperial, the world over, be challenged for a code of public laws surpassing in dignity, purity, and wisdom, the written scrolls and annual State papers of our Republican legislation. Thus do the security and honor of free principles go hand in hand under the reign of light and knowledge.

Nor need it be feared that this full and broad culture of letters will, in the supreme stress of some great crisis of danger, enervate the military arm, and train a race of citizens of too delicate a mould of spirit and muscle to defend the life of the republic against the weapons of war. Those words of the Athenian commander and orator, words as instinct with martial ardor as with true homage to letters, we may repeat after him—"We are not enfeebled by philosophy." When the clarion sounded "to arms" in the nation's death-grapple with treason, the loyal ranks were filled, not with stolid and reluctant conscripts, but with thinking, reasoning volunteers, every man of whom saw and weighed for himself the grandeur of the stake for which the deadly game was played. Among all the strong-limbed youths that rose up at the call, there were none that gave a more jubilant response than the dwellers in our peaceful academic shades. They laid aside the toga of quiet study for the steel of the soldier's harness as though robing for a feast; and on the march, and around the camp-fires, and at "the perilous edge" of the fight, sang, till every heart was stirred and the heavens rung again, old battle chimes of freedom. They had caught from the storied dead the inspiration of the martyred patriots of all time, and self-devotion for the country's life was as honorable to them as when Curtius leaped, man and horse full armed, into the chasm of the Forum; and treason as infamous as when the great Roman orator thundered in the Senate against Catiline and his fellow-conspirators. If we needed such confirmation to our faith and hope, we shall henceforth have no question concerning the alliance of letters with loyalty and valor, since the close of that great struggle that has hung the porches of our college halls with laurels of youthful valor, and thick starred our catalogues of student life with the imperishable honors of youthful heroes, whose blood has crimsoned a hundred battle-fields for union and liberty.

3. Another office of the College in its influence upon the State will be to correct the tendency to materialism, against which all new communities have to guard. That tendency is especially visible in our own local commonwealth. It is, perhaps, inseparable from the tasks first fronting the settlers on this coast; certainly a legitimate issue of the objects at first pursued. The explorers of a new country naturally find their material wants the most immediate and imperative. They must have food and fire, shelter and water, wharves and roads. If in addition to this necessity their crowning aims are low and material, it will be hard to impregnate their minds with lofty and ideal aspirations. They may display a wonderful diligence, but always with their eyes fixed upon the earth. Their industries, their hopes, their prizes are of the earth, earthy. If one of them shout "Eureka," it is not over some victory of science making its laboratory luminous with some precious secret wrested from nature's keeping, nor some fresh demonstration of philosophy establishing a truth for the faith of men; but only that his hand has clutched a lump of gold. Bring before such a mind a scheme to elevate the moral and intellectual life within him and around him, and you talk in riddles. "The future!" it only reaches, before him, to the next rainy season. "His children!" they are on the other side of the mountains, waiting for him to come and empty his gold-dust at their feet. "A Christian civilization!" all that he wants of it is law enough to guard his miner's tent for a year or two, and then the busy ravine where he digs may relapse into utter barbarism. He is indeed no miser. Show him a sick comrade—tell him of wounded and suffering soldiers, and famishing rebels—and he scatters his hoard with generous hand. But ask him to build institutions, and you get no audience, scarcely a comprehending intelligence. He is building his "pile," making haste to cap up its pyramidal completeness, and transfer it to the distant spot he still calls "home." Shall we rise no higher than this fitful, fluctuating life of materialism, this ebb and flow of successful or unsuccessful immigration?

The very presence of an institution of learning suggests other nobler and more permanent than material interests. Its walls of mute masonry are lettered with proclamations visible from afar, that declare man's higher needs and more exalted capacities. There is an atmosphere around it that thrills through the flesh to the imprisoned soul. The dullest eye asks, For what do those walls stand? who



are the workers within? in what mines do they dig? and the strange utterances that float out from the quiet cells waken echoes in torpid breasts that give the consciousness of a life whose pulses are immortal. From the vantage of its dome, the outlook is wider and keener over the domain of man's being. The horizon broadens from the narrowness of the present and the material to the boundlessness of the spiritual, vital after the body is dust; and the cope that carried only the clouds lifts to take in the orbéd spheres of truth, the starry wonders of science, the great arch toward which the soul wings an endless flight.

The clasped books of knowledge have only to be seen to tempt curious fingers. Their very titles stimulate the desire for possession. Their pictured pages appeal to the æsthetic element, and it breaks through the crust of materialism. The sweet breath of the Ionian Isles wakes still and forever the sense of beauty. Art is wooed as a mistress. Temples rise in pillared majesty; statues leap forth from shapeless marble; and life looks and speaks from the canvas. Tuneful hands take the lyre, poets sing, and literature is born. Voices, whose accents can never die, sweep down the yellow current of the Tiber, and Right, Duty, Fidelity, Constancy, Law, brides of the storied river, lift, on the prow of their barge, sailing ever on, a scroll luminous with their names, demanding men's homage to their queenly rule.

The College is thus the court of the ideal. Its ministers serve the scepter of the unseen as though they saw the invisible. Its splendors are not jewels dug out of the earth, nor specimens of golden veins branching among the hills, but gems of ethereal luster, which the seers have plucked from the heaven of God's thoughts, and brought down to shine for the guidance of human feet. Its edicts give laws to taste, establish methods for the reason, decree honors to intellectual triumphs, and declare the just rules of civil and social life—the codes of all right legislation in every department of human being.

Under its shadow the mere material type of living is shamed and rebuked. The higher nobility of serving truth and right, and the growth of the soul, assert themselves without a question; and not material success and barbaric comfort, but spiritual culture, is seen and acknowledged to be the only worthy end of living.

4. Nor do we in this plea overlook the needs of practical life.

We provide, in the most effectual manner, for those needs. The College trains the men of practical science who hold the secrets of all useful art, the most fruitful methods of every branch of industry. The time has been when the tillers of the soil preferred the lessons of mother wit and daily experience to all the wisdom of the books, and scouted the learning that wrought its field tasks and raised its crops only in the laboratory. But scientific farming has carried the day. We have had blunders enough of ignorance and self-sufficiency in working the peculiar wealth of our own State, and but a moiety of the legitimate proceeds of our industry is gathered as a practical result. The other moiety is drained off in sluices of untutored negligence, or empty quackery; and if science itself has sometimes gone astray, or stood at fault before its problems, we have only in this fact a fresh demonstration of the need of more patient and exhaustive study. There was never an industry that more imperatively needed the conduct of exact science to make it safe and profitable than that of this people. If our aims were only practical in the grosser sense, mercenary and material, the shortest avenue to their attainment were through the porches of liberal learning.

The ideal leads the practical; men of thought go before men of action; the student is elder partner of the craftsman, furnishing him his tools and supplying his models, and forever it is true that "where there is no vision, the people perish." A man with no visioned excellence before him, as yet unattained, is at the end of his growth, and has begun to decay. The same is true of communities and nations. All the triumphs of human progress, all the increments of practical growth, are in the inspiration of ideals. Pure intelligence is itself with us ultimately and intensely practical—not merely in the sense that all work stands still if this mainspring be withdrawn; nor that life is so individualized with us men, laboring not in groups and associations under the intellectual headship of a superintendent, or like a gang of slaves beneath the eye and lash of an overseer, but each his own employer and master—I mean that intelligence has its own sphere of practical work, in which it is a day laborer, and of which the products are as solid and substantial, and as much a matter of common want, as plowshares and reaping-hooks. Need we catalogue these wants, in the supply of which intellectual culture comes into immediate contact with the getting of our daily bread? Why, we want engineers, and surveyors, and chemists, and assayers,

and metallurgists, and machinists, and draughtsmen, and interpreters, and editors, and school-teachers, and a host of fellow-laborers, and whole departments of professional scholars, whose day's work is of the brain more than of the hand, and all of whom are more nearly or more remotely pensioners upon science and liberal learning. I am almost ashamed to argue so narrowly and upon so low a scale, but the argument is pertinent to what we have all seen and felt of popular prejudice and misconception in our former public sentiment. And you who are my auditors to-day, will agree, without argument, that the noblest practical growth of the State, its truest wealth, and its fairest honor, are not only conditioned upon, but identical with, its highest intellectual advancement.

5. I have one more thought to suggest in the line of our theme: the relation of the College to the permanent and peaceful order of society. For itself, the College demands a settled public tranquillity. Study craves a quiet atmosphere. It must sit down to its work, if it is to work effectively, calm, patient, and secure. It seeks, naturally, the most sequestered scenes of nature for its bowers. The whispering grove, the bank of the murmuring river, the silent shade, the inclosed guarded quadrangle, rural towns far from the rattling wheels of commerce and trade, and the jar of machinery, are its immemorial retreats. Wake the tempest of commotion and change in the heavens over it; let the lightnings of political storms flash beneath its drooping eyelids, and the bolts and shouts of popular revolution crash in upon the absorbed and musing thought; let war blow his trumpet, and the fierce pulses of cannon shake the air, and the spell is fled, the charm is broken, the rapt devotee is dragged rudely back to the loud, clamorous present, and action, instead of study, is the call of the hour. What testimony was that which reached us from distracted Naples at the beginning of this present decade, when the guns of four great forts threatened its streets and dwellings? "Our colleges are comparatively abandoned, and our learned societies exist but in name." What testimony is that, within the decade, from our own rocking land? The Muses fled when the war eagle screamed; science deserted her laboratory for the armory and the bastion; the flood of patriotic ardor drowned out the monkish scholar from his cell; the halls of learning were depopulated; the young recluses sallied forth; the pen and the inkhorn were exchanged for the rifle and the cartridge-box; the student's cassock for the soldier's uniform, and

the leaders in the world of letters for the leaders in arms and the field. For its own sake, therefore, the college favors peace and public composure, that its own morning and evening bells may ring clear on the quiet air. It is not an institution for nomadic tribes. It cannot pitch a tent at nightfall and strike it with the next dawn. It must dig for foundations, and rear solid walls, and lift its steady domes with windows opening to the blue fields above and the blossoming constellations. It asks therefore for restful times, for the hush of all overturning tumults, and seeks to insure settled civil order and the steadfastness of the State.

And what it asks, it helps to give. Where popular intelligence is diffused, revolutionary ideas may be started, but they have to be canvassed. When the demagogue encounters the school-master, his arts are powerless. When priestcraft meets the spelling-book and the Testament, its glozing addresses are silenced. In an enlightened community, each individual feels competent to ask questions and try issues. If he be called upon to join a revolutionary faction, his reply is, "Let's look at that." The appeal must be to his reason, not to his passions. He has learned to read, and the ability to read is a demand which creates its supply. All public measures are put on trial before this wide public tribunal. This reader uses his eyes, and every novel idea of the day is his by nightfall, and he has a judgment upon it. His stock of ideas and judgments, as to public and general economies and policies, grows by continual accessions, and becomes a privy council which he can summon to a session upon every question of doubtful advantage and expediency.

But let it still be remembered that the amount and scope of popular intelligence depend upon the higher institutions of learning among a people. It is the standard in every department of life and manners that determines all beneath. Our judgments of what is comparative are governed by our conception of the superlative. What is high in the presence of great mountains? What is deep when we are sounding the ocean? The college not only systematizes popular education, but sustains it; nay, stimulates and elevates, drawing up the general level toward its own crested summits. They are the great glaciers, and the domed snows of the upper Alpine heights, that keep the valley streams so full and cool; and our colleges are the primal fountains whence flow so far and wide in this land the streams of knowledge for the people.

It would be a grand omission in this argument, if we failed to remark that the element of light alone is insufficient to establish and insure public tranquillity. One other element must be added. Light and love must be in partnership for this work. Light without love is but archangel ruined—the baleful flame of a mighty but malign intellect. Love without light is blind, and may do the work of hate. Love to prompt, light to guide—these together do their work well, and make it permanent and abiding. Associate them in human enterprises, and they are strong as God is strong. Light and love come into bridal union in the Christian college. The intellectual element, of course, is present. But Minerva rules not here alone. It is the pre-eminent distinction of the colleges of our land, that they embody so much of the moral and the Christian element. They were not the creatures of State, action, and endowment. They were founded by pious men who cut the inscription deep over their portals, “*Christo et Ecclesiæ.*” Through them run, for the thirst of ardent and acquisitive natures, not only the streams from classic springs, but the waters of

“Siloa’s brook that flowed  
Fast by the oracle of God.”

They are pervaded in a wonderful degree with the beneficent and evangelizing spirit. They stand in closest connection with the ministry of divine truth. They utter not as partisans and agitators, but as commissioned prophets, the sacredness of universal law guarding universal right. They strike thus at the root of all evil, and sow the seeds of all righteous reform. The work of reform may indeed seem to be a disturbing instead of a tranquilizing work, but it tends wisely and directly to abiding peace and solid security. For wrong is an element always of weakness and change, and nothing is settled permanently, under the reign of God, until it is settled right.

So do our colleges league the State with the ultimate issues of human progress, and with the immovable steadfastness of the throne supreme. They shine as shine the stars of night, not mere revelations of far-off, upper spheres, but as lamps of guidance to wanderers in the desert and on the sea. They shine as shines the sun by day, not to display his own royal magnificence, but to bless the waving corn and blushing orchards, to ripen golden harvests, and keep alive the cheerful hum of honest human industry.

Brothers and fellow-students, were we to spend this festival day

simply in the exchange of fraternal greetings, we might doubtless make its hours pleasant in passing, and fragrant in memory. But the pressure of a peculiar and sacred obligation rests upon us. By our double fealty to letters and the State, we owe a debt to the cause of liberal learning. Let us not part from this scene and from one another, without giving and taking pledges to meet this claim to its full discharge.

We are "The Associated Alumni of the Pacific Coast," gathered from many and widely separated beginnings of youthful life and chambers of study. Beloved and venerable to each is the name of that cherishing mother far away, who calls us still her sons. But we are not to-day so much sons of Harvard, or Yale, or of any of the honored sister band of Eastern colleges, as we are by our new local designation, "Resident Alumni of the Pacific Coast."

To whom shall this College of California look for the love and duty of foster-children, if not to us? Who shall feel her bondage to want, and pay the ransom price of her redemption, if not we? Can she underlie the degradation of such a chain, and we keep our honor untarnished? In all her affliction shall not we be afflicted? What shall we answer?

Shall we say that this age and this land are too young and new for the prosperity of letters; that our first needs are material, and that institutions of learning must wait? But because of this newness of the present, it is the era of foundations. If we do not now dig deep and build strong, what shall become of the next age? We are fathers of the coming generation—that is, educators—and we must take care that our children rise up and call us blessed.

Shall we say that this is an age of action, too busy for literature and the still life of study and thought? But never was there an age so crowded with thought, emotion, sentiment, purpose, ideas, and utterance as the present; and never one that called so solemnly for teachers of right thought, true ideas, noble purpose, and wise and temperate speech. Our actors are thinkers, orators, poets, philosophers, inventors, discoverers, and men of science. Action with us has a living tongue in the press, an echo in the books by our fireside, an immortal chronicle in history. It cannot, therefore, be dissociated from schools and mental life.

Shall we say that the men of the time can only be stirred to enthusiasm about works which they can complete themselves—the full

consummation of which they can look upon and rejoice over—that they may be made willing to sow for splendid harvests, if they may be permitted to reap and bind and garner with their own hands; but that to plow for others to sow, or to sow for other hands to reap, requires a more thoughtful and patient ambition than the masses possess? But who then shall feel the ardor of such a distant but noble hope, and wait with far-seeing sagacity and faith for such a crowning as the world's benefactors? Are we also unequal to this investment in the future? Shall we have nothing germinating in this spring-time for the autumn of human advancement, because we ourselves may not live to see harvest-days?

I summon you, brothers in letters and fellow-patriots, to turn the sentiment with which this hour finds our hearts aglow into a holy purpose; that for the sake of all the high interests of the commonwealth, with whose honor and whose story our lives are now blended, we will take each in his sphere, and with whatever of personal influence and personal means he can devote, the fortunes of this young College of the State as a sacred charge henceforth upon our hearts; and God make her the mother of coming and countless generations of strong workers for human good and the divine glory!

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## POEM.

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### THE LOST GALLEON.

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BY BRET HARTE.

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In sixteen hundred and forty-one,  
 The regular yearly galleon,  
 Laden with odorous gums and spice,  
 Indian cottons and Indian rice,  
 And the richest silks of far Cathay,  
 Was due at Acapulco Bay.

Due she was and over-due,  
 Galleon, merchandise, and crew,  
 Creeping along through rain and shine,  
 Through the tropics, under the Line.  
 The trains were waiting outside the walls,  
 The wives of sailors thronged the town,  
 The traders sat by their empty stalls,

And the viceroy himself came down.  
The bells in the tower were all a-trip,  
*Te Deums* were on each father's lip.  
The limes were ripening in the sun  
For the sick of the coming galleon.

All in vain. Weeks passed away,  
And yet no galleon saw the bay.  
Indian goods advanced in price,  
The Governor missed his favorite spice,  
The *Señoritas* mourned for sandal,  
And the famous cottons of Coromandel,  
And some for an absent lover lost,  
And one for a husband—Donna Julia,  
Wife of the captain—tempest-tossed,  
In circumstances so peculiar.  
Even the Fathers, unawares,  
Grumbled a little at their prayers,  
And all along the coast that year,  
Votive candles were scarce and dear.

Never a tear bedims the eye  
That time and patience will not dry;  
Never a lip is curved with pain  
That can't be kissed into smiles again.  
And these same truths, as far as I know,  
Obtained on the coast of Mexico  
More than two hundred years ago,  
In sixteen hundred and fifty-one—  
Ten years after the deed was done,  
And folks had forgotten the galleon.  
The divers plunged in the gulf for pearls,  
White as the teeth of the Indian girls;  
The traders sat by their full bazaars;  
The mules with many a weary load,  
And oxen dragging their creaking cars,  
Came and went on the mountain road.

Where was the galleon all this while—  
Wrecked on some lonely coral isle?  
Burnt by the roving sea marauders?  
Or sailing North under secret orders?  
Had she found the Anian passage famed,  
By lying Moldonado claimed,

And sailed through the sixty-fifth degree,  
Direct to the North Atlantic Sea?  
Or had she found the "River of Kings,"  
Of which De Fonté told such strange things



In sixteen-forty? Never a sign,  
 East or West or under the Line,  
 They saw of the missing galleon.  
 Never a sail, a plank or chip,  
 They found of the long-lost treasure ship,  
 Or enough to build a tale upon.  
 But when she was lost, and where, and how,  
 Are the facts we're coming to just now.

Take, if you please, the chart of that day,  
 Published at Madrid—*por el Rey*—  
 Look for a spot in the old South Sea—  
 The hundred and eightieth degree  
 Longitude, west of Madrid;\* there,  
 Under the equatorial glare,  
 Just where the East and West are one,  
 You'll find the missing galleon.  
 You'll find the *San Gregorio*, yet  
 Riding the seas with sails all set,  
 Fresh as upon the very day  
 She sailed from Acapulco Bay.

How did she get there? What strange spell  
 Kept her two hundred years so well,  
 Free from decay and mortal taint?  
 What—but the prayers of a patron saint!

A hundred leagues from Manila town,  
 The *San Gregorio's* helm came down,  
 Round she went on her heel, and not  
 A cable's length from a galliot  
 That rocked on the waters, just abreast  
 Of the galleon's course, which was west-sou-west.  
 Then said the galleon's commandante,  
 General Pedro Sobriente  
 (That was his rank on land and main,  
 A regular custom of old Spain):  
 "My pilot is dead of scurvy—may  
 I ask the longitude, time, and day?"  
 The first two given and compared,  
 The third—the commandante stared!  
 "The *first* of June? I make it second."  
 Said the stranger, "Then you've wrongly reckoned,

\* In the charts of "that day," *i. e.*, 1640, Spanish navigators reckoned Longitude East 300 degrees from the meridian of the Isle of Ferro. For the sake of perspicuity before a modern audience, the more recent meridian of Madrid was substituted. The custom of dropping a day at some arbitrary point in crossing the Pacific, westerly, I need not say, remains unaffected by any change of meridian.

I make it *first*; as you came this way,  
 You should have lost—d'ye see—a day—  
 Lost a day; as you plainly see,  
 On the hundred and eightieth degree."  
 "Lost a day?" "Ves, if not rude,  
 When did you make east longitude?"  
 "On the ninth of May—our patron's day."  
 "On the ninth?—*there was no ninth of May!*  
 Eighth and tenth was there—but stay"—  
 Too late—for the galleon bore away.

Lost was the day they should have kept,  
 Lost unheeded and lost unwept,  
 Lost in a way that made search vain—  
 Lost in the trackless and boundless main;  
 Lost like the day of Job's awful curse;  
 In his third chapter, third and fourth verse;  
 Wrecked was their patron's only day,  
 What would the holy fathers say?

Said the Fray Antonio Estavan—  
 The galleon's chaplain—a learned man—  
 "Nothing is lost that you can regain;  
 And the way to look for a thing, is plain—  
 To go where you lost it, back again.  
 Back with your galleon till you see  
 The hundred and eightieth degree.  
 Wait till the rolling year goes round,  
 And there will the missing day be found.  
 For you'll find—if computation's true,  
 Not only one ninth of May, but *two*—  
 One for the good saint's present cheer,  
 And one for the day we lost last year."

Back to the spot sailed the galleon—  
 Where for a twelve-month, off and on  
 The hundred and eightieth degree,  
 She rose and fell on a tropic sea.  
 But lo! when it came the ninth of May,  
 All of a sudden becalmed she lay  
 One degree from that fatal spot,  
 Without the power to move a knot;  
 And of course the moment she lost her way,  
 Gone was her chance to save that day.

To cut a lengthening story short,  
 She never saved it. Made the sport  
 Of evil spirits, and balling wind,  
 She was always before or just behind,

One day too soon or one day too late,  
 And the sun, meanwhile, would never wait.  
 She had two eighths, as she idly lay,  
 Two tenths— but never a *ninth* of May.  
 And there she rides through two hundred years  
 Of dreary penance and anxious fears;  
 Yet through the grace of the saint she served,  
 Captain and crew are still preserved.

By a computation that still holds good,  
 Made by the Holy Brotherhood,  
 The *San Gregorio* will cross that line,  
 In nineteen hundred and thirty-nine;  
 Just three hundred years to a day  
 From the time she lost the ninth of May.  
 And the folk in Acapulco town,  
 Over the waters looking down,  
 Will see in the glow of the setting sun,  
 The sails of the missing galleon,  
 And the royal standard of Philip *King*;  
 The glancing mast and glistening spar,  
 As she nears the surf of the outer bar,  
 A *Te Deum* sung on her crowded deck,  
 An odor of spice along the shore,  
 A crash—a cry from a shattered wreck—  
 And the yearly galleon sails no more,  
 In or out of the olden bay,  
 For the blessed patron has found his day.

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Such is the legend. Hear this truth—  
 Over the trackless past, somewhere,  
 Lie the lost days of our tropic youth,  
 Only regained by faith and prayer,  
 Only recalled by prayer and plaint:—  
 Each lost day has its patron saint!



## VI. REV. DR. BENTON'S COMMENCEMENT ORATION.

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MR. PRESIDENT, OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The world was made for man, and not man for the world. The world studied in the light of this maxim leads to true science, in the light of any different maxim, to sciolism. The world was so made for man that it was intended to be in subjection to him. All right-minded persons respect that venerable authority which assigns to man dominion over air, earth, and sea. Legitimately and theoretically, man is lord of the world. It is his asserted privilege and right. But, as yet, this is only a predicament of the possible. The prerogative has been very imperfectly maintained. Through one lapse, dispersion, confusion, and alienation, and another, the failure to maintain the prerogative, has been very marked. Beginning frequently with the rudest forms, the attempt to maintain the prerogative has been the grand struggle of the ages.

The desire for dominion naturally concerns itself first with the more tangible forces of nature which offer themselves to be harnessed and guided, and then with the more tamable parts of the animal kingdom. But these successes are too few and the processes too rude to give satisfaction to the heart; and so, from the earliest times, the ambition to rule has, for its gratification, turned away too much from earth, air, and sea, from brute and clime, to the assertion of dominion over man himself—as an inferior, or as a captive, or as one unskilled in the use of arms. In this direction, in fact, have been turned many of the great heads and hearts, the strong arms and resolute wills, of the race in all the centuries of time. Empires have been built on man overthrown, rather than on chained seas and continents subdued, and forests hewn down, and mountains leveled, and rivers spanned, and nature wooed into the bondage of sweet and tireless servitude.

The old dream of empire seems to have been a magnificent rather than a grand one. It was continental, not universal. Its horizon was scarcely wider than that set by the common thought for power, and the probable sweep of armies, though new fields of empire shaped themselves from chaos as the centuries rolled. And when, at length, imagination had plumed her wings for adventurous flight, the habitable world had outgrown human conceit, and the possibilities of men had become immeasurable.

Profane history knows nothing of any very early empire. There was none. There could be none. Empire is impossible where there is not some sort of culture to become its nucleus, and then its center. Barbarism, by its very terms, excludes organization, culture, and art. Men must begin, at least, to think, to study, to project, to combine, and organize, before they can render war and conquest even dignified, and before any permanence can be given to their results. As soon as it is known how conquests can be held, as well as made, the act of governing men has been found, at least in its rudiments.

The desire to rule men, and the thought that force must needs carry over the desire into effect, because nothing else could, long held sway in the world. For generations the art of war was almost the one study of the race, outside of the number that must be, in every age, hewers of wood and drawers of water, mere plodders of the earth. Yet, slowly, the desire to have dominion has widened out, and risen up, and refined itself, and the knowledge of what dominion might become has increased, and the dream of empire has grown heavenwide. The great empires of the world, those that have been most directly in the line of authentic human history, have shown a kind of progress toward some true ideal, and have illustrated also the fatality of the wrong idea. They have, in their own ways, been fulfilling that wise and good providential purpose which seems to us to have been, and to be, to bring the human race finally into the fullness of that dominion which was made at the first its distinguishing and grand prerogative. It is one of the rights of mankind to have all things put under itself in air, and earth, and sea. And we are to regard all the assertions of power, all the struggles for pre-eminence, even in their frequent failure, but as so many foreshadows and prophesies of that glorious dominion which is to be, and is becoming, as the generations go marching along.

Glancing at the ancient world, we see its five more noted empires,

and turning to the modern world we behold other five, as well as regions and peoples that have, at this stage of remark, no classification. We assume that every distinguished, mighty empire has had its own meaning, and has illustrated some dominant truth or law; not to the exclusion of every other, but in the forefront of all others. The empire of the Assyrians, Babylonians, and Chaldeans, for instance, represented the idea of absolutism—both in war and peace—the monarch being regarded as the owner of his empire, all its land, all its property, all its men, and all their powers, and all their products. The empire of the Medes and Persians represents the idea of destination, the immutable frame of things—legalities and institutions stereotyped, the unalterable sacredness of what has been. The Grecian empire represents the idea of culture, beauty, and satisfaction, to be obtained through game, exploit, development, art, and generous training, and even war as an art. The Roman Empire represents the idea of power asserting itself magnificently, in structures of conquest, laws, institutions, cities, aqueducts, roads, and other monuments. The Chinese Empire represents conservatism; the notion that perfection has been reached; that the best is possessed; that the highest possible or practicable has been gained, and that men have nothing to concern themselves with but the traditions of the past and the maxims of the sages. So much, in few words, do the five governmental empires of the ancient world signify to us.

The five modern governmental empires on the same fields of action, in the main, are the Turkish, the British, the French, the Russian, and the German; and if we recognize the Chinese as modern, there will be six. The Turkish Empire represents the idea of fanaticism, growing out of a fatalistic philosophy, and the sword regarded as the weapon of Church and State, and hewing the way for men into a future heaven of sensual delights. The British Empire represents possession, wealth, rank, and asserted superiority, with a patronizing regard for the great masses of the people. The French Empire represents brilliant achievement, progress, aspiration, steadiness in the pursuit of fame, along with great unsteadiness of method. The Russian Empire represents the idea of dominion, vastness, numbers, grandeur undeveloped, and novelty of position, and something of the rawness of a people unused to their place. The German Empire represents historic pride, the power of great memories, and the affinities of race, language, and literature. And the modern



empire of China represents the force of ideas, institutions, and characters, in holding their way, like a gulf stream, through oceans of time, in conquering their conquerors, and living on through changes of dynasties and invasions of philosophies. If we introduce this New World of ours into the view, we have the empire of liberty for the northern part of America; and the Brazilian Empire of hope and promise and growth, law and light, for the southern part of America.

In this brief glance we have, of course, passed over the smaller parts of the civilized world, and all those parts of the globe which are half-civilized or barbarous.

One grand problem just now before mankind is a confederation of the great nations, and a reconstruction of governmental empires. The smaller a nation is the more it costs in proportion to wealth and population to maintain its government. Hence, for economical and for other reasons, there should be no small nations. Other things the same, the governments of great countries are the best and cheapest. And it should be the aim of mankind to consolidate and diminish governments, not to increase them; and to build out great empires of constitutional freedom, law, and power, which shall respect themselves, and shall command the respect of all others in existence.

Were I to indicate my views of the proper division and adjustment of mankind into economical and grand empires, I should premise a few things. There is no longer any need of defining national boundaries by the physical features of the globe, such as seas, rivers, and mountains. Blood, language, and religion are commonly the ties that must bind empires together, in addition to economical reasons, and those of local necessity and sympathetic history. On the continent of Europe, then, I would consolidate all the peoples whose language is of Latin origin into one empire: France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, and parts of Austria and Switzerland. Austria should cease to be, and its parts go, according to language and blood, into Italy, Germany, Greece, and Russia. The German Empire should have all the Teutonic peoples for its own, taking in portions of Austria, Switzerland, and Holland, and all of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Russia is so huge in proportions as to need no enlargements, but should take to itself all such Scandinavian and Slavic peoples as are not necessary to the symmetry and local

requirements of any other nation. Turkey should be thrust out of Europe, and sent to the regions east of Asia Minor, where an Arabic Empire might live and flourish. A new Grecian Empire should then replace Turkey in Europe and Asia Minor, in Crete, and in Cyprus. The British Empire, insular and Asiatic, might, for the present, continue as it is. In the course of another century a new empire of India may arise; when Brahm and Budh shall have made their bed together *in nubibus*, and floated away into oblivion. An empire yet to be should hold the bulk of Africa; Australasia should be erected into a power by itself; all South America be given to Brazil, and all North America to the Great Republic. The unenumerated fractions of the world would remain to be adjusted by elective affinities and by economical considerations, as time advanced. If it should be objected that some of these empires might be grand despotisms, it can be said that grand despotisms are not half so bad as small despotisms, not half so expensive, and not likely to last half so long.

It is obvious that one of the earliest measures of necessity before, and in, such a re-adjustment is that of a common agreement amongst all the nations upon a unit of value, a good money standard, and a world coinage, a general system of weights and measures for all sorts of commodities and business, for estimating the tonnage of ships, and for deciding upon every other matter important in the intercourse of men in trade, travel, science, and philosophy.

Another, and perhaps a more difficult problem to be solved, in this order of things, is that of an international or universal language, and a general grammar. The race must regain what it lost—certainly as long ago as when the tower in the plains of Shinar was building. It must, practically, become again, for its grand affairs, “of one speech and one language.” The time must come speedily when a cultured man can go around the world, with the same language, the same money, the same dress, the same methods of living, the same modes of travel, to which he has accustomed himself at home, as a cosmopolitan in prospect, and a lord of the world.

It is not desirable, if it were possible, to abolish the indigenous speech, the vernacular tongue, of any people. The traditions, habits, language, and style of peoples are necessary to their national life, literature, and best peculiarities; and these ought not to be rudely, or otherwise, crushed out, or driven away. But the common language of the world could be naturalized, by being made the



written language of Indians, Islanders, and other tribes, brought, for the first time, into the realm of civilization, and while in the process of being transformed into new peoples. And so in the process of time it might come to pass that the universal language proposed should become the language of second nature to multitudes and nations.

At the present time, the French is the more common language of the social and polite world—so far as there is any; and the English is the common language of commerce and trade—so far as there is any. But neither of these is simple enough in its structure for the universal language. It may be too soon to show how such a language ought to be constructed, from the languages of modern Europe; but philologists might prepare one for trial—simple in its structure and of broad application, which should be written in the Roman characters, and still be such that the telegraphs might employ it, and save all trouble of changes and translations in every new kingdom which the lightning has traversed with measured step. A very wonderful thing for our advancement, to-day, were a language known the world round; a language lofty enough for worship, dignified enough for courts and diplomacies, concise enough for science, explicit enough for commerce, and smooth enough for art, and tuneful to the musical ear. It is a pressing want of our time, and will be of all the coming times, till itself has come.

The progress of man toward dominion is greatly hindered by the slowness of communication, travel, and transportation; by the question of fuel, the question of friction, and the question of safety. A few centuries will exhaust the coal beds of the world, practically. Light and heat obtained by artificial processes will be in demand, in a geometrical ratio of increase in the centuries before us. We know perfectly well where these exist, in unlimited quantities, and how to release them from their bonds. The great lakes and oceans are repositories of oxygen and hydrogen, and comparatively of little else. And these are just the gases needed for light and heat. All that is required to enable us to turn rivers and oceans into light and heat, is a cheap way of decomposing water into its elements. Any chemist can decompose water; but every known way is an expensive way. The question of cheap fuel and high speed is therefore a simple question of chemistry. When the ocean steamer can pump her own fuel from the sea she rides, all the trouble of loading herself with

coals will have passed away. It seems to one, when he thinks of it, a small and simple thing to do, to cheapen the process for the decomposition of water, so that its elements may be gathered up and used in largest quantities. Yet it is certain that such a discovery as this requires would revolutionize the industry of a country like England, and modify the travel and traffic of all nations. Nevertheless, this problem is before the world, and our science ought to be modest till it has solved it. It used to be enough to say of a man, "He will never set the ocean afire," to consign him to a place below mediocrity. Till he does set the ocean aflame, let no man of science now be accounted wise above his generation.

There is, also, a grand advance to be made into the unknown powers, qualities, and applications of electricity. These ten years we have seemed to be on the verge of some remarkable discovery in the way of making the prodigious forces of electricity of some benefit to the world. The fleetness of the lightning we have secured; but the power of it we have never firmly grasped and managed. That which has such velocity, which instantaneously makes iron run like water, must have the most terrific energy folded up in it; must have a hundred times the power of steam; must carry a storm in the bulk of a hogshead.

The intense light and the consuming heat of electricity we are finding out, and we are learning every year some of its numerous and marvelous applications. But the sublimest use has not been discovered—that which shall make it by far the most efficient motive power ever known, and, at the same time, the cheapest, gentlest, safest, and most manageable power possible to be conceived of, absolutely refusing to be a party to an accident.

There is much study now given to this agent. The experiments with it are very numerous. It is already made to drive machinery, but only in a child's way, and in the movements of a plaything. The secret of its power is yet locked up in its bosom. With many batteries, or voltaic-piles, and numerous helices, we corner it for an instant, or catch it on points of charcoal; and then it eludes us, and we are compelled to lay our gins and snares for it, and trap it over again, in the hope to get it in possession long enough to torture the wonderful secret out of it. We feel, every day of our lives, the throb of this, the most puissant thing in all nature, no doubt; yet while we pulse it we know not where the heart is, nor what is the law of its

inmost movement, nor how tremendous its circuits, nor where are the nerves that give its arteries such awful impulses, nor how their mysterious center shall be found.

When these problems in physical science shall have been handsomely solved, we may conclude that we have, as a human race, won our empire of the sea, as well as our conquest of the land.

The atmosphere yet remains, the splendid home of airy creatures, and man has almost no dominion there. But he must have it. It is too broad a domain to continue as a mere repository for human breath and an expanse for winged fowl. It was meant for man, not only as a robe of life, warmth, and beauty, wrapped round the world he treads, but also a scene of exploit, and a highway of swift travel, and a sphere of artistic display and beautiful exhibition. The same atmosphere which man defiles and disfigures, he ought to be able to gild and adorn; and rainbows, and painted clouds, and pictured skies are not beyond the reach of art, though, like fire-works, possible only as the brief pageantry of hours, and the intimations of glories unrevealed. All our ballooning is a bulky and awkward business, and all our flying machines are but costly failures. We can look for no success in aerial navigation, of any lasting and constant benefit, in our present state of discovery and attainment. Balloons are too cumbrous and unmanageable to be of regular use in the conveyance of passengers; and no flying machine will ever succeed, beyond a flattering experiment, until we know more than we do now. Even the birds of the air, whose skill men try to imitate, can carry no large weight, can convey no considerable burdens, and are, literally, but birds of passage. Were machines constructed by which one could fly like a bird, each one must still fly for himself; and that would be hard work; too much like a long land journey on foot, or crossing seas by rowing skiffs.

The successful, swift-as-meteor, cheap, and safe navigation of the air must be postponed until further research into the elements, and the elimination of new elements, or combinations, or the release of some new gas, cheaply and safely procured, and in large quantities, which shall be ten times lighter than hydrogen gas, or one hundred times. Then air ships can be floated that will carry loads of passengers, and electric motive forces can drive them, like lightnings, athwart the cope of heaven. Nor need we deem this altogether a dream of the fancy. Somewhere, amid the elements, there surely

must be a vapor that shall lift our air ships on high, like as air does now our steamers above the ocean deeps.

From the air the transition is easy to the light, in which beauty and mystery are more charmingly combined than anywhere else in nature. We take up its braided beams upon our hands, and hold them as patiently, and gaze at them as tenderly, as we should at a tangled skein of glossy silk and a charming girl trying to wind it off. We begin to analyze it, and it becomes more like a wonder and a romance at every stage of our investigation. Lending grace to the form which the touch can outline, and giving brightness to all its tints and hues, by blush and change of color telling the secret of its love for the electric force, in what is known as its polarity, it finally begins to disclose to us the nature and composition of the materials of the sun itself, and thus delights us with news from that which is, beyond all doubt, "a far country."

But this light, already revealing much, already a powerful agent in vegetable and animal chemistry, and in other natural chemistries, is even now employed as an agent, not very extensively, indeed, in some of the arts, in bleaching, dyeing, painting, and the laboratory of the photographer. The solar spectrum is a marvelous thing, and there is no end to the possible adaptation of it to human amusement, satisfaction, instruction, and benefit, both natural and moral. The secret of landscape painting is certainly in the light; and our invention ought to do more than simply shade it off, as in the pearl picture. The time must come when the sun and the prepared canvas shall furnish us better colors and forms, and groups and combinations, than ever grew up under the hand of Zeuxis or Appelles, Raphael or Titian. And we are not to scorn the idea that, if the light can do such homely work as to bleach clothes and assist the laundress, there may be further great utilities and facilities in it, which shall work as many more transformations than the rains of heaven do, as the floods of light exceed the floods of rain. In the wonderful chemistry of the world, no doubt, as in the composition of the diamond, the light plays some active part, almost beyond our present ability to conjecture. And it may yet be found that the sunlight, which can warp planks so as to draw spikes from compact timbers, has in it a physical force which can lift mountains. At all events our speculation has no need to fold its wings, until it has alighted in the farthest East, where "morn exulting springs."

Within the empire of the air is embraced, also, the department of sound and the science of music. As yet, the music of the spheres, and the harmonies of space, and the melodies of the interstellar regions, if any music they have, is all *unwritten* music, mere improvisation, or, more likely, imagination; and we cannot venture away from our more solid footing into those realms of fancy. We are so far realists that we cannot be sure that there is any possibility of light, or sound, where there is no atmosphere. Yet we cannot certainly affirm that light and sound are impossible where atmospheres exist which are unlike this of the earth. And our thought is, that the possibilities of music as a science have not been, all of them, reached hitherto. There are people who have no ear for music, it is said; and there are still more who have no pleasure at all in it, and comparatively few are they who have any special delight in it. If all the possibilities of the science were reached already, and if all the possible instruments for the expressing of music were known, it is proper to infer from analogy that every ear should be opened, and every nature charmed by it, in some of the varieties. There are sights and scenes which every eye loves to behold. There are some articles that are agreeable to every palate. There are some odors that come up as fragrance into every nostril. There are articles that give delight to every hand that touches them. And while it is so comparatively easy to find those things which shall regale all the senses of the great majority of any community at once, except the sense of hearing, it has frequently been a matter of surprise that there was no music which would find a willing ear in every individual. It would seem, therefore, from the analogy of nature and fact, that our music has not reached its limits in development, and that there are yet possible inventions of musical instruments, and specimens of musical composition, which shall have a power over all of us, most subduing, or exciting; a power more fraught with spells and witcheries than was ever the fabled harp of Orpheus, or the song of the siren. The best music is too much a monopoly; that which is common is much of it too rude. In the good time coming, our houses shall be full of the best musical instruments, and our hearts and mouths full of glorious songs.

Turning the attention again to things more palpable and material, has it never occurred to you that men, the masses of men, live almost like the troglodytes still? What are human abodes made of?

What are our dwellings? What are our cities? What more melancholy things are there than the sites of some of the famed cities of antiquity? How mortifying is it to think that mankind can build of nothing that will last! Going to the places where mighty cities once flourished, what do we find? Usually fragments of stone, and brick, and pottery, and heaps of rubbish, and dust and desolation. If we look forth among the stars, among the clouds, along the mountain-tops, and upon the grand old woods, and then turn to our abodes—how mean they seem! How like the structures children rear of cobs, and blocks, and splinters! Human abodes and human monuments should be built of the earth's metals or crystals; of metals that cannot be corroded by air and water, as iron is; of metals that cannot be easily tarnished at all; of metals that are as sweet and beautiful to the eye as Corinthian brass or choicest silver; and of metals that can be everywhere produced in abundance and at the cheapest rates.

All our clay beds and sand-hills afford the raw material for the beautiful products we are in need of. These deposits we resort to now, and by a primitive artificial process we produce from clay and sand and heat so marvelous a thing as an almost "perfect brick," with which to build our houses, construct our public edifices, and rear our great monuments! Could we release it from its bonds, we might procure from these sand-hills the purest rock crystal and flint in vast quantities; and from these clay beds the bright, workable, and beautiful metal, aluminum, in so large a way that houses, and ships, and other structures might be made of it, and made as it were forever. Not corroded like more common metals by the water of the sea, scarcely gnawed by the tooth of time, eaten by no rust, needing no repairs, plaster, paint, or wash, this metal and like ones, and this crystal and flint, with their modifications, produced abundantly and cheaply in every land, would be sources of profit, comfort, and enjoyment to the human race, beyond all our present power of estimation. Certainly it is not asking very much of our science, grown so great and so proud in these later years, that it shall furnish us, out of its more than two score of metals, one at least that shall be fit to build our houses of, and our cities of, so that they may continue after us, and be a joy forever. It is time we were building of something besides "wood, hay, and stubble," brick and mortar, and broken fragments of crumbling rock. The huge sand dunes and moving sand-

hills of the globe must have in them possibilities of use beyond that of the furnishing of raw material, in part, for glass, pottery, and the like manufactures; and it remains for mankind to learn how to utilize them and to rejoice in them, rather than to continue to mourn over their desolations, when they drift upon cultivated acres, and bury once fruitful soils hundreds of feet below the light of the sun.

Moreover, our chemistry has been teaching us, for a generation, how like, in their chemical equivalents, are the substances known as starch and sugar. Of course they cannot be identical; but they are so nearly so that the suggestion was long ago made that they might be transmuted, each into the other. Chemistry knows, no doubt, already, how one may be changed into the other, in a small way, and by costly manipulation; but no process has yet been made public, that I am aware of, in America, by which starch can be made into sugar, in a large way and cheaply. The question of the supply of sugar for the increasing use in the colder climates of the world, without resorting to the cane growths of the tropics for the saccharine matter, is an important one, which may create revolutions in commerce and modify the industries of some of the races of mankind. When fine sugars can be made from artichokes, potatoes, corn, wheat, and other cereals, as well as from sap, sorghum, beet-root, and sugar-cane, the sugar supply will be a question of chemistry, and ample for the largest consumption and the sweetest tooth, and it will forever cease to be a source of perplexity.

And this particular chemical change, so near to discovery, if not already discovered, and soon to be utilized, suggests ideas that range over the entire field of experimental chemistry, but especially in regard to the matter of artificial compounds and the manufactures of articles, chemically, in imitation of such as are made by processes more natural, or nearer to nature. It is considered an honor to be able to construct instruments of music that shall imitate the human voice, the thunder, the sea, the cataract, the sounds of the more musical animals, the songs of birds, and all the pleasing and sublime voices of nature. For the eye, also, nature is copied, imitated, plagiarized, and followed artificially in statuary, painting, etching, architecture, and the decorative arts, as well as by miniature representations of her scenery, of almost every kind, as in the Villa Pallavicini, near Genoa, in Italy; and men obtain place, name, honor, and wealth, for doing these things artistically, beautifully, successfully, and with

enthusiasm. It is perfectly well known that the laboratory of the chemist can produce, by mainly artificial processes, all the flavors, and odors, and pleasant aromas that are found among the world's leaves, roots, flowers, earths, minerals, and elsewhere, distilled by nature. Nor do people care a straw how the odor has been compounded whose fragrance is that of violets, roses, or new-mown hay. And the nostrils are educated by these fabrications to the enjoyment of sweet sensations, and are not disturbed by an inquiry into the history and extraction of the perfume. Thus, by art, artfully and artificially, we minister to the seeing, hearing, and smelling organs. But when we come to the tasting organs, to mouth and palate, we are very fearful of the laboratory of the chemist, and of things artificially made. We are governed by our prejudice, when our reason will teach us that our prejudice is absurd. Slowly, indeed, we are coming to eat chemically prepared food, and to drink chemically compounded drinks. Nature's processes are, all of them, largely chemical in their way; and because the human chemist reaches results by more direct ways, we are childish enough to reject the products even when we are not able to distinguish the artificial from the natural. I had occasion to look into the purchase of mineral waters, some years ago, and then I learned that every celebrated medicinal spring of Europe was imitated by chemists, and that the waters artificially prepared were not commonly distinguishable from the genuine by the taste, were not inferior in medicinal effects, and were used quite indiscriminately by physicians themselves. I met persons in Italy and France, who said that most of the best wines were so exactly imitated that few, if any, could tell the imitation from the original, and that they preferred the use of the artificially concocted—that which was professedly so—because they knew what it was made of, when and where; and nobody knew what was in much of the wine of the markets, which was almost wholly spurious, but pretended not to be, and had to be much drugged to make it seem not to be. The Old World is probably fuller, even than the New, of all sorts of imitations and adulterations of meats, drinks, drugs, medicines, cosmetics, and all articles for ornament and luxury. Many of the articles with which food is adulterated, and drugs are adulterated, are, in fact, just as good, for the ends proposed, as the genuine article. They are cheaper in price, and are, therefore, improperly palmed off as genuine. And there is the wrong. If those



who find out these cheaper articles would manufacture and sell them as substitutes for the real ones, but equally as good for the ends proposed by the use of them, while less costly, there would be good done and not evil. And it may be regarded as one of the coming certainties that we shall go to the chemists for a hundred things needed for the table, the chamber, and the nursery, which now we cultivate slowly, rear painfully, import expensively, or distill watchfully, because we can have them made to order artificially, of the best quality, and can pay for them out of a moderate income—science and art having made many of the most sumptuous articles and greatest luxuries of the olden times, the common possession of all laboring men.

Last of all, and greatest, is the dominion over man, over mind, over all the inner world, the problem of a true philosophy. The human mind has never been able to satisfy itself in regard to the origin of its ideas, and has never held to any self-consistent theory of mental development. Human speculation has flowed mainly in two channels, running nearly parallel, sunk deep into the heart of things, with a high promontory between them, difficult or impossible, to be passed over.

The two philosophic tendencies are as old, certainly, as the schools of Greece; and Plato is the leading early man of the one school, and Aristotle of the other. Under each general division there were, and have always been, various subdivisions. The one large class regarded the mind itself as the source of its chief ideas, as soon as it came into certain conditions and relations. The other large class contended that the mind derived all its ideas from its sensations, directly or indirectly.

The one class maintained the *a priori* method of reasoning as the grand one. The other planted itself squarely upon the *a posteriori* method. The one professed to deal with causes, essences, substances, and realities, rather than with facts and appearances. The other professed to concern itself with phenomena, observed facts, things as they seem, and their connections, laws, and sequences. The one class deduced—descended from general statements to the particular ones, from principles to their applications. The other class induced—ascended from particulars to the general law, and from observed facts up to the great principle. These classes were sometimes known as idealists and realists, or as spiritualists and materialists.

Now, the contest that was carried on so long in Greece and renewed in the after ages, has been a lively one in Europe, since the Reformation, and has been maintained with no little vigor. In our time, the two styles of philosophy are often known as the transcendental and empiric, or, better, as absolutism and positivism. The prominent modern names—on each side—are, some of them—Hegel, Hamilton, Cousin, Comte. The positive philosophy is particularly aggressive in the more recent years. It is advocated in England by Mansel, Spencer, Lewes, and Mill. It is a fruitful philosophy in the sphere of natural science, and what is termed the practical side of things; but it limits itself so much, and conditions its knowledge so repeatedly, that it tends to lower and dwarf the immortal soul and the spiritual nature of man. In regard to the validity and extent of our knowledge, we can more readily sympathize with the other class, who have more to do with the mind itself, and employ the reason largely, hold to intuitions, make reflections, believe in insight, practice synthesis, indulge in hypothesis, stand by genius, and admit a revelation. But we cannot go wholly with either great party; nor can people generally do so. The world has groaned long with this struggle. Civilization has been retarded by it. Truth has suffered from it. The church has gone laboring between the philosophies like an ocean steamer in rough seas, with now one wheel clean out, and now the other, while the opposite one has been at the same moment so submerged as to do poor service or none. There is need, therefore, of a philosophy which shall not call itself the philosophy of the absolute, nor the philosophy of the conditioned, which shall take, if possible, middle ground between them, and take all the truth from both of them, and combine them into a harmonious whole. And this is the problem in mental philosophy now before mankind; and all metaphysical men should give long and earnest attention to it. It may be true that eclecticism has heretofore proved a failure; but a new eclecticism is possible now. The world is better prepared for it. Metaphysicians ought to re-examine the possibilities of the case. They should do so all the more hopefully, because the extreme absolutists and the extreme positivists have rushed around in different directions from opposite positions into nearly the same cavern of darkness—falling on into almost the same black abyss. The extreme positivist, at the end of his research, can find no god at all. The extreme absolutist, at the outmost line of his speculation, as yet, can

find no god but *Pan*. Between the two we should utterly refuse to make any choice. It belongs to our time to frame and build out that philosophy which can logically distinguish between essence and phenomena, substance and property, the Creator and the creation, the Maker and the man, the human being and the divine Person, and rightly deal with them. The chariot of our progress cannot long go upon a single wheel. The movements of both of the philosophic tendencies are required to roll on the vehicle to conquest. And if wisest hands shall guide its steeds, its track shall smoke ere long, but with the dust of stars. And then, one of the grandest conditions of rest, joy, and hope for our human race, will have gladdened the world.

It is, as I suppose, by glances like these at the situation, at the possibilities and needs of our age, at the empires to be, that we, as the advanced and thoughtful men of our day, forelooking the future, anticipating the grandeurs, may learn whither to direct our energies, how to employ our several abilities, how not to throw our short lives away, and may project ourselves farthest into the future, do our best for the sake of our long-burdened humanity, and most fitly prepare the way of the Lord upon the earth.

It is by looking away from the accomplished to the unaccomplished, from the known to the unknown, from the seen to the unseen, from the little that is to the much that needs to be, that we get our bearings, lose our pride of attainment, see our failings, admit our deficiencies, and regulate our attitudes. We have need to remind ourselves that our century is only one of the centuries of time, and not a very advanced one at that; that we simply walk the corridors and enter a few of the outer courts of the great temple of truth eternal; that it is reserved for those more favored, if not better men, who shall live many ages after us, to possess themselves entirely of the glorious structure, penetrate to its interiors, behold its splendid adytum, handle its sacred arcana, and congratulate, disport, and regale themselves within that vast rotunda, whose light streams through a dome of solid crystal, without flaw or fracture, and paints the scene within with such a charm, in such a beauty, as never was on land or sea.

And thus, also, in our little individualities, each working so much alone toward his destiny, we cling and creep, snail-like, up the steep and broad incline of fact, and thrust out for a time, tentatively, into these empires to be, the long antennae of our knowledge gained, tipped

with the eyes of our faith. And then we retire, leaving at least our shells as the waymarks of progress, to grow more shining and translucent in the light of suns, and as clear white specks signaling the march of the Eternal Wisdom across the wastes of time.

## VII. ADDRESS BEFORE THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

BY REV. I. E. DWINELL, D.D.

MR. PRESIDENT, BRETHREN OF THE ASSOCIATED ALUMNI, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Milton, in his ideal university, counsels that, while the "young and pliant affections" of the pupils "are led through all the moral works of Plato, Xenophon, Cicero, Plutarch, Laertius," they shall still "be reduced in their nightward studies wherewith they close the day's work, under the determinate sentence of David or Solomon, or the Evangelists and Apostolic Scriptures."<sup>1</sup> The institution was to have the atmosphere and inspiration of the presence of divine ideas. It was to be built from above downwards, as well as from beneath upwards.

We have been wearied of late years with discussions on the relations of faith and reason, and faith and science. But there is a deeper question lying back of these, that is quite neglected. It is the relation of the acceptance of supernatural and divine ideas to the very *existence* of science and learning. In this deeper relation the two do not appear in conflict, but in their natural relationship as mother and daughter. When we get back to seminal principles, we find that the apprehension and entrance into men of divine faiths is the seed from which all efforts to know, all methods of inquiry, all institutions of learning best spring.

I propose to consider this subject, and it is one which I hope you will feel appropriately addresses itself to scholars, and especially the Alumni on the Pacific Coast, when building a home for learning in this new world. The apprehension and entrance of divine faiths, of which I speak, exists when the soul holds itself lovingly under the

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<sup>1</sup> Works, Vol. I., p. 162.

power of spiritual truths, on evidence which addresses it as a spiritual being. It does not come from authority or force. It is the result of freedom and spirituality. Regarded as a habit of mind, it differs from credulity in this, that it does not make haste to believe and believe without evidence; and from superstition, in not putting spiritual or supernatural things back of material ones when there are no such things there. It believes and believes on evidence, and there are spiritual or supernatural things there, beyond sight, where it claims to find them.

It would be a sad perversion and profanation to advocate supernatural and divine ideas as a means or instrument for building universities. Better make them the end, and the university the means. Yet, if their presence is a necessary and vital element in our seats of learning, it may be well to know it, that we may be the more willing to welcome them, and give them a generous and grateful home.

Their influence in founding schools is remarkable. Men who are imbued with them take kindly and naturally to learning. They have ever before them, back of the facts and forces of nature and history, a higher realm, an outlying world, and they try to thread their way through the intermediate chaos and darkness as far as possible up towards it, resolving ignorance, and making nature and history a transparency and not a curtain. Thus science is begotten not of curiosity to know so much, as of faith in the knowable and in what is beyond sight. Combine such believing spirits, let them touch and inspire one another, let them attempt in numbers the upward march together, and they will forthwith employ colleges as staffs to assist them in the journey, or as lanterns to light up the way. Institutions of learning spring up spontaneously almost, as one of the fore-settled facts, in communities and ages in which men's minds are alive with the things of God. The very air in such a region is institutional, educational, constructive. Men consciously groping through the world, holding on to God, rear from the earth with foundations deeply bedded in it these light-houses, the summits of which, while looking out towards the heavens and the higher realms, may yet throw down light on the darkened path of man.

Unbelief, on the other hand, severed from all quickening contact with faith by unconscious influence or antagonism, exhibits no such constructive tendencies. It does not run to schools and colleges of its own motion. It may overcome its indifference and build them, if

put to it, and for a purpose ; but it is urged on or attracted by no drawings from higher realms, and its college is only a vanishing torch, by which it tries to relieve the gloom as it travels towards dissolution, gazing at the sands beneath it. And misbelief or infidelity, in its ultimate forms, is in spirit unsocial, centrifugal, divisive, not tending to discipline or institutional life. It does not knit the human kind, but unravels it. It scatters society into spray, into repellant and irreducible personalities. It would itself never suggest or undertake a university, and if pushed into organization by the combining influences about it, the effort necessary to maintain the spasm after the grit is gone soon limits and wastes the enterprise. It rarely reaches, however, a positive organization, and most of its ideas perish long before they handle brick or marble, like Comte's religion, which was to do away with Christianity and absorb all mankind, but which was represented, last summer, when it turned out in force to celebrate the birthday of its founder, by a score, more or less, of queer-looking men and women past the prime of life, who met in a hired hall, on an obscure street, in Paris. Infidelity is not self-moved to lay foundations for the training of future generations. The eye which cannot look above does not look far before it. It lives in the present and for the present, under the power of no spiritual ideas or realities, of no future.

Where we come on the domestication of divine ideas, there we come then upon the real organizer and builder. These are institutional. There is something about an age swayed by them that causes it to take to the higher walks of learning, and construct them joyously and bounteously. Such ages are dotted with these lighthouses, which, then springing into being, flash out their light on the eye. The ages of unbelief give us no new lights, and darken the windows of the old ones.

But suppose the institutions founded, endowed, furnished. Let us enter them, and consider the influence of the ideas on their workings, and the necessity of their presence for their highest success.

They have an effect on the very quality of the *personnel* of the institution, both professor and student. Their presence opens, deepens, enlarges, intensifies manhood, by letting in the powers of the spiritual world upon it, and at the same time centering and calming the soul in its assured gaze at them. It does not let in the

supernatural and divine, and leave one in a whirl and tumult of uncertainty, but gives him composure and rest in the sweet fellowship. At the same time his mind runs out on lines of thought and confidence into unseen realms, and draws nourishment from afar. And it can be aroused to its highest activity and broadest culture only when solicited and sustained by the felt nearness of something, a companionship of something, greater than itself and the worlds around it. As the brain of prisoners separated from human society by long solitary confinement, is said to soften, and they gradually lose the power of thought and will, and the soul seems to sink into the body, so men, when no longer inspired by commerce with God's ideas, either directly or indirectly, and wholly and long secluded from him by unbelief, gradually sink below their level. Our intellects must be fed from the heavens, as well as from the earth. We walk among the stars in our true greatness, not altogether on the sward. Consequently the same friendly and familiar touch from God which shakes out the soul from the folds of stupor and inactivity, and gives it wakefulness, intelligence, and poise, gives it enlargement and vigor also, and prepares it for the struggles of letters and learning. A college filled with such instructors and scholars is prepared for work and means work. The great, ever obtrusive spiritual questions are settled. There is no occasion for facing them over again, and fighting them down in some new way, only to find that they come back with fresh torment. There is no necessity of going out in weariness and at uncomfortable hours, to picket the famishing soul in a fresh and unexhausted spot. It has, indeed, its fastening, but it is the throne of God, and from that center it has the whole range and liberty of truth, and the nourishment of all worlds within reach.

The working spirit of an institution so handled and pervaded must be of a quickening sort. The very place—the courts, the halls, the rooms, the chairs, the forms, the alcoves, the chapel—all are freighted with the ministry of higher ideas. The atmosphere is pervaded with an unseen electricity which unconsciously charges those who linger within its influence. Thought is stirred, aspiration enkindled, character moulded, as by an invisible presence. The juices of manhood, so far as they are dependent on surroundings, are not sought from afar, but play around in a continuous flow, and are absorbed at every turn. Order, discipline, drill, fall easily into



place in an atmosphere instinct with the things of God; and it is not difficult for the professors to secure what Milton describes<sup>1</sup> as "the main skill and groundwork," viz.: "to temper" the students "such lectures and explanations upon every opportunity as may lead and draw them in willing obedience, inflamed with the study of learning and the admiration of virtue; stirred up with high hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God and famous to all ages." All things head upward in an institution in which the ideas of God and duty reign. A work is done, larger and better far than can be distinctly traced to any of its specific ministries or all of them combined. It works as a whole, as a subtle but mighty spiritual power. It throws, unseen, ceaseless persuasions and attractions around the yearning soul to lead it upward.

And this higher spirit, hardly corporeally present, nowhere mechanically obtrusive, playing around common themes, lighting up with strange splendor the instructions of sciences and letters, radiant all along the daily routine and drill, and somehow—no one knowing how—lifting the heart up into the presence of God,—this is as powerful and effective in weaving the fiber of a vigorous and tough institutional life, as in awaking mind and developing character. It gives the institution unity, compactness, and growth around ideas and out of ideas. It causes it to be itself one of the living things, not a constructed thing—its law life, not decay—its ligatures the vitalities of common sympathies, purposes, faiths, not civil parchments, subscriptions, constitutions, acts of incorporation. Its vigor is compact, unwasteful, self-contained, self-replenishing. Such an institution, having its roots in the faith of the age, and having the sap of divine ideas ever flowing through it, vitalizing and shaping it, plants itself as one of our Calaveras trees, for the centuries and ages. It does not grow old any more than truth grows old, or duty, or God; but increases in influence and power, throws out larger and broader branches, and States pass under it, and civilizations make pilgrimages to it.

But there is no such institutional life in the colleges of unbelief. The very philosophy of unbelief in respect to institutions may be styled the philosophy of *Slack-twist*. It relaxes everywhere the organic fiber. It slackens the constructive tendencies. It opens

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<sup>1</sup> Works, Vol. I., p. 161.

numberless invisible apertures in the veins and arteries through which the life-giving tide circulates, and permits it to waste imperceptibly away. It brings humanity to a feeble pitch, and, of course, keys the institutions of humanity, which depend on the simple love of ideas, to a pitch still more feeble. *Slack-twist* makes a man of weak fiber, and *Slack-twist* makes the rope or cable, formed by such fibres as they naturally twist themselves together, still more weak relatively, and unable to resist the strains and chafings of use.

Unbelief has also a chilling effect when it prevails as the atmosphere in a college. It closes up the vista of outlying realms. It takes one up to the top of an observatory, amid the bending and arching worlds, and curtains him off from communion with them, and bids him study the mechanism of the observatory, even telling him that the glass that brings the distant orbs nigh was a mistake and is worthless. It beggars his soul of the great thoughts and the great inspirations. And if he falls, amid the general slackness and want of healthful moral tone, making the college drill difficult and the college discipline troublesome, he thinks he has fallen only a few steps down the observatory stairs, and does not reckon his distance from the stars.

The subject which we are considering receives not a little elucidation from *history*. By comparing broadly the peoples and ages of faith with the peoples and ages of unbelief, so as to be able to see something of the ultimate effect of each, we shall have no doubt of their respective bearings on the interests of learning. If, however, we contract our view to particular institutions and brief periods, it will be more difficult to measure the real tendencies of the two opposing principles, for we may find now and then one in an exceptional attitude—a university of unbelief in an age or among a people of faith, nourished from abroad by the very spirit which it repudiates; or a university of faith in an age or among a people of unbelief, stifled and gasping by the thinness of the air which sweeps through it from without; and in such cases we really have the working of the rule, but must wait for time to give us the ultimate facts. History, broadly and fairly interpreted, shows that religious ideas, when grasped by the real will-power of a people, are among the most active and effective to go through a country, arouse and shape its thought, and plant or occupy its seats of learning. The zones of faith around Christendom sparkle with these brilliants; those of unbelief are dim by their absence or want of luster.

In the fourth century, in some portions of the Roman Empire, there were pagan civil schools. These schools had the protection, support, and special civil immunities of the State. Such emperors as Augustus, Gratianus, Valentinian, and Theodosius II. had favored them with imperial aid; and the decrepit form of paganism, with trembling hope and frantic expiring zeal, lingered around them. But paganism was sick at heart, and its ideas were dead. Over against it was the youthful, aggressive, determined Christian faith, having at first no civil support or encouragement. "It was necessary," says Guizot, describing this conflict,<sup>1</sup> "that the Christians should draw everything from themselves. Their doctrines, and the empire of their doctrines over the will—the desire which they had to propagate themselves, to take possession of the world—that was their whole power." But mark the issue in the realm of learning, as described by the same author:<sup>2</sup> "For a time the pagan schools still existed, but they were void—the soul had quitted the body." "The activity and intellectual strength of the two societies were prodigiously unequal. With its institutions, its professors, its privileges, the one was nothing, and did nothing; with its single ideas, the other incessantly labored and seized everything."

Subsequently, and in consequence, the cathedral and conventual schools—the ark that was to carry letters and learning across the Dark Ages—sprang into being. They were hardly completed, however, when the power which had grasped the divine verities, degenerating to superstition, bewildered by imperial favor, and lowering its gaze from heavenly to earthly courts, retired with its entanglements and degradation into the ark, closed the doors, and went down the medieval flood. That was a dark zone for Christian learning—some five centuries wide—unrelieved except by gleams of light in the reign of Charlemagne, especially in connection with the schools of Paris. That monarch had in his palace a movable school, taught by Alcuin, from England, which accompanied him in his travels and campaigns, and which he sometimes attended and encouraged by attempting, late in life, to overcome the stubbornness of his hand and fingers, stiffened by the use of the sword, so as to learn to write.<sup>3</sup>

But during this period there was a streak of light from an unex-

<sup>1</sup> History of Civilization, Vol. II, p. 90.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Hase's History of the Christian Church, p. 179. •

pected quarter. In portions of Southern Europe and Western Asia, the Saracens had no sooner sheathed the sword than they made haste, while their faith was yet warm, to found schools, which soon became famous. From Cordova and Bagdad the stern one-God faith, which had gleamed on ten thousand Damascus blades, lighted the torch of learning and relieved the darkness of the world. Furious Mussulmen leaped from their chargers and paced academic groves; and chemistry, algebra, medicine, Plato, and Aristotle perplexed brains that had been in the habit of reasoning with the scimiter. When the Mussulman faith languished into the Mussulman creed, the glory of the schools departed, the torch went out. For five centuries, however, it burned brightly.

As early as the eleventh century we begin to see evidences of a Christian awakening in the mind of Europe. It is hardly a phoenix rising from its ashes; but the ashes are stirring and giving proof that there is a living thing beneath. Amid the endless rounds of superstition and dialectic skirmish, generation after generation going over the same foolish and unprofitable discussions, an Anselm appears, and we see that the age is once more reaching out to put its hand in the hand of God. But the surgings and restlessness even of this grotesque and half-formed faith were marked by a wonderful temporary rush to schools. Early in the twelfth century, says Hallam,<sup>1</sup> "the golden age of the universities commenced, and it is hard to say whether they were favored most by their own sovereigns or by the See of Rome." In a short time the universities at Paris, Bologna, Oxford, Cambridge, Padua, Naples, Toulouse, Montpellier, Salamanca, and Prague, were crowded with students and their attendants. At one time there are said—with some exaggeration, Hallam thinks—to have been in Oxford thirty thousand, and at the University of Paris more than the rest of the population of the city.

But the reviving was arrested. The higher ideas were dimly seen and feebly grasped. The Arnolds of Brescia, the Wycliffes, the Husses, the Jeromes of Prague, were not welcomed. And though the universities had great power while the scholastic was a living faith struggling to its culmination, the plethora did not show intellectual health, but dropsy. The students, wherever they began, ended with scholastic theology resolved through the interminable subtleties of Aristotelian metaphysics.

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<sup>1</sup> *Int. to Hist. of Lit.*, Vol. III, p. 525.

Here was a narrow zone of light, with more promise than reality, followed by another broad belt of darkness.

As might be expected, the Reformation, when men's minds once more touched spiritual realities, ushered in a new era. All the schools and universities in countries which subsequently became Protestant were at that time in the interest of Rome; but the Roman faith had passed out from its internal supremacy over the spirit and become a system of *credenda*—things to be believed, but not believed. The consequence was that the new faith, fresh from the mount of fire, glided into the halls of learning and took possession. In Germany an impulse was given which finally resulted in placing that country in the front ranks for research, criticism, and philosophy. Germany, however, was Protestantized more than Christianized, and it trailed after it into the new era much of the old scholasticism, as seen in the love of speculation, baseless system-building, and subjective philosophizing, though it infused into them an improved spirit. In England also the work of reformation was incomplete. Yet, from 1521, when Henry VIII. wrote his book to oppose the Protestant doctrine, there were added, in the next one hundred years, while the Reformation was in progress, to the University of Oxford six new colleges, and to that of Cambridge three.

And the period lying around the revival of spiritual ideas up to the close of the sixteenth century, and while England looked with a more adventurous and eagle eye than ever before or for a century afterward at things, was the age of its intellectual glory. In its firmament shone then, and shine still, and will ever shine—stars of the first magnitude: Spencer, Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Barrow, Cudworth, Bunyan, Baxter, and most of the life of Newton. And those who were in the vanguard in breaking away from the forms and incrustations, and in striding forward to the naked truths, were also in the vanguard in the cause of learning. "A Puritan," says Palfrey,<sup>1</sup> "was the first founder of a college in an English university." Yet the Puritan interests, the Puritan manners, the Puritan energy, the Puritan mind, the Puritan love of learning, were jealously excluded from the universities. Francis W. Newman more than intimates<sup>2</sup> that even the Thirty-nine Articles were not made prominent in the courses of instruction and the basis of theological

<sup>1</sup> History of New England, Vol. I, p. 279.

<sup>2</sup> Introduction to Huber's English Universities, p. 27.

studies at Oxford and Cambridge, mainly through the influence of Archbishop Laud, who, not believing the Articles himself, feared the Puritans would gain too much influence by the inculcation of Calvinistic doctrine.

Protestant Europe, therefore, failed of receiving the largest possible benefits from the Reformation. But mark the coincidence. The premature arrest and subsidence of divine ideas were at once followed by an equal arrest and subsidence of learning. The age that followed, from the latter part of the seventeenth to the end of the eighteenth century, was a period of stagnation, the *dark age* of Protestantism, intellectually as well as spiritually.

The revived, deepened, purified religious feeling of the present century in Europe, enabling multitudes of persons in comparison with the former age to live under the power of supernatural ideas, permits us to look across the ocean and see great activity and vigor in the institutions of learning. The prospect is mixed, compared with what should be, but hopeful compared with the last century.

In America, not descending to fluctuations but selecting a single section and people where spiritual realities have been most vigorously grasped and handled—the English and Puritan belt of America—and contrasting this with other portions, we see that this and this only is dotted from ocean to ocean with schools and colleges and universities. In America it is clear that those who have most felt the power of divine things are the ones who have shown most energy and self-sacrifice in preparing the means that other minds may grasp them, and be moved by them. The wide reaches of superstition, and the vast stretches of unbelief, in America, have done little for education. The mind that is stirred, directly or indirectly, by reading the mind of God is the one to take its neighbor by the hand and lead him up where he can learn the alphabet, by means of which he may read it for himself.

Even we, who meet here to-day, are proofs and illustrations of this truth. We come bringing with us the signals and effects of the faith of our fathers, a faith which has awakened our power to think and shaped our thinking, formed our methods and directed our tastes, moulded our hearts and made our manhood, far more than we may be conscious of or allow—and behold, true to our origin, and to the faith that is in us, packed it may be in our bones, we meet under the shadow of a college, as brothers of the republic of

letters, the friends of liberal learning, and to join hands around the altar of a new university. And it is written in us—in our antecedents, history and traditions—that if divine sanctities loosen and dissolve their hold upon us, if this power which has crowned our lands with seats of learning ever dies out—dies out of us or those that come after us, dies out of the land—we shall build no more schools and colleges, and we shall close those we have, and another dark age will set in. We belong to an institutional race; we have inherited divine institutional ideas; and while this spirit is in us—while we see beyond the shadows the assured rays of celestial light, while we look through the gloom of nature and see divine forms beckoning to us—we shall feel the institutional inspiration, and shall build for our sons and daughters, and for the coming ages.

Such is the interpretation of history. It comes to us with all the force of prophecy. It says to us: The believing ages—not the credulous ages, not the superstitious ages, but the ages that come lovingly under the power of supernatural ideas, divine revelations, the ages that touch God—these shall ever be the building ages, and the believing people the building people.

Since, then, our seats of learning can permanently thrive only when surrounded and penetrated by an atmosphere of supernatural ideas, it is a practical question of no little interest. What are some of these ideas which should be welcomed and encouraged in them? Of course I am saying nothing about the means to be employed to put them in. I am not about to advocate the imposition of *credenda*, and subscriptions, and mechanical prelections. I refer to a principle of life working freely within the institution, not to any letter imposed from without. And in reference to this, I agree with Francis W. Newman,<sup>1</sup> that the value of a faith for university purposes "is not to be measured by the *number* of articles in a creed, but by the *intensity* with which the grand ideas of God, and duty, and holiness are realized; and that the scanty belief of an Abraham or a Job may be worth more than the full confession of a Bull or a Hooker." At the same time it should be borne in mind that to broaden out a faith to a few points is not necessarily to intensify it. To broaden it out by loosening its specific holds is to destroy its power of holding on and give it no hold, and reduce it to general exhaustion and worthlessness.

<sup>1</sup> Introduction to Huber's History of English Universities, p. 13.

ness. To have a strong and intense faith, we must have a faith that is not afraid of attaching itself to specific points.

I shall begin the rapid enumeration by referring to a few philosophical principles and ideas, lying above sense, and coming down from above, which we must welcome as at the foundation of any successful working of colleges and universities, and which are closely related to religious truths.

The first is faith in our *intuitive or necessary ideas*. Without this there can be no sound philosophy, no spiritual philosophy—only sensationalism, empiricism, positivism, the collection and classification of material facts.

The second is faith in *nature*, as having a cause, a purpose, an end, and pervaded by an energy above sense, above the range and play of material forces, and revealing the presence and power of a rational mind, the life of nature. Without this, science is impossible; for it is impossible to trace the phenomena of nature back to any fixed and intelligible laws, order, or unity, only as we accept and have confidence in the verities underlying them.

The third is faith in *man*—in his spirituality, accountability, immortality, high origin, and possible destiny. If we dig him out of the ground to lead him up to the university, rather than take him from the hand of God; nay, if we allow him to struggle up by himself from the base elements beneath, rather than come bounding down with a celestial shout from above, our respect for him and hope for him will differ only in quantity, not in quality, from that for the deer, or the cedar, or the crystal, that he has chanced to outstrip in the upward march. All systems of morals and moral government, all distinctions of goodness and virtue and their opposites, all theories of a higher and a lower, break down on so hopeless a subject. There is nothing in him to awaken the enthusiasm or concern of a university. He is a part of the great progressive universe, and he will work himself into his proper position without any concern of ours, as much as the dew-drop or aroma of the rose. Better far is it to accept at once even the sternest Calvinistic or scriptural idea, and see him come tumbling down from a paradisiacal estate; for then there is an electric ring in his half human, half divine wail, which summons to his relief all the instruments of learning, art, and grace.

At the same time the individual is recognized as coming down



from above in all the splendor of endowments reflecting the nature of God, the race should be regarded as working up, under a great guiding and beneficent plan, by interminable interactions and intricate methods and dove-tailings and unfailing connections, to a noble destiny—the whole creation of rational beings and all history groaning and travailing in pain together in the great birth. Any lower conception breaks the race into fragments, destroys the unity of history, makes philosophy of life impossible, and the mission of individuals and nations unintelligible. Each is a letter or word by itself, and not in its place in the divine poem, and as such worthless for the inspiration or uses of learning.

Such a philosophic basis, which itself has connections with a higher belief, is a suitable and necessary preparation. Penetrating and overrunning this there should be a warm *theistic presence* in all our seats of letters and science—a belief in a personal, rational, living God. This should be something more than an architectural or formative conception—a logical matrix in which to mould a theory of the universe otherwise inexplicable—but a being of the most distinct and immediate personality, coming into the closest relations to each human being, and working everywhere about us in nature and humanity. There must be the influence of a personal theism at every point confronting, inspiring, guiding the inquirer. The conception of pantheism, of the mere essence of a divinity that has bewildered and lost itself, its personality and consciousness, in its works, and comes the nearest to finding itself in man, has no institutional force. It places the individual who needs to have his eyes opened and his faculties educed and strengthened, and his capacities of worth wisely occupied, at the top of the universe, with no God above him—with no law, no truth, no beauty that does not have its highest authentication in himself; and there it leaves him, with nothing to lean on, no hand to grasp, no sympathizing Presence beckoning him on—leaves him to grope and stumble among the mysteries of a headless universe the best he can. Man, so left, striking upon no lines of God's thought, having no sense of a present Father leading him on to the holy of holies of his abode, makes a few aimless turns and staggers, and soon sinks upon the incoherent mass beneath him, dragging schools and colleges down with him. Thought must turn Godward, science must point Godward, literature must look Godward, history must be interpreted Godward, the whole educa-

tional movement must be conducted Godward, or the highest institutional influence is barred out, and the professors' chairs and students' seats are hastening on to their doom of dissolution.

While the flower of learning can be made to bloom only in a warm theistic atmosphere, it is necessary in order to mature and ripen its fruits, that there should be also confidence in the *revelations* of God. These are designed to make known, not only the truth, but also the will of God. The glimmerings of such revelations are found in nature, our intuitions, conscience—in our reasonings, possibly, duskily—but the full orb appears in the Bible. The spirit of unquestioning faith in this, not as suspending reason or contrary to it, but the highest act of reason—this and the system growing out of it—this and the rich and glowing religion made known in it—should meet and guide the curious, restless mind of the inquirer from the moment he enters the temple of learning till he leaves it. His spiritual, immortal nature cannot be cribbed in with the things of sense; and if you do not give him the means of unmasking his vision and seeing and moving along the lines of revealed truth, he will be sure to burst through his visible bounds and rove in wild and treacherous speculation through the realms of the unknown. Without the Bible he is an orb floating through the spaces of eternity, surrounded with a blinding atmosphere, not knowing where he is nor whither he is going. Strip off the bewildering darkness; let him see the center he is moving around, the fellow orbs, the interstellar system; let in the Cosmic light. In God's light let him see light. It is necessary to his peace, poise, power, as a scholar. If this is not done, his restless nature will accept something else for light—anything that strikes his fancy—possibly some phosphorescence that breaks into his atmosphere from the outer realms—possibly some electric or auroral glimmerings that have their origin in it—or perchance the lurid gleams of volcanic eruptions belched from his own passionate nature. Where you can, by all means give the soul the benefit of the revelations which God has made. Every inspired truth welcomed is so much added to the intellectual nourishment and force, so much vitality infused into the university, so much strength rescued from the mazes of unbelief, and saved for high philosophical, scientific, and literary thought. The more a student helps himself up to God by means of authoritative statements of truth and duty, the more he comes in quickening contact with the source of all true ideas in

man, nature, and history, and the more extended the contributions which he can make to learning. Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, would have been able to do inconceivably more for Greece and the world, could they thus have ascended the mount of God, left behind them all perplexing mazes, and spoken thence to mankind on themes of sober interest and profit alone. We shall do well to build our colleges on mounts of God—never down in the dark and damp jungles of unbelief.

These, and such as these, are some of the supernatural ideas and truths which we should domesticate in our literary institutions. They have, indeed, intrinsic worth and virtue at the same time that they grace and invigorate a college or university, and give it its highest life. By all means, therefore, they should have a home in it.

And if divine ideas, the accumulated verities and facts underlying the highest spiritual training of the ages, can come from near and far, bringing with them, in true, loving fellowship, all the instruments, facilities, and enthusiasm of modern learning, science, letters, philosophy, the highest respect for man, and the most royal use of reason, and center around our new University, brood over it, and nourish it, it will have a noble career, and usher in a new era for learning, and university life will rise to a higher position on these western shores than it has attained elsewhere. Methinks I see it on this new and higher mission, as Milton, while bringing "his helpful hand to the slow-moving reformation" which England was laboring under, had a vision<sup>1</sup> of the rising glory of that nation. "Methinks I see in my mind," to adopt with a slight variation his words, "a noble and puissant *University* rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks; methinks I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam; purging and unscaling her long abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance."

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<sup>1</sup> Liberty of Unlicensed Printing: Works, Vol. I, p. 188.

## VIII. ALUMNI RESIDENT ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
Abbott, John E. ....	Benicia .....	Lawyer .....	Dartmouth.....	1858
Ackerly, Benjamin. .	Oakland.....	Clergyman .....	.....	.....
Adams, Robert E. ....	Crescent City. ....	.....	Williams.....	1858
Aiken, W. H. ....	San Francisco....	Lawyer .....	Appleton Univ., Wis.	1863
Ainsa, James. ....	San Francisco ..	Cust. House.	St. John's, N. Y. ....	1861
Allen, Maj.-Gen. Robt.	San Francisco....	U. S. A. ....	West Point.....	.....
Alexander, James M. .	San Leandro.....	Clergyman ..	Williams. ....	1858
Allen, Maj. H. A. ....	.....	2d U. S. Artil.	West Point.....	.....
Allen, Gen. L. H. ....	San Francisco....	U. S. A. ....	West Point.....	1838
Allyn, John.....	San Francisco....	.....	Lane Theo. Seminary.	1848
Ames, Charles G. ....	Santa Cruz.....	Clergyman ..	Honorary.....	.....
Applegate, J. H. ....	San Francisco....	Lawyer. ....	Union.....	1837
Archer, L. ....	San José.....	Lawyer. ....	University of Virginia.	.....
Ashburner, William. .	San Francisco....	Min. Engineer.....	.....	.....
Atkinson, G. H., D. D.	Portland, Oregon.	Clergyman ..	Dartmouth.....	.....
Avery, B. P. ....	San Francisco....	Editor.....	Honorary.....	.....
Avery, Henry R. ....	Pacheco.....	Clergyman ..	College of New Jersey	1853
Ayer, W., M. D. ....	San Francisco....	Physician....	Harvard Med.....	1847
Ayers, W. O., M. D.	San Francisco....	Prof. Toland's	.....	.....
.....	.....	Med. Col. Yale.....	.....	1837
Babbitt, Gen. E. B. .	Portland, Or....	U. S. A. ....	West Point.....	.....
Babbitt, Lieut. L. S. .	Benicia .....	U. S. A. ....	West Point.....	.....
Bachelder, T. F. ....	San Francisco....	Lawyer .....	.....	.....
Bacon, J. S. ....	San Francisco....	Merchant.....	Yale.....	1845
Bailey, James.....	Sacramento.....	.....	Hamilton.....	.....
Bailey, Prof. Mark....	Petaluma.....	Teacher. ....	Brown University ..	1849
Bailey, Whitman. ....	U. S. Expl. Exp.	Botanist.....	.....	.....
Baker, Capt. E. M. ....	.....	1st U. S. Cav.	West Point.....	.....
Baldwin, A. S., M. D.	San Francisco....	Physician....	Western Res. Med. ....	.....
Baldwin, Hon. A. W.	Virginia City, Nev.	U. S. Dist. Ct.	University Virginia..	1858
Baldwin, D. M., M. D.	Columbia .....	Physician....	Dartmouth.....	1815
Baldwin, Lloyd. ....	San Francisco....	Lawyer .....	Union.....	1860
Bannister, E., D. D.	Santa Clara....	Clergyman ..	Wesleyan University.	1838
Barnard, W. E. ....	Seattle, W. T. .	Collector ....	Dartmouth.....	.....
Barnes, W. H. L. ....	San Francisco....	Lawyer .....	College of Cal., M. A.	1865
Barstow, D. P. ....	Oakland.....	Lawyer .....	Honorary.....	.....
Barstow, Hon. Geo. ....	San Francisco ..	Lawyer .....	Dartmouth.....	.....
Barstow, Wm. M. D.	San Francisco....	Editor.....	Dartmouth.....	1842
Bartlett, W. C. ....	San Francisco....	Editor.....	Marietta, M. A. ....	1855
Batchelor, E. P. ....	San Francisco....	Lawyer.....	Yale.....	1858
Bates, Asher B. ....	San Francisco....	Lawyer.....	Union.....	1828
Bates, George.....	San Francisco....	Teacher.....	Cambridge.....	.....
Buts, Jos. C. ....	San Francisco....	Lawyer.....	Bowdoin.....	1863
Beard, John L. ....	Centerville .....	.....	Coll. of Cal.....	1868

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
Beckwith, Rev. F. C.	Oakland	Teacher	Williams	1840
Beecher, Lyman	Santa Cruz		Williams	1857
Behr, H., M. D.	San Francisco	Physician		
Belcher, Hon. I. S.	Marysville	Lawyer	University Vermont	1846
Belcher, William C.	Marysville	Lawyer	University Vermont	1853
Belknap, D. P.	San Francisco	Lawyer	University N. Y. City	1841
Benson, H. C., D. D.	Portland, Or.	Editor	Asbury University	1842
Benton, Rev. Jos. A.	San Francisco	Clergyman	Yale	1842
Benton, Rev. John E.	Dutch Flat	Clergyman	University N. Y. City	1847
Bergin, Thomas I.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Santa Clara	1857
Bidwell, Hon. John	Chico	M. C.	Coll. of Cal., M. A.	1865
Bigelow, Samuel C.	San Francisco	Merchant	Williams	1845
Bigelow, T. B.	Oakland	Merchant	Harvard	1820
Binney, W. I.	San Francisco		Amherst	1860
Bissell, Edwin C.	San Francisco	Clergyman	Amherst	1855
Blake, Charles T.	Idaho City, I. T.	Banker	Yale	1847
Blake, G. M.	Oakland	Lawyer	Honorary	
Blake, Hon. M. C.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Bowdoin	1838
Blake, Theo. A.	San Francisco	Mining Eng'r	Coll. City of N. Y.	
Blake, Prof. Wm. P.	Oakland	Mining Eng'r	Yale, Ph. B.	1852
			Dartmouth, M. A.	
Blakeslee, Rev. S. V.	Oakland	Editor	Western Reserve	1844
Blanchard, N. W.	Dutch Flat	Miner	Colby University	1854
Blatchley, J. S.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Yale	1850
Bliss, William D.	Petaluma	Lawyer	Harvard	
Boise, Hon. R. P.	Salem, Or.	Sup. Court.	Williams	1843
Booraem, H. T.	San Francisco	Lawyer		
Booth, Hon. Newton	Sacramento	Merchant	Asbury University	
Bosworth, S. D.	Grass Valley	Miner	Union	1851
Bowman, Maj. A. W.	Fort Gaston	9th U. S. Inf.	West Point	
Bowman, J. F.	San Francisco	Editor	University N. Y. City	1844
Bradbury, C. W.	Virginia	Clergyman	Colby University	1854
Bradbury, W. J.	Milwaukee, Or.	Merchant	Bowdoin	
Bradley, Theodore	San Francisco	Teacher	Honorary	
Braley, Prof. J. H.	Mountain View	Teacher	Cumberland University	
Brayton, Chas. E.	Oakland		Hamilton	1852
Brayton, I. H.	Oakland	Prof. Coll. of California	Hamilton	1856
Brazer, John	Santa Cruz	Merchant	Dartmouth	1845
Breed, Henry L.	San Francisco	Broker	Yale	1859
Brewer, John H.	Oakland	Lawyer	Yale	1850
Brier, W. W.	Alvarado	Clergyman	Wabash	1846
Brier, C. C.	Oakland	Teacher	Honorary	
Briggs, M. C., D. D.	San Francisco	Clergyman		
Briggs, O. W.	San Francisco	Clergyman	Brown University	1840
Brockway, Hon. S. W.	Placerville	Lawyer		
Brooking, J. H.	San Jose	Teacher	Univ. Rochester	1864
Brown, J. N., M. D.	San Francisco	Prof. Toland		
		Med. Coll. Miami University		
Brown, H. W.		Clergyman	Harvard	1852
Buck, Thomas B.	Big Oak Flat		Colby University	1851
Buehler, J. M.	San Francisco	Clergyman	Concordia	1860
Buel, Rev. Frederick	San Francisco	Ag't American Bible Soc.	Yale	1856
Bulkley, Milton	San Francisco	Merchant	Yale	1801
Bunnell, Geo. W.	San Francisco	Teacher	Coll. of Cal., M. A.	1866
Burbank, Hon. Caleb	Virginia City, Nev.	Lawyer	Colby University	1860
Burr, G. E., M. D.	Oakland	Physician	Univ. N. Y. City	1850
Bush, J. P., M. D.	San Francisco	Physician		

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
Butterworth, S. F.	New Almaden	Union		
Byrne, H. H.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Chambly	
Caffrey, Philip S.	Portland, Oregon	Clergyman	College N. J.	1854
Calef, Lieut. J. H.	San Francisco	2d U. S. Artil.	West Point	
Campbell, Alex.	San Francisco	Lawyer		
Campbell, F. M.	Oakland	Teacher	Coll. of Cal., M. A.	1867
Caperton, Maj. John	Oakland	Lawyer	University Virginia	
Carlton, H. P.	San Francisco	Teacher	Coll. of Cal., M. A.	1866
Carman, Wm., M. D.	San Francisco	Physician	Yale	1842
Carpenter, Dyer A.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Rochester Univ.	1864
Carpentier, H. W.	Oakland	Lawyer	Columbia	1848
Cascerly, Hon. Eugene	San Francisco	U. S. Senate		
Cavis, Hon. J. M.	Columbia	Lawyer	Dartmouth	1846
Chandler, G. C., D. D.	McMinnville, Or.	Clergyman	Brown University	
Chapin, Col. G.	Arizona	14th U. S. Inf.	West Point	
Chase, Albert, M. D.	Austin, Nev.	Physician	Dartmouth	1844
Chase, Dudley	Petaluma	Clergyman		
Chase, Geo. C., M. D.	Downieville	Physician	Dartmouth	1841
Chase, Marshall S.	Martinez	Lawyer	Colby University	1840
Childs, Perry G.	Virginia City, Nev.	Miner	Wesleyan Univ.	1846
Clark, J. W., M. D.	San Francisco	Merchant	Yale Med.	1837
Clark, Orange, D. D.	San Francisco	Clergyman		
Clarke, Lieut. A. S.		1st U. S. Cav.	West Point	
Clarke, Rev. Chas. R.	San Francisco	Teacher	College N. J.	1853
Clarke, Jeremiah	San Francisco	Lawyer	Dartmouth	1837
Clarke, Samuel J.	Oakland	Lawyer	Trinity	1845
Clarke, Wm. H.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Bowdoin	
Cleveland, H. W.	San Francisco	Architect	Coll. of Cal., M. A.	1866
Cleveland, J. J.	Humboldt Co.	Clergyman	Wesl. University	1849
Cobb, Moses G.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Harvard	1843
Cobb, J. C., M. D.	San Jose	Physician	Rens. Institute	1831
Coffee, Col. A. J.	Oakland		West Point	
Cohn, E., D. D.	San Francisco	Clergyman	Berlin University	1849
Cole, Hon. Cornelius	Santa Cruz	U. S. Senate	Wesl. University	1847
Cole, R. E.	Oakland	Dentist	Honorary	
Collins, John A.	Virginia City, Nev.	Lawyer		
Comte, A., Jr.	Sacramento	Lawyer	Harvard	1863
Coon, Hon. H. P., M. D.	San Francisco	Mayor	S. F. Williams	1844
Cooper, J. G., M. D.	San Francisco	Physician	N. Y. Coll. P. & S.	1851
Cornelius, Bernard	Oswego, Oregon	Teacher	University Dublin	
Cornelius, S., Jr.	Salem, Oregon	Clergyman	Columbia	
Cory, A. J., M. D.	San Jose	Physician	Miami University	1855
Cory, Benj., M. D.	San Jose	Physician	Miami University	1842
Cory, J. Manning	San Jose	Lawyer	Miami University	1848
Cowes, Sam'l F., M. D.	San Francisco	U. S. N.	Harvard	1845
Crawford, T. H.	Salem, Oregon	Teacher	Willamette Univ.	1863
Creigh, J. D., Jr.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Washington	1848
Crocker, Hon. E. B.	Sacramento	Lawyer	Rens. Institute	1833
Crockett, Col. J. B.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Univ. Tennessee	1828
Crockett, John	San Francisco	Sup. Court.		
Crook, Gen. G.	Idaho Territory	U. S. A.	West Point	
Crosby, B. S.	San Bernardino	Clergyman	Oberlin	1857
Crosby, Daniel A.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Dartmouth	1857
Crowell, B. W.	Austin, Nevada	Miner	Rutgers	
Cunningham, Rev. W.	Sonoma	Teacher	Cumberland Univ.	
Curry, Hon. John	San Francisco	Sup. Court.	Honorary	
Cutter, S. L., Jr.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Harvard	1854
Daggett, Ellsworth	Virginia City, Nev.	Min. Engin'r	Yale, Ph. B.	1864

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
Dangerfield, Hon. W. F.	San Francisco	Lawyer		
Daly, Jas. A.	Stockton	Clergyman	Coll. of Cal.	1864
Damour, F., M. D.	San Francisco	Physician	Toland Med.	1865
Davis, Lieut. Murray	San Francisco	U. S. A.	Kernyon	1861
Davis, Horace	San Francisco	Merchant	Harvard	1849
Day, Hon. Sherman	Oakland	Min. Engin'r	Yale	1826
Day, Clinton	Oakland		Coll. of Cal.	1868
Dean, Benj. D., M. D.	San Francisco	Physician	Berkshire Med.	1844
Dean, Charles	San Francisco		Columbia	
Dearborn, Alvah B.	San Francisco		Bowdoin	1863
Deering, Hon. Alex.	Mariposa	Lawyer		
Deering, James H.	San Francisco	Merchant	Bowdoin	1845
Des Rochers, C. L.	Oakland	Real Est. Agt.	Honorary	
Deuprey, Eugene N.	San Francisco	Lawyer	University Coll.	1893
Dickinson, O.	Salem, Oregon	Clergyman	Marietta	1849
Dillon, Isaac	Salem, Oregon	Clergyman	Dickinson	
Dobbins, Hugh H.	Sutter Creek	Clergyman	Jefferson	1858
Dodge, Edward E.	Portland		Willamette Univ.	1866
Dodge, Hon. Henry L.	San Francisco	Merchant	University Vt.	1846
Dodge, Lieut. H. C.		2d U. S. Artil.	West Point	
Dodge, W. G.	Oakland	Teacher	Honorary	
Donaldson, Z. B.	Folsom		Pacific Methodist	
Douglass, Thomas	San José	Teacher	Yale	1831
Doyle, John T.	San Francisco	Lawyer		
Drew, J. W.	San Francisco	U. S. A.	Dartmouth	1844
Drown, A. N.	San Francisco		Brown Univ.	1861
Du Bois, A. S., M. D.	Lincoln	Physician	Toland Med.	1865
Dudley, A. P.	Mok. Hill	Lawyer	Honorary	
Dudley, C. A.	Mok. Hill		Col. of Cal.	1868
Dunn, T. S.	San José	Clergyman		
Durant, Henry	Oakland	Prof. Coll. of California	Yale	1827
Dwinell, I. E., D. D.	Sacramento	Clergyman	Univ. Vt.	1844
Dwinelle, John W.	Oakland	Lawyer	Hamilton	
Dwinelle, Hon. S. H.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Honorary	
Eastman, Lieut. J. E.	San Francisco	U. S. A.	West Point	
Easton, G. A.	San Francisco	Clergyman	Trinity	
Eddy, Col. A. R.	San Francisco	U. S. A.	West Point	
Edwards, John	Visalia	Clergyman	Coll. of N. J.	1848
Eells, Cushing	Walla Walla, W. T.	Clergyman	Williams	
Eells, James, D. D.	San Francisco	Clergyman	Hamilton	
Elliott, Capt. G. H.	San Francisco	U. S. A.	West Point	
Ellsworth, Stukely	Eugene City, Or.	Lawyer	Yale	1847
Ely, B. E. S.	Headsburg	Clergyman	Honorary	
Emerson, D. L.	Oakland	Real Est. Agt.	Coll. of Cal.	1864
Emmons, S. F.	U. S. Expl. Exp.	Geologist	Harvard	
Ernst, Lieut. O. H.	San Francisco	U. S. A.	West Point	
Ewer, W. B.	San Francisco	Editor	Colby Univ., M. A.	1866
Fabens, F. A.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Harvard	1865
Fairbairn, Alex.	Bloomfield	Clergyman	Lafayette	1848
Felton, John B.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Harvard	1847
Field, Hon. S. J.	San Francisco	U. S. Supreme Court	Williams	
Fisher, L. P.	San Francisco	Advertis. Agt.	Honorary	
Fisher, —	Coloma	Clergyman	Genesee	
Fisher, H. P., M. D.	San Francisco		Honorary	
Fitzgerald, Rev. O. P.	San Francisco	State Supt. of Pub. Schools		

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
Fletcher, J. A. ....	San Francisco.	Lawyer.		
Flint, E. D. ....	San Francisco.	Engineer.	Harvard.	
Foster, Maj. S. A. ....	San Francisco.	U. S. A.	West Point.	
Frambes, Rev. O. S. ....	Portland, Or.	Teacher.	Ohio Wesl. Univ.	
Fraser, Thos. ....	Santa Rosa.	Clergyman.	Union.	1842
Frear, Walter. ....	Santa Cruz.	Clergyman.	Yale.	1851
Freelon, T. W. ....	San Francisco.	Lawyer.	Dartmouth.	1843
French, C. G. W. ....	Folsom.	Lawyer.	Brown Univ.	1842
French, Gen. W. H. ....	San Francisco.	U. S. A.	West Point.	
Frink, M., Jr. ....	Dutch Flat.		Brown Univ.	
Frisbie, W. R. ....	San José.	Merchant.	Yale.	1858
Fry, Gen. J. B. ....	San Francisco.	U. S. A.	West Point.	
Galloway, R. M. ....	San Francisco.	Merchant.	Yale.	1858
Galloway, Jas. E. ....	San Francisco.		Miami Univ.	1844
Gamble, Alex. ....	San Francisco.	Merchant.	Colby Univ.	1847
Gamble, John. ....	Oakland.		Colby Univ.	1851
Garcelon, S. M. D. ....	Oakland.		Bowdoin Med.	1830
Gardner, J. T. ....	U. S. Expl. Exp.	Topograph'r.		
Garter, Chas. A. ....	Shasta.	Lawyer.	Coll. of Cal.	1866
Garter, Hon. E. ....	Shasta.	Lawyer.	Honorary.	
Gassman, J. H. ....	Stockton.	Clergyman.		
Gatch, T. M. ....	Portland, Or.	Teacher.	Ohio Wesl. Univ.	
Gates, Freeman. ....	San José.	Teacher.	Coll. of Cal., M. A.	1867
Gear, Hiram L. ....	Downieville.	Lawyer.	Marietta.	1863
Geary, Edward R. ....	Allany, Or.	Clergyman.	Jefferson.	1831
Geary, J. F., M. D. ....	San Francisco.	Physician.	Lond. Univ.	1842
Genung, A. W. ....	San Francisco.	Cust. House.	Wesl. Univ.	1846
Gibbons, E. M. D. ....	Oakland.	Physician.		
Gibbons, H., M. D. ....	San Francisco.	Physician.	Univ. Penn.	1829
Gibbons, H., Jr., M. D. ....	San Francisco.	Physician.	Univ. Pacific.	1863
Gibbons, William. ....	Alameda.	Law Student.	Coll. of Cal.	1867
Gibbons, W. P., M. D. ....	Alameda.	Physician.	Univ. N. Y.	1845
Gibbs, Fred. A. ....	Sacramento.	Merchant.	Harvard.	1850
Gibson, M. M. ....	San Francisco.	Clergyman.		
Gilcrest, S. F. ....	Oakland.	Lawyer.	Honorary.	
Giles, J. H. ....	San José.	Clergyman.	Bristol, Eng.	
Gillespie, Rev. E. J. ....	Sonoma.	Teacher.	Cumberland Coll.	
Glasecock, John R. ....	Oakland.		Coll. of Cal.	1865
Glasecock, Wm. H. ....	Oakland.	Lawyer.	Honorary.	
Goodwin, H. ....	San Francisco.	Clergyman.	Union.	
Goodwin, Hon. Jno. ....	N. Arizona.	Ter. Delegate.	Dartmouth.	1844
Goodyear, W. A. ....	San Francisco.	Min. and Civil		
		Engineer.	Yale, Ph. B.	1863
Gough, H. D. ....	Napa.	Teacher.	Dickinson.	1858
Graham, Robert. ....	San Francisco.	Clergyman.	Bethany.	
Gray, Geo. D. ....	San Francisco.		Amherst.	1865
Gray, Giles H. ....	San Francisco.	Lawyer.	Coll. of City of N. Y.	1853
Gray, Henry M. ....	San Francisco.	Merchant.	Dartmouth.	
Green, Wm. H. ....	Stockton.	Lawyer.	Bowdoin.	1863
Grover, Hon. L. F. ....	Portland, Or.	Lawyer.	Bowdoin.	1844
Grover, W. A., M. D. ....	San Francisco.	Physician.	Berkshire Med.	1843
Grubbs, Francis A. ....	Salem, Or.	Professor.	Willamette Univ.	1863
Gunn, L. C. ....	San Francisco.	Internal Rev.		
		Office.	Columbia.	1829
Hague, Arnold. ....	U. S. Expl. Exp.	{ Mining En- gineer. }	{ Yale, Ph. B. Freiburg.	1863
Hague, James D. ....	U. S. Expl. Exp.	Geologist.		
Haight, H. H. ....	San Francisco.	Governor.	Yale.	1844



<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
Haile, Henry, M. D.	Mameda	Physician	Middlebury	1823
Hall, H. E.	Stockton		Union	
Halleck, Maj. Gen. H. W.	San Francisco	U. S. A.	Union and West Point	
Hamilton, H.	Idaho City, I. T.	Clergyman	Univ. Mich.	1848
Hamilton, L.	Oakland	Clergyman	Hamilton	1850
Handy, D. C., M. D.	Angel Island		Toland Med.	1865
Hanna, Jos. A.	Corvallis, Or.	Clergyman		
Hanson, T. C., M. D.	Oakland	Physician	Toland Med.	1867
Hardy, Jacob.	Oakland	Real Estate	Honorary	
Hardy, Lowell J., Jr.	Oakland		Coll. of Cal.	1866
Harkness, H. W., M. D.	Sacramento	Physician	Berkshire Med.	1847
Harmon, Rev. S. S.	Oakland	Prof. Pac. F.		
		College	Union	1843
Harpending, O. G.	Forest Grove	Professor	Rutgers	1894
Harris, Stephen R., M. D.	San Francisco	Physician		
Harrison, R. C.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Wesl. University	1853
Harte, F. Bret.	San Francisco	Mint	Honorary	
Hartson, Hon. C.	Napa	Lawyer	Hamilton	
Harwood, William D.	Oakland	Editor	Coll. of Cal.	1866
Hastings, Horace M.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Union	1857
Hatch, F. W., M. D.	Sacramento	Physician	Union	
Hathaway, E. V., M. D.	San Francisco	Merchant	Brown University	
Haven, E. D.	Oakland	Teacher	Hamilton	1865
Head, E. F.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Harvard Law	1842
Henderson, E. P.	Belpassi, Or.	Teacher	Waynesburg	
Hendrickson, C. R., D. D.	San Francisco	Clergyman		
Hendrie, J. W.	San Francisco	Merchant	Yale	1851
Henry, H. A., D. D.	San Francisco	Clergyman	England	1835
Herrick, —	Portland, Or.		Univ. Vermont	
Hickman, Lewis	Stockton	Merchant	Coll. N. J.	1852
Higby, Hon. W.	Mokelumne Hill, M. C.		Univ. Vermont	
Hillebrand, Henry	Oakland	City Clerk	Coll. of Cal., M. A.	1867
Hillyer, C. J.	Virginia City	Lawyer	Yale	1850
Hilton, Rev. S.	San Francisco	Editor		
Hinchman, A. F.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Harvard	1845
Hittell, J. S.	San Francisco	Editor	Miami University	1843
Hittell, T. H.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Yale	1849
Hodges, Lt.-Col. H. C.	Vancouver, W. T.	U. S. A.	West Point	
Hoffman, Hon. O.	San Francisco	U. S. District		
		Court	Columbia	
Hoge, Col. J. P.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Jefferson	1829
Hoitt, Ira G.	San Francisco	Teacher	Dartmouth	1860
Holman, Geo. P.	Salem, Or.	Lawyer		
Hopkins, C. T.	San Francisco	Insurance	Univ. Vermont	1847
Houghton, Hon. J. F.	Sacramento	Surv. General	Kens. Institute	1848
Howe, J. M.	Sacramento	Teacher		
Howell, Lieut. R. G.		2d U. S. Artil.	West Point	
Huddart, R. T., M. D.	San Francisco	Teacher	Trinity, Dab.	
Hughes, Capt. W. B.	Fort Yuma	U. S. A.	West Point	1856
Huntington, C. A.	Olympia, W. T.		Univ. Vermont	
Hurd, I. N.	San Francisco	Clergyman		
Huse, Chas. E.	Santa Barbara	Lawyer	Harvard	1848
Hyde, Jer. D.	Santa Cruz	Lawyer	Williams	1859
Irvine, S. G.	Albany, Or.	Clergyman	Ohio Univ.	1844
Irving, H. P.	San Francisco	Lawyer		
Irwin, William	Yreka	Merchant	Marietta	1848
Janes, Elijah	Oakland	Teacher	Coll. of Cal.	1865
Janes, H. B.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Univ. Vermont	1838

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
Janes, Capt. Leroy L.	San Francisco	2d U. S. Artil.	West Point	
Jarboe, J. R.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Yale	1855
Jennings, Joel	San Francisco	Merchant	Williams	
Johnson, J. A.	Santa Barbara	Clergyman	Bangor Theol.	
Johnson, John W.	McMinnville	Teacher	Yale	1862
Johnson, Sidney L.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Yale	1827
Jones, Addison	Santa Clara	Clergyman	Dennison University	
Jones, Hon. L. F.	Mariposa	Lawyer	Wesl. University	1846
Jones, Maj. R.	San Francisco	U. S. A.	West Point	
Jones, R. E.	Redwood City		Colby University	1862
Jones, W. L.	Eureka	Clergyman	Bowdoin	1849
Jordan, Maj. W. H.	San Francisco	9th U. S. Inf.	West Point	
Kellogg, L. M.	San Francisco	Cust. House	Columbia	1848
Kellogg, Martin	Oakland	Prof. Coll. of California	Yale	1850
Kelly, J. K.	Dalles, Or.	Lawyer	Coll. N. J.	1839
Kendig, Daniel	San Francisco	Clergyman	Univ. of Penn.	1844
Keyes, W. S.	San Francisco		Yale	1860
Kilbourne, Lieut. C. E.	San Francisco	U. S. A.	West Point	
Chamberlain, J. M.	Santa Clara	Professor	Dickinson	
King, Clarence	Head U. S. Expl.			
	Exp., 40th Parallel		Yale, Ph. B.	1862
Klag, Gen. John H.	San Francisco	U. S. A.	West Point	
King, Rev. R. M.	Alamo	Teacher	Nashville Univ.	
Kingley, Calvin S.	Bannock City	Clergyman	Univ. Michigan	
Kinney, Capt. S. H.	San Francisco	2d U. S. Artil.	West Point	
Kip, Rt. Rev. W. L., D. D.	San Francisco	Clergyman	Yale	1831
Kip, William L., Jr.	San Francisco	Merchant	Yale	1860
Kirkham, Gen. R. W.	Oakland	U. S. A.	West Point	
Kirkland, Rev. Thos.	San Francisco	Teacher	Univ. Edinboro	
Klink, N. B.	Vallejo	Clergyman	Univ.	1849
Knowlton, Eben	San Francisco	Teacher	Amherst	1860
Knos, L. W.	San Francisco	Iron Works	Honorary	
Knox, H. E.	San Francisco	Dentist	Philadelphia	
Kaine, T. H.	San Jose	Lawyer	Univ. Pacific	1858
Lake, Delos	San Francisco	Lawyer	Coll. of Cal., M. A.	1865
Lander, C. W.	Martinez	Lawyer	Waterville	1854
Lander, J. J.	Los Angeles	Lawyer	Harvard	1849
Landsman, John	San Francisco	Lawyer		
Laure, L. C., M. D.	San Francisco	Physician		
Lawroe, M. D.	Austin, Nev.	Lawyer	Yale	1854
Lawrence, Jos. L.	San Francisco	Editor	Columbia	1842
Lawrence, E. A.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Univ. Michigan	1840
Layres, Prof. Aug.	San Francisco	Author		
Lippincott, B. C.	Portland, Or.	Clergyman	Dickinson	
Lippitt, Rev. E. S.	Petaluma	Teacher	Wesl. University	1847
Little, Col. W. C.	Oakland	Honorary		
Livermore, H. G.	Folsom	Baile	Colby Univ.	
Livingston, H. B.	San Francisco	Editor	Williams	1854
Lockwood, J. A., M. D.	Napa	Physician	Union	1839
Lockwood, T. W.	San Francisco	Printer	Univ. N. Y. City	1854
Loomis, Rev. A. W.	San Francisco	Missionary to Chinese	Hamilton	1841
Lord, Lieut. J. H.	San Francisco	2d U. S. Artil.	West Point	
Louch, Lieut. M. R.	San Francisco	2d U. S. Artil.	West Point	
Lovett, Hon. W. E.	San Juan	Lawyer		
Low, Hon. Fred. F.	San Francisco	Merchant	Honorary	
Lowndes, A. S.	San Francisco	Merchant	Oxford	1848

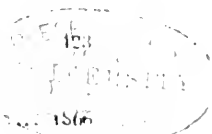
<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
Lucky, Rev. W. F.	San Francisco	Teacher	M'Kendree Coll.	1891
Ludlow, James P.	San Francisco	Clergyman	Univ. Rochester	1861
Lull, Louis R.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Univ. Vermont	1839
Lupton, Samuel L.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Dickinson	1853
Lyle, A. F.	San Francisco		Coll. of Cal.	1861
Lyman, Horace	Forest Grove, Or.	Prof. Pac. Uni.	Williams	
Lyon, Hon. Caleb	Idaho Territory	Gov. of Ter.	Univ. Vermont	
McAllister, Cutler	San Francisco	Lawyer	Columbia	1851
McAllister, Hall	San Francisco	Lawyer	Yale	
McCann, F. J.	Marysville	Lawyer	Mt. St. Mary's	1815
McChesney, J. B.	Oakland	Teacher	Union	
McClure, Rev. David	Oakland	Teacher	Delaware	1848
McCormac, Johnston	Eugene City, Or.	Clergyman	Trinity	1853
McCreary, H. C.	Sacramento		Yale	1868
McCullough, Robert	Yreka	Clergyman	Belfast Coll., Ireland	
McCullough, Hon. J. G.	Sacramento	Atty.-General		
McDonald, C. B.	Salem	Editor	Dickinson	1847
McDonald, James S.	Sacramento	Clergyman	Miami University	1859
Macgowan, Dr. D. J.	Shanghai		N. Y. Coll. P. and S.	
McFarland, Hon. S. B.	Nevada	Lawyer		
McIntyre, Capt. S. B.		2d U. S. Artil.	West Point	
McKaig, W., D.	Marysville	Clergyman		
McKee, Hon. S. B.	Oakland	Lawyer		
McKee, W. R.	San Francisco	Lawyer		
McLaughlin, Rev. J.	Red Bluff	Teacher	Illinois	1857
Macley, W. J.	Napa	Clergyman	Dickinson	
McLean, Edward	Oakland	Merchant	Yale	1813
McLean, J. T., M. D.	San Francisco	Surv. of Port.	Wesl. University	1815
McMillan, R., M. D.	San Francisco	Physician		
McMonagle, J. H.	San Francisco	Clergyman	Knox	1857
McKuer, Hon. D. C.	San Francisco	Merchant	Honorary	
Mann, Azro L.	San Francisco	Teacher	Middlebury	1860
Marr, Rev. J. H.	San Francisco	Clergyman		
Marriner, R. K.	San Francisco	Teacher	Colby Univ.	1855
Marsh, S. H., D. D.	Forest Grove, Or.	Pres. Pac. Un.	University Vt.	
Marshall, Maj. L. H.	Idaho Territory	14th U. S. I.	West Point	
Martin, J. M.			Abingdon	1859
Martin, Rev. B. T.	Oakland	Mint	Honorary	
Martin, H. A.	Bear Valley		Univ. N. Y. City	1854
Marye, Lieut. W. A.	Benicia	U. S. A.	West Point	
Massey, A. P.	San Francisco		Yale, Ph. B.	
Merrill, Annis	San Francisco	Lawyer	Wesl. Univ.	1835
Merrill, Geo. B.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Harvard	1859
Merritt, Sam'l, M. D.	Oakland	Merchant	Bowdoin Med.	1843
Mesick, Hon. R. S.	Virginia City, Nev.	Lawyer	Yale	
Miel, Prof. Chas.	San Francisco	Teacher	Univ. France	1838
Miller, W. G., M. D.	Grass Valley	Physician	Holart Free	1860
Mills, Rev. Cyrus T.	Benicia	Teacher	Williams	1841
Moar, Geo.	Oakland	Clergyman	Williams	1851
Moore, Eliot J.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Marietta	1845
Moore, Gideon E.	Virginia City, Nev.	Chemist	Yale, Ph. B.	1861
Moore, Henry K.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Dartmouth	1861
Moore, James B.	San Francisco	Merchant	University Vt.	1842
Moore, Jos. H.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Woodward	
Moore, J. P.	San Francisco	Clergyman	Colby University	
Moore, J. Preston	San Francisco	Merchant	College N. J.	
Moore, N. W.	San Francisco	Teacher	Brown University	
Moore, Robert S.	San Francisco	Reporter	Yale	1859

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Year</i>
Morrison, James, M. D.	San Francisco	Physician	Harvard	1845
Morris, Maj. Wm. G.	Suscol		Harvard Law	1854
Morse, Aug., Jr.	Martinez	Teacher	Trinity	
Mosher, Rev. W. C.	San Francisco	Teacher	Union	1844
Mudge, B. F.	Benicia	Lawyer	Wesl. University	1805
Mulkey, Marion F.	Portland, Or.	Lawyer	Yale	1862
Murphy, James, M. D.	San Francisco	Physician	University Pacific	1861
Naphtaly, Jos.	San Francisco		Yale	1863
Newcomb, W., M. D.	Oakland	Physician	Castleton Med	1832
Nichols, Elijah	San Francisco	Lawyer	Rutgers	
Nichols, James	San Francisco	Lawyer		
Nicholson, A. S.	Stockton	Teacher		
Niles, Hon. A. C.	Nevada City	Lawyer	Williams	1852
Nooney, Prof. Jas.	San Francisco	Mining Eng'r	Yale	1838
North, Hon. J. W.	Virginia City	Lawyer	Wesl. University	1841
Northrop, D. B.	San Francisco	Lawyer	University Vt.	1844
Nutting, H. N.	Redwood City	Teacher	Colby University	1863
Nye, Stephen G.	San Leandro	Lawyer	Alleghany	1858
O'Connell, Capt. J. D.		14th U. S. I.	West Point	
Oliver, Aug. W.	San José	Lawyer	Bowdoin	1860
Olmsted, J. C.	San Francisco	Merchant	Williams	1860
Owen, Hon. J. W.	San Francisco	Lawyer	University Pacific	1858
Palmer, C. T. H.	Folsom	Banker	Yale	1847
Parker, Alex.	Los Angeles	Clergyman	Oberlin	
Parsons, Levi	San Francisco	Lawyer		
Peabody, W. F., M. D.	Santa Cruz	Physician		
Peachy, Hon. A. C.	San Francisco	Lawyer		
Pearson, Wm.	San Francisco	Custom House	Yale	1841
Peck, A. W.	Vallejo	Clergyman	Madison University	
Peck, Geo. H.	San Francisco	Merchant	University Vt.	1837
Pierce, Edward	San Francisco		Harvard	1866
Perrin, M. D.		Physician	Toland Med.	1865
Phelps, J., D. D.	San Francisco	Clergyman	Union	1838
Pierce, C. C.	Placerville	Clergyman		
Pierpont, Jas.	San Francisco	Clergyman	Hamilton	
Pierson, Geo., M. D.	Brooklyn	Clergyman	Illinois	1848
Platt, Lieut.-Col. E. R.		2d U. S. Artil.	West Point	
Pomeroy, A. E.	San José		University Pacific	
Pond, Wm. C.	Petaluma	Clergyman	Bowdoin	1848
Pool, Lawrence J.	San Francisco		Rutgers	
Pope, C. H.	Benicia	Clergyman	Bowdoin	1862
Porter, Norman	San José	Merchant	Union	1844
Poston, R. E.	Marysville	Land Office	Coll. of Cal.	1868
Potter, Geo. C.	Oakland	Engineer	Rens. Institute	1840
Powell, Leonard	Salem, Or.	Teacher	Delaware	
Power, Frank	Nevada City	Teacher	Univ. Mich.	1850
Powers, Geo. H., M. D.	San Francisco	Oculist	Harvard	
Pratt, Amasa	San Francisco	Teacher	Williams	1865
Pratt, Hon. O. C.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Honorary	
Prevost, J. R.	San José		Santa Clara	1861
Pringle, E. J.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Harvard	1845
Putnam, R. F.	San Francisco	Clergyman		
Pyle, T. W.	Salem, Or.	Clerk	Farmers' Ohio	1864
Reno, Gen. Marcus A.	Vancouver, W. T.	U. S. A.	West Point	
Quinlan, A. G., M. D.	San Francisco	Physician	Jefferson Med.	1844
Rankin, Ira P.	San Francisco		Honorary	
Rayle, P. W. S.	Napa	Lawyer	Missouri Univ.	1854

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
Reardon, T. H.	San Francisco.	Lawyer.	Kenyon.	1859
Reddington, A.	Sacramento.	C. S. N. Co.	Honorary.	
Reed, John.	Santa Clara.	Farmer.	Williams.	1848
Rees, C. W.	Loyalton.	Clergyman.	Kalamazoo.	
Reynolds, J. M.	Placerville.	Lawyer.		
Reynolds, Hon. S. F.	San Francisco.	Lawyer.	Union.	1833
Rhodes, Hon. A. L.	San José.	Sup. Court.	Hamilton.	
Rice, D. W. C., M. D.	San Francisco.	Merchant.	Union.	
Richardson, H.	Oakland.	Clergyman.	Dartmouth.	1841
Rising, Willard B.	Oakland.	Prof. Coll. Cal.	Hamilton.	1864
Rising, Hon. R. S.	Virginia City.	Lawyer.	Coll. City N. Y.	
Rix, Hon. Alfred.	San Francisco.	Lawyer.	Univ. Vermont.	1848
Roberts, —	San Francisco.	Banker.	Coll. City N. Y.	
Rodgers, Maj. J. J.		2d U. S. Arti.	West Point.	
Rodgers, James.	San Francisco.	Cust. House.	Wesl. University.	1847
Rosecrans, Gen. W. S.	San Francisco.	U. S. A.	West Point.	
Rosier, Charles.	Michigan Bluff.	Merchant.	University Paris.	1843
Ross, J. W.	Sacramento.	Clergyman.		
Rowell, C., M. D.	San Francisco.	Physician.		
Rowell, Joseph.	San Francisco.	Seamen's		
		Chaplain.	Yale.	1848
Rowell, W. K.	Oakland.	Teacher.	Dartmouth.	1855
Sample, D. R.	Marysville.	Lawyer.	Mich. University.	
Sanborn, S. S.	Oakland.	Lawyer.	Dartmouth.	1863
Sanderson, Hon. S. W.	Placerville.	Sup. Court.		
Sanger, Charles, W.	San Francisco.	Sec. W. Pac.		
		R. R. Co. Union.		1856
Sargent, Hon. A. A.	Nevada City.	Lawyer.	Coll. of Ma. M. A.	1865
Sawtelle, H. A.	San Francisco.	Clergyman.	Colby University.	1854
Sawyer, A. F., M. D.	San Francisco.	Physician.	Harvard.	1849
Sawyer, Hon. E. D.	San Francisco.	Lawyer.	Coll. of Cal. M. A.	1866
Sawyer, Hon. L.	San Francisco.	Sup. Court.	Honorary.	
Saxe, Arthur, W., M. D.	Santa Clara.	Physician.	Wesl. University.	
Schultz, —	Oakland.	Merchant.	University Pesth.	
Scott, Chalmers.	San Francisco.	Lawyer.	University N. Y. City.	
Scott, H. W.	Portland, Or.	Editor.	Pacific University.	1863
Scott, Wm. H.	Grass Valley.		Oberlin.	1861
Scudder, H. M., D. D.	San Francisco.	Clergyman.	University N. Y. City.	1840
Seawell, James M.	San Francisco.	Lawyer.	Harvard.	1855
Seawell, Gen. W.	San Francisco.	U. S. A.	West Point.	1825
Selfridge, J. M., M. D.	Oakland.	Physician.	Jeff. Med.	
Selwood, J. A.	Salem, Or.		Willamette Univ.	1866
Selwood, J. R. N.	Salem, Or.	Teacher.	Willamette Univ.	1866
Sessions, John, D. D.	Oakland.	Clergyman.	Dartmouth.	1822
Seymour, F.	San Francisco.		Amherst.	1867
Seymour, B. N.	Haywood.	Clergyman.	Williams.	1852
Shafter, Hon. J. McM.	San Francisco.	Lawyer.	Wesl. University.	1838
Shafter, Hon. O. L. L.	Oakland.	Sup. Court.	Wesl. University.	
Sharp, W. H.	San Francisco.	Lawyer.		
Shattuck, Hon. E. D.	Portland, Or.	Sup. Court.	University Vt.	
Shearer, Lewis.	Oakland.	Lawyer.	Harvard Law.	1855
Sheil, Hon. Geo. K.	Salem, Or.	Lawyer.	Miami University.	1842
Sheldon, Rev. H. B.	San Francisco.		O. Wesl. University.	1851
Sherman, Geo. E.	Colusa.		Coll. of California.	1865
Shorb, J. C., M. D.	San Francisco.		St. Mary's.	
Shorb, J. DeB.	San Francisco.		St. Mary's.	
Sibley, J. M.	San Francisco.	Teacher.	Yale.	1843

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
Simonds, Rev. S. D.	San Francisco	Editor		
Simpson, S. C.	Salem, Or.	Lawyer	Willamette Univ.	1864
Simson, Robt.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Columbia	
Sinex, T. H., D. D.	Santa Clara	Pres. Univer-		
		sity Pacific	Asbury University	1842
Skinner, J. A.	Stockton	Clergyman	Hamilton	1857
Slater, N.	Liberty	Clergyman	Union	1831
Smith, Elbert J.	Stockton	Co. Surveyor	Yale	1847
Smith, J. C. F.	San Francisco		Amherst	
Smith, Sidney V., Jr.	San Francisco		Yale	1865
Smith, Wm. M.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Miami University	1837
Snodgras, W. J.	Orodel, Or.	Merchant	Farmers' Ohio	1863
Snodden, R. B.	Redwood City	Clergyman	Williams	1854
Soule, A. G., M. D.	San Francisco	Physician	Berkshire Med.	1846
Soule, Frank	San Francisco		Wesl. University	1838
Southard, Hon. J. B.	Petaluma	Lawyer		
Stanly, Hon. E.	San Francisco	Lawyer	University N. C.	
Starr, M. B.	Saticoy	Clergyman		
Stebbins, Alfred	San Francisco	Librarian, Mer		
		Library	Amherst	1860
Stebbins, Horatio	San Francisco	Clergyman	Harvard	1848
Stillman, J. D. B., M. D.	San Francisco	Physician	Union	1843
Stinson, J. H.	Portland, Or.	Teacher	College N. J.	
Stivers, C. A., M. D.	San Francisco	Physician	Toland Med.	1865
Stoddard, Chas. W.	San Francisco	Author	Honorary	
Stone, A. L., D. D.	San Francisco	Clergyman	Yale	1837
Stone, D. C.	Marysville	Teacher	Marietta	1846
Stoy, W. H.	Portland, Or.	Clergyman		
Strong, Geo. H.	San Francisco		Dartmouth	1850
Strong, Wm.	Portland, Or.	Lawyer	Yale	1838
Stump, J. W.	Carson City, Nev.	Clergyman		
Swett, Hon. John	San Francisco	Teacher	Coll. of Cal., M. A.	1865
Swezey, S. I. C.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Coll. of Cal., M. A.	1865
Sykes, D. E.	Nevada City		Yale	1838
Sykes, L. W., M. D.	Santa Clara	Physician	Amherst	
Tait, Geo.	Oakland	Real Estate	Univ. Va.	
			Coll. of Cal., M. A.	1867
Taylor, Col. J. McL.	San Francisco	U. S. A.	West Point	
Taylor, Rev. T. E.	Oakland	H. M. Agent	Middlebury	1844
Temple, Jackson	San Francisco	Lawyer	Williams	1851
Tenbroeck, P. G. S., M. D.	San Francisco	U. S. A.		
Tenny, W. A.	San Francisco	Clergyman	Bangor	1856
Thatcher, T.	Cache Creek	Clergyman		
Thayer, A. E.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Harvard	1842
Theobalds, W. W.	San Francisco	Editor		
Thomas, E., D. D.	San Francisco	Editor		
Thomas, F. F.	San Francisco	Chemist	Yale, Ph. B.	1866
Thompson, Lewis	Astoria, Or.	Clergyman	Centre	
Thompson, Hon. R. A.	San Francisco	Lawyer		
Thorne, I. N.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Union	1843
Throckmorton, S. R., Jr.	San Francisco		Yale	1863
Tidball, Gen. J. C.		2d U. S. Artil.	West Point	
Tilden, W. P., M. D.	Chico	Physician		
Toland, H. H., M. D.	San Francisco	Pres. Toland		
		Med. Coll.		
Tompkins, Edward	Oakland	Lawyer	Union	1834
Tompkins, E. A., M. D.	Grass Valley	Physician	Geneva Med.	

# APPENDIX.



<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>College.</i>	
Townsend, Clarence F.	San Francisco.	Coll. of Cal.	1866	
Townsend, Jas. B.	San Francisco.	Lawyer.	Honorary.	
Tozer, C. W.	Virginia City.	Lawyer.	Univ. Mich.	
Tracy, Chas. T.	Downieville.	Lawyer.	Coll. of Cal.	1864
Trask, Edward, M. D.	San Francisco.	Physician.	Univ. N. Y.	1850
Trask, J. B., M. D.	San Francisco.	Physician.	Yale Med.	1850
Treadwell, J. P.	San Francisco.	Lawyer.	Harvard.	1844
Trener, D. E., M. D.	San Francisco.	Physician.	Columbia.	1852
Turner, Hon. Geo.	Carson City, Nev.	Lawyer.	Washington.	1848
Turner, Henry H.	Woodland.	Teacher.	Yale.	1858
Turner, W. S.	Napa.	Teacher.	Asbury Univ.	
Tuthill, Rev. D.	Santa Clara.	Prim. Female		
		Coll. Inst.	Univ. N. Y. City.	1854
Tuthill, M. T.	Sacramento.	Editor.	Hamilton.	1850
Tuttle, Hon. Chas. A.	Oakland.	Report. Supr.		
		Court.	Coll. of Cal., M. A.	1860
Tyler, Edwin.	Michigan Bluff, Bunker.		Yale.	1848
Tyler, Geo. W.	San Francisco.	Lawyer.	Harvard Law.	1857
Underhill, Hon. H. B.	Stockton.	Lawyer.	Amherst.	
Van Doren, Prof. W.	Visalia.	Teacher.		
Van Wyck, J. C., M. D.	Oakland.	Physician.	Univ. Md.	1848
Veeder, Rev. P. V.	San Francisco.	Prim. Univer.		
		College.	Union.	1840
Ver Mehr, J. L., Ph. D.	Sonoma.	Clergyman.	Univ. Leyden.	
Voorhees, J. H.	San Francisco.		Coll. N. J.	1841
Vose, Capt. W. P.		2d U. S. Artil.	West Point.	
Wadsworth, C., D. D.	San Francisco.	Clergyman.	Union.	1857
Wadsworth, E. M.	Yreka.	Physician.		
Wainwright, Lt. Col. K. A.	Benicia.	U. S. A.	West Point.	
Walker, L.	Oakland.	Clergyman.	Union.	
Walker, Hon. Asa.	Brooklyn.	Lawyer.		
Wallace, C. C.	Placerville.	Clergyman.	Univ. N. Y. City.	1853
Walsworth, Rev. E. B.	Oakland.	Clergyman.	Union.	1844
Ward, Hubert C.			Yale, Ph. B.	1862
Warren, Rev. J. H.	San Mateo.	A. H. M. S.		
		Agent.	Knox.	1847
Waterman, F. H.	San Francisco.		Univ. Vt.	1854
Watson, Sereno.	Sacramento.		Yale.	1807
Wetmore, C. A.	Oakland.	News-Report.	Coll. of Cal.	1858
Webber, I. P.	Santa Clara.	Clergyman.	Williams.	
Webster, Geo. G.	Forest Hill.	Banker.	Yale.	1847
Weeks, F. L., M. D.	San Francisco.	Physician.	Toland Med.	1805
Weeks, Lt. Col. G. H.	Sitka.	U. S. A.	West Point.	
Wells, S. T.	Brooklyn.	Clergyman.	Union.	1839
Wells, Wm. R., M. D.	Petaluma.	Physician.	Harvard.	
West, C. N.	Santa Cruz.	Clergyman.	Alton.	
Webb, M. S.	San Francisco.		Harvard.	1867
Wetherby, Hon. O. S.	San Diego.	Lawyer.	Miami Univ.	1870
Wheeler, Lieut. —	San Francisco.	U. S. A.	West Point.	
Wheeler, O. C.	San Francisco.	Clergyman.	Madison Univ.	1812
Whitecomb, A. C.	San Francisco.	Lawyer.	Harvard.	1847
White, A. F.	Carson City, Nev.	Clergyman.	Wabash.	1843
White, E. L.	San Francisco.	Lawyer.	Harvard.	1854
White, Wm.	Watsonville.	Teacher.	Williams.	1858
Whiting, W. P. C.	San Francisco.	Lawyer.	Univ. Mich.	
Whitman, Hon. E. C.	Virginia City, Nev.	Lawyer.	Harvard.	1840
Whitney, Geo. E.	San Francisco.	Lawyer.	West. University.	1857

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
Whitney, Jas. P., M.D.	San Francisco	Physician	Jefferson	1834
Whitworth, Rev. G. F.	Seattle, W. T.	Pres. Univer.		
	Wash. Ter.			
Wiggin, Marcus P.	Alameda	Law Student	Coll. of Cal.	1867
Willes, D. E.	Brooklyn	Clergyman	Yale	1850
Willey, Rev. S. H.	Oakland	Vice President		
	Coll. of Cal.		Dartmouth	1845
Williams, Andrew	San Francisco	Lawyer	Union	1819
Williams, Gardiner F.	Oakland		Coll. of Cal.	1865
Williams, J. F.	Martinez	Lawyer		
Williams, Samuel	San Francisco	Editor	Williams	1851
Williams, Prof. W. J. G.	San Francisco	Teacher		
Williamson, Lt. Col. R. S.	San Francisco	U. S. A.	West Point	
Willis, P. L.	Salem, Or.	Lawyer	Willamette Univ.	1865
Wilson, Chapen	Santa Cruz	Lawyer	Union	
Wilson, Chas. A.	San Francisco		Amherst	1854
Wilson, D. S.	San Francisco	Lawyer		
Wilson, Gen. Jas.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Middlebury	1820
Wilson, Lieut. J. E.		2d U. S. Artil.	West Point	
Wilson, Hon. J. G. L.	Dalles, Or.	Sup. Court.	Marietta	1846
Wilson, Jas. H.	San Francisco		Harvard	1860
Wilson, S. M.	San Francisco	Lawyer		
Winans, J. W.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Columbia	
Withington, Jas. H.	San Francisco		Harvard	1865
Wittram, Chas.	San Francisco	Lawyer	Union	1850
Woodbridge, S., D. D.	Benicia	Clergyman	Union	1830
Woods, Lt.-Col. Saml.	Oakland	U. S. A.	West Point	
Woodward, Luther T.	Jacksonville, Or.	Clergyman	Wabash	1817
Wright, C. K.	Downieville		Middlebury	
Wyatt, C. B.	San Francisco	Clergyman		
Wyche, Hon. J. E.	Washington Ter.	U. S. Judge	Granville	
Wylie, James	Napa	Clergyman	Coll. of Cal., M. A.	1867
Wylie, Jas. S.	San José	Clergyman	College N. J.	1861
Wylie, Richard	Napa	Clergyman	College N. J.	1861
Wyman, H. N.	San Francisco		Amherst	
Wythe, Rev. J. H., M. D.	Salem, Or.	Pres.	Willamette Univ.	1854
			Dickinson	1854
Wythe, Wm.	Salem, Or.		Willamette Univ.	1866
Young, R. S., M. D.	San Francisco	Physician	Harvard	1833



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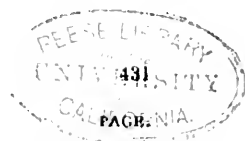
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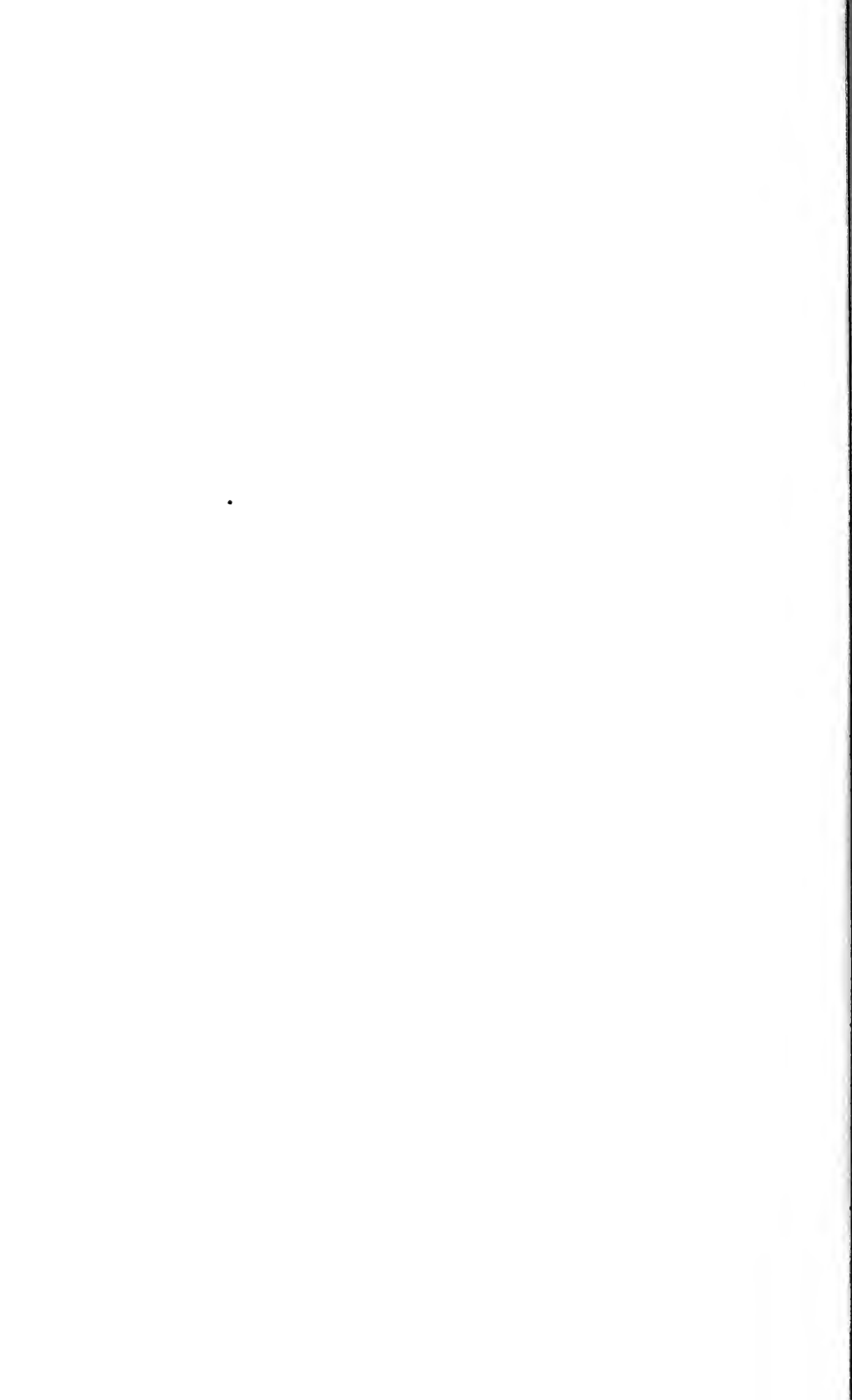
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